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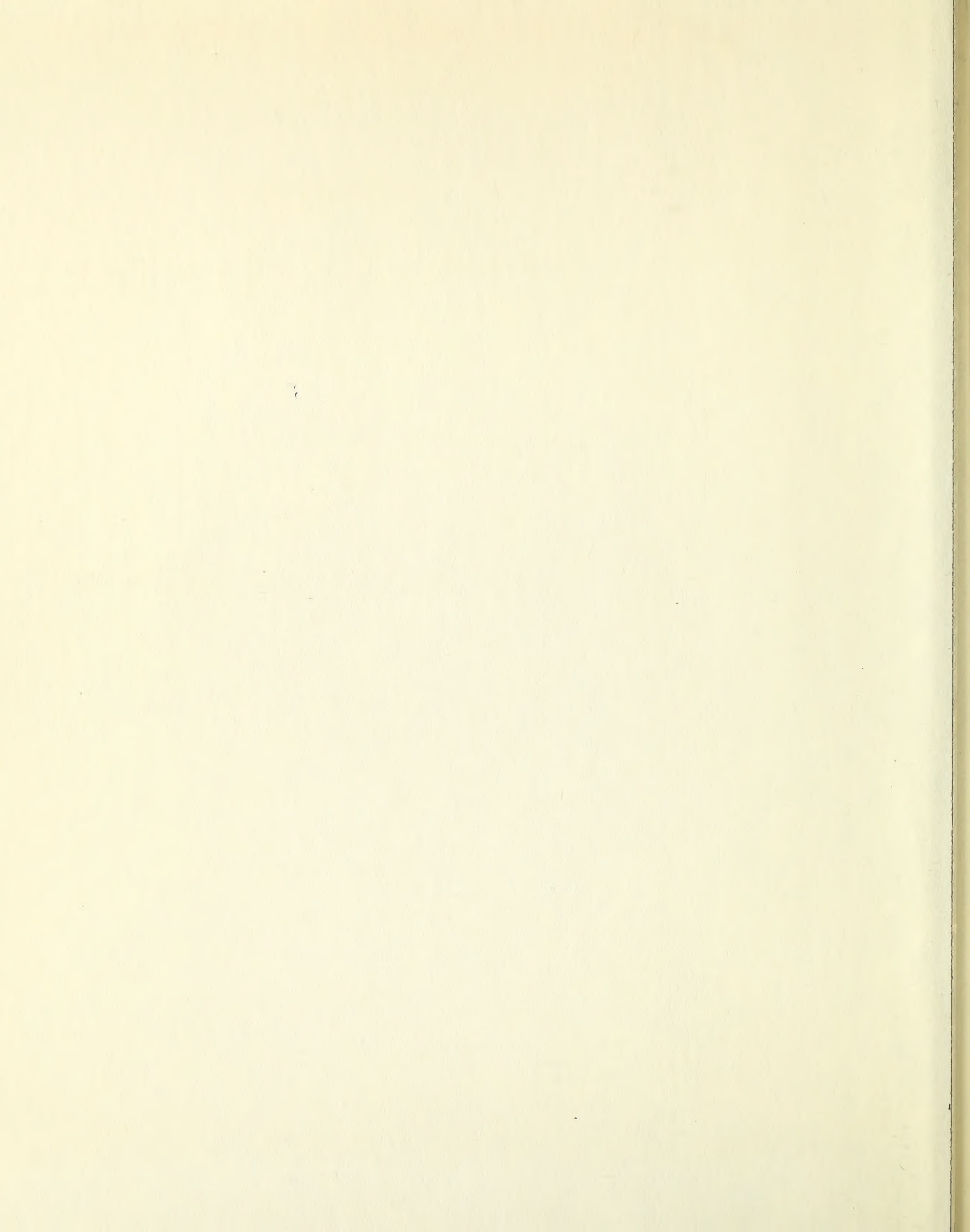


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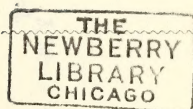
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ANNALS
OF THE
TOWN OF WARREN;

WITH THE
EARLY HISTORY OF ST. GEORGE'S, BROAD BAY,
AND
THE NEIGHBORING SETTLEMENTS
ON THE
WALDO PATENT.

By CYRUS EATON, A. M.



HALLOWELL:
MASTERS, SMITH & CO.

1851.

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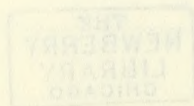
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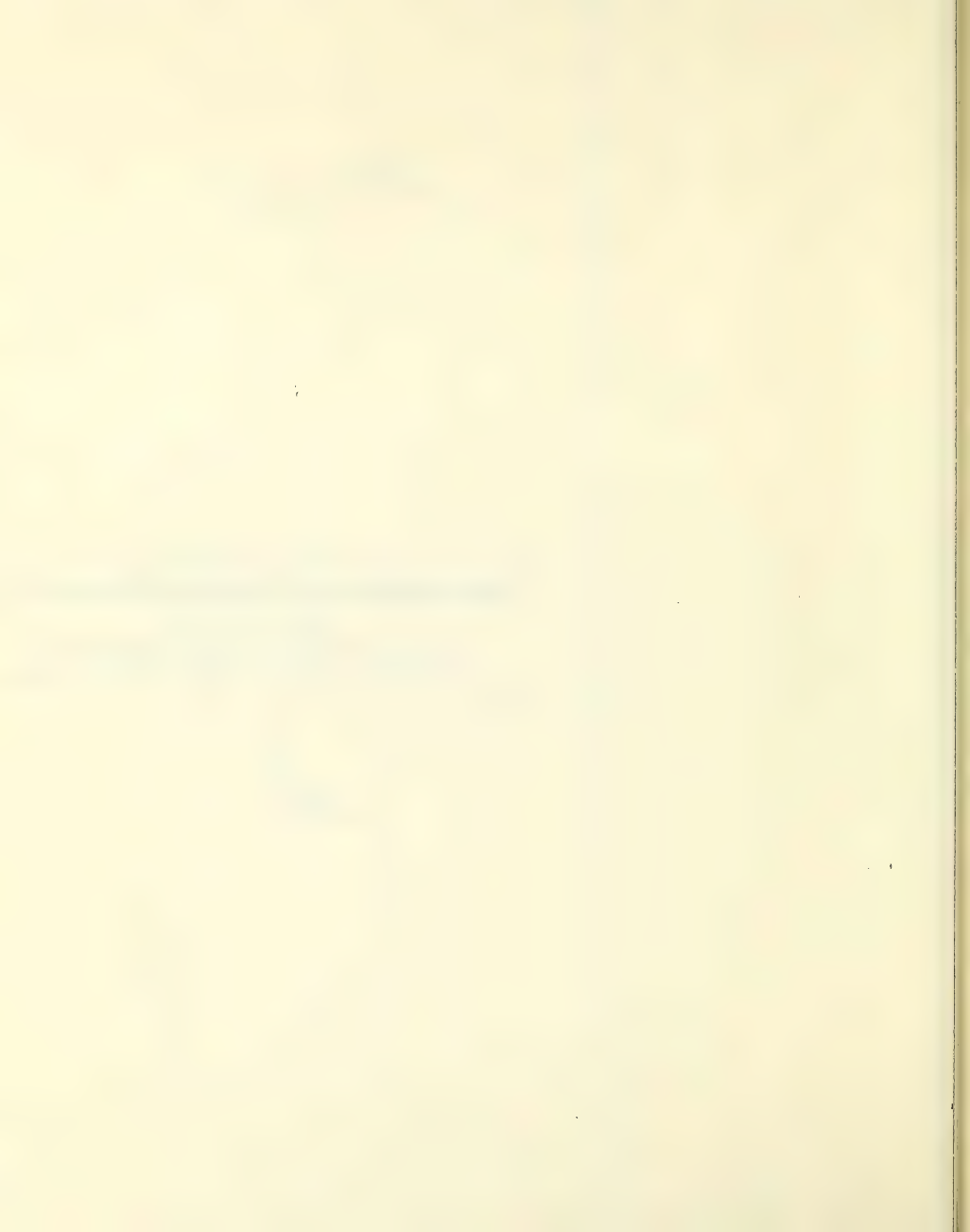
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PREFACE.

THE following work is one of very humble pretensions. Its primary object was the history of the town of Warren; but this, in its earlier stages, was found so blended with that of the neighboring places, that it was thought best to include a cursory account of their settlement, progress, and condition; down to the time of their incorporation. The form of annals has been chosen as best calculated to give a panoramic picture of the successive and contemporaneous steps by which the settlements advanced, and affairs moved on, toward their present condition; but this, more particularly in the latter portion of the work, has been freely departed from whenever the connexion of events, and the convenience of closing a subject, seemed to require.

In the prosecution of the work, the author has availed himself of the records and archives of the town, county, State, and United States; many printed books and pamphlets, early or recent, obscure or otherwise; some private journals and other papers of the early settlers; together with a large stock of traditionary information, collected many years ago from aged persons now no more, as well as from many still living. Much of the last was furnished to Judge Williamson when writing the history of the



State, and is now reclaimed. In gaining access to and collecting his materials, it gives the author great pleasure to acknowledge the uniform kindness and generous aid, not only of his immediate friends and acquaintances, but of many others on whom he had no claims; and he would tender his sincere thanks to Hon. Rufus McIntire, Hon. Franklin Clark, John McKeen, Esq., many public functionaries, Prof. J. Johnston of Middleton, Conn., Marshall S. Rice, Esq. of Newton, Mass., and particularly to Rev. J. L. Sibley of Harvard University, without whose encouragement he would not have undertaken, and without whose favors he could scarcely have accomplished, the task.

Could he now persuade himself that he has been at all successful in working up his materials, in collating and comparing documents, reconciling conflicting statements, verifying traditions by written testimony, detailing events with accuracy and recalling the past as it was, the author would not be over sensitive in regard to the minor faults of style, diction, punctuation, &c. For some of these, want of sight and the difficulty of criticising by the ear, may, perhaps, be allowed to plead in apology; whilst others have arisen from alterations and curtailment hastily made in the progress of printing. Some of the more obvious errors of the press are noted in the table of errata. As the work has been extended much beyond the number of pages named, and furnished with maps not contemplated in his prospectus, the author hopes the pecuniary sacrifice thus incurred will be accepted by his subscribers as a token of gratitude for their generous patronage.

WARREN, JULY 31, 1851.



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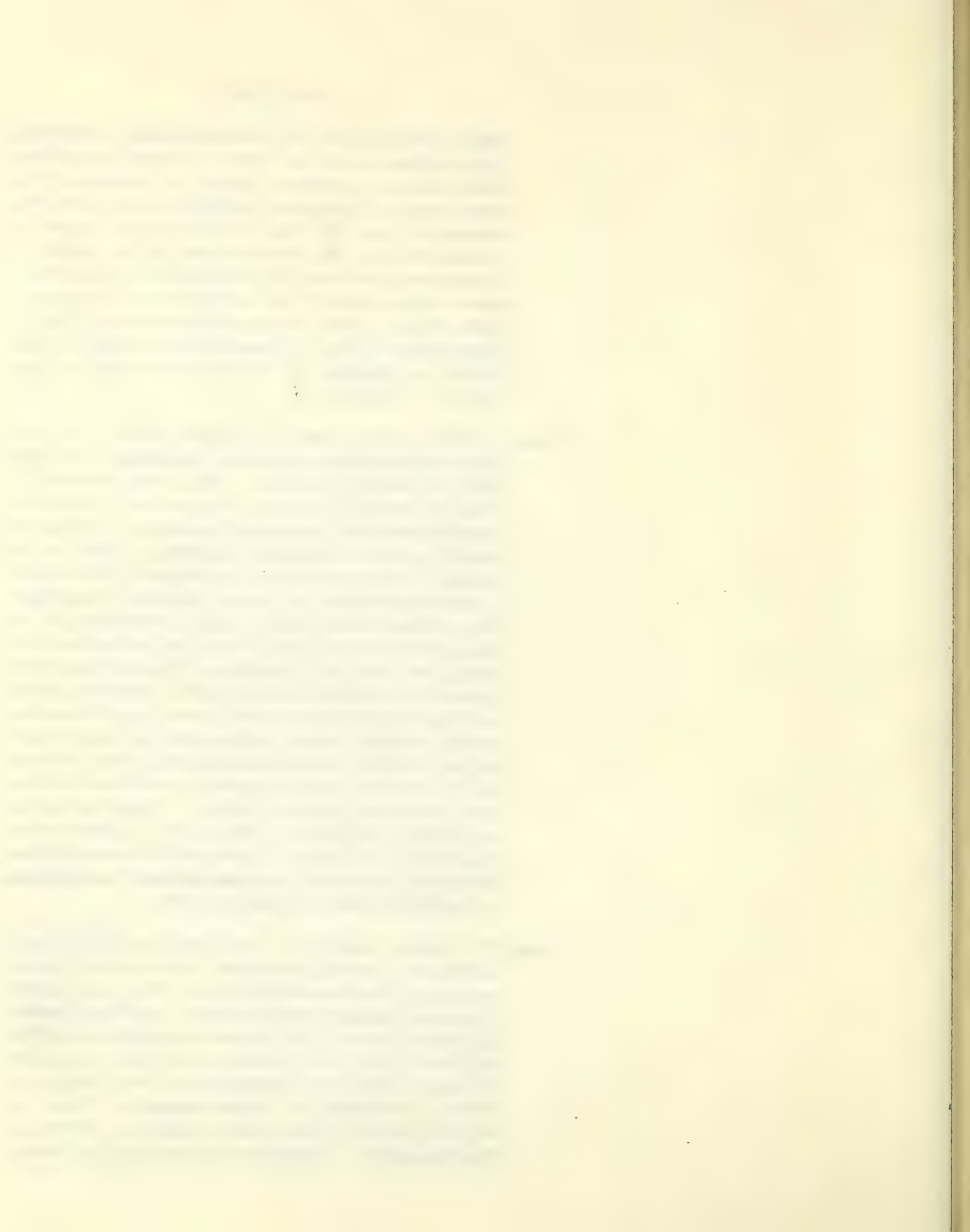
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UNION

MAINE

WALDORF

SEVEN TREE POND

CHARLOTTES POND

POND

NORTH

POND

SOUTH

WEST POND

THOMAS ST.

ST. GEORGE RIVER

CRUISING

OF THE
TOWN OF WARREN,

WITH THE LOTS AS ORIGINALLY LAID OUT.

Emily Eaton, delineator.
1851.

Scales



W. H. Eaton & Co. - Printers - New York.

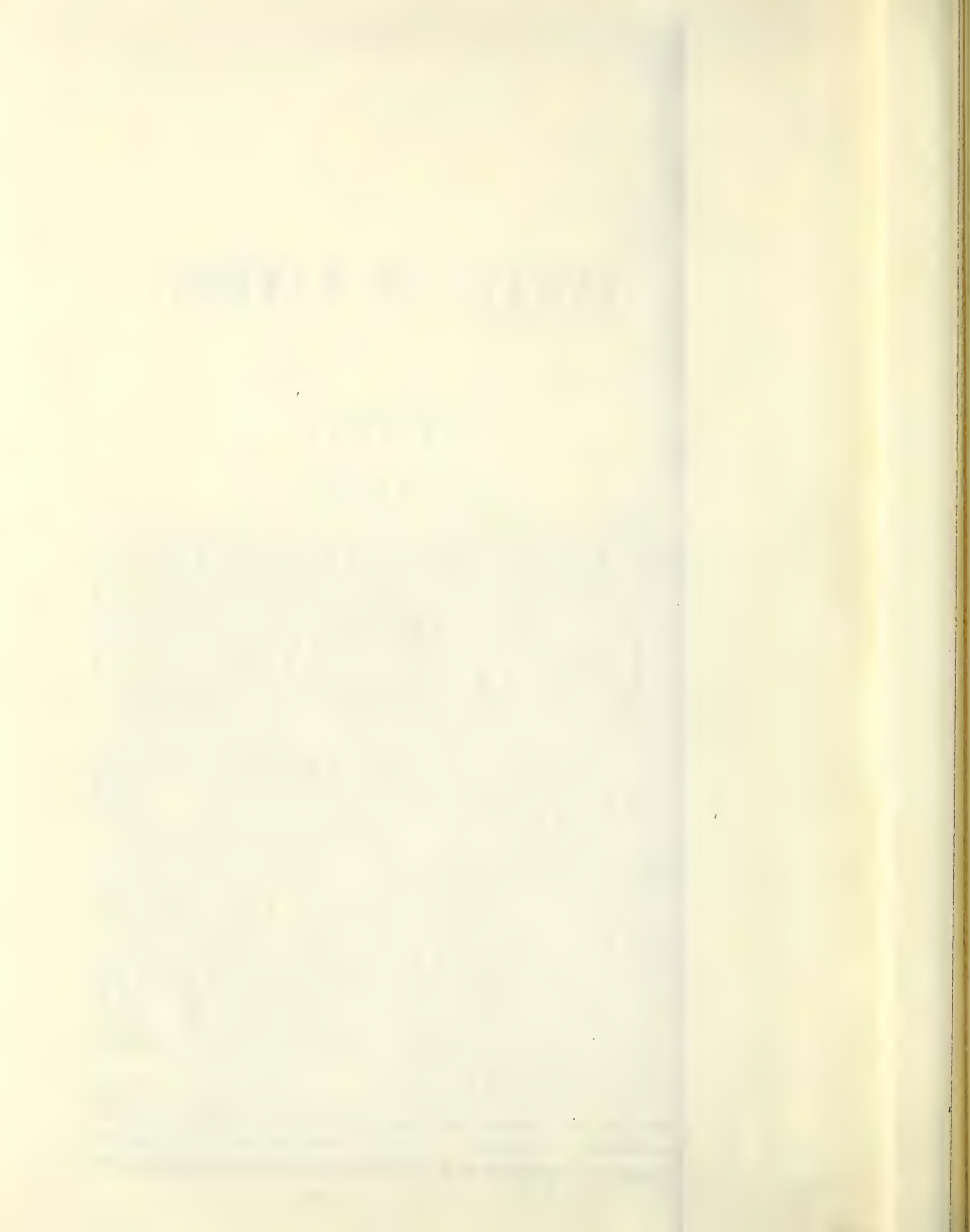
ANNALS OF WARREN.

CHAPTER I.

THE TOWN DESCRIBED.

THE town of Warren, in the county of Lincoln, State of Maine, is situated on both sides of St. George's River at the head of tide waters; and is bounded westerly by Waldoboro', northerly by Union, easterly and southeasterly by Camden and Thomaston, and southerly by Cushing. Its central village is not far from 44° of N. latitude, and is, by the route traveled, about 34 miles S. E. from Augusta and about 617 from Washington. It contains 29,636 acres, and is about equal to a tract 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles square. From this, if we deduct 1600 acres for water and 450 for highways, we have remaining 27,586 acres. According to the valuation of 1840 there were returned by the assessors an aggregate of 22,245 acres, leaving a deficiency of 5,341 acres to be accounted for in one or more of the following ways. 1. The liberal measure used in locating all the more ancient lots, and the fractions lost in the division thereof, will account for a part. 2. The possession of lots by persons out of town may for a time prevent the same from coming to the knowledge of the assessors. 3. The natural reluctance of every person to paying a high tax, may lead to a low estimate, and sometimes to a false representation. 4. Some assessors have been in the habit of reducing the quantity of mowing, marsh and other lands, to make up for its poor quality, making no account of ledges, bogs and flats, as of no value.

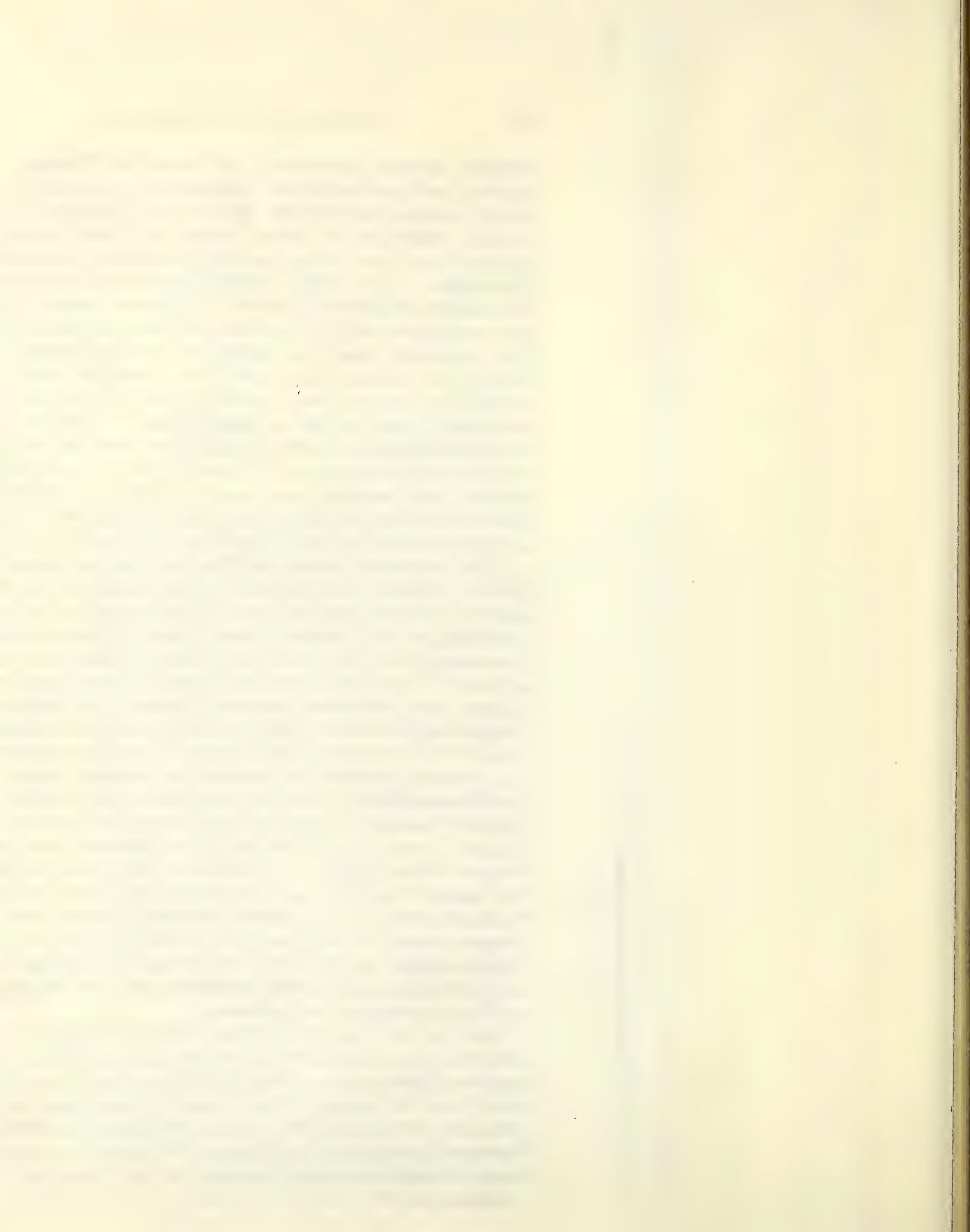
The surface of the town is uneven, being broken into ridges and gullies, hills and vallies, and having some eminences of considerable elevation. Two of these in the N. E. part of the town, belonging to the Camden group, have been dignified



with the name of mountain. Of these Mt. Pleasant is the highest, and commands an extensive prospect of the neighboring towns, the Atlantic Ocean and Penobscot Bay, the winding coast and adjacent islands, with the tops of many distant inland mountains including the White Hills of New Hampshire. It is often visited by parties of pleasure from this and the neighboring towns. Its eastern ascent is difficult and precipitous, while its western declivity is gentle and easy. The approach from this quarter has the advantage, also, of having the prospect concealed from view by woods till the summit is nearly attained, when it suddenly breaks on the astonished gaze in all its magnificence. The apex of this mountain consists of naked gneiss, but most of its sides are covered with a fertile soil. Crawford's Mt. is more westerly, smaller, and covered with wood. Stahl's hill, in the S. W. part of the town, though of less elevation, affords a fine view extending to White-Head Island and the neighboring waters.

The geological features of the town are the result of the general structure of this part of the country, modified of course by local peculiarities. The foundation is primary, consisting of trap, granite, gneiss, mica or talcose slate, with intervening beds of limestone. These rocks appear broken, elevated and depressed into ridges and hollows, hills and precipices, often in a most confused manner; like blocks of ice jammed together in a spring freshet, the edges of the strata brought to the surface, their order and contents exposed either in a vertical position, or elevated at various angles. The stratification thus exposed and the primary ridges thus formed, however undulating in their course, extend as a general thing in a N. E. and S. W. direction. This forms the most marked feature of the locality. A second is the general ascent of the country from the sea-shore northerly, causing its drainage to find its way in a contrary direction across these rocky ridges in cross fractures and depressions, which give a meandering, zigzag course to the streams as they pass, now lingering in the bosoms of ponds and lakes, and now leaping down rapids and cascades, to the ocean.

Such is the character of the river St. George's; which, after the junction of its two most distant branches, the one issuing from Quantabacook Pond in Belmont and Searsmont, the other from St. George's Great Pond in Liberty and Montville, proceeds through Appleton, Union, Warren, Thomaston, and between Cushing and St. George, discharging its waters and those of many tributaries received in its course, into the sea between the two last mentioned towns. Its whole course



seems to be a continued struggle between a tendency on the one hand to pursue a direct southern course to the ocean, and that on the other of following the direction of the vallies that stretch southwesterly between the ridges. This sufficiently appears in the two great bends which the river makes in the upper part of Warren, forming the Starrett and Vaughan peninsulas, as well as in those in Union and at the Narrows in Thomaston; in the numerous ponds which it fills in its course at present, and the many more which it seems to have filled in former ages; and especially in the facility with which a part of its waters in time of a freshet pass into North and South Ponds, through which it is not improbable the whole once found their way to the ocean; though these ponds at present only serve as reservoirs to retain the superfluous water, till, on the subsiding of the freshet, the current is reversed, the inlet becomes the outlet, and the water is restored to the stream from whence it was borrowed.

The many reservoirs of this kind, connected with the river, give a permanency and value to its water privileges, which they could not otherwise possess. The tide formerly flowed as high up as Boggs's shore at the foot of the upper falls, but is now stopped a little short of that point, by the dam at the lower bridge. This river is about 40 miles long, runs through Warren from N. to S., is navigable for vessels of 90 or 100 tons' burthen to Andrews's Point; and smaller craft go to the village about three-quarters of a mile higher. But the "Narrows" a little below the boundary of Warren, render its navigation somewhat difficult. The tide rushes through them with such violence that a loaded vessel can pass them with safety only at high water; and their direction is so nearly opposite to the general course of the river that vessels ascending or descending with a fair wind are sure to find a contrary one here. Two toll-bridges, one in Thomaston and one in the lower part of this town, are additional impediments; and, since the exportation of lumber has ceased and lime is taken to southern ports in large vessels which stop at Thomaston, most of the freighting is taken in and discharged at that place which used to be done here. Above the tide waters, on the contrary, the navigation of this river has been greatly extended by locks and canals, which render its whole length navigable for boats and open a market for wood and lumber as high up as the Quantabacook. There are valuable water privileges at the upper and lower falls in this town; the latter of which, only, are at present occupied. A little before this stream leaves Warren, it receives the waters of Oyster

River, a considerable branch, which drains the eastern part of the town from the foot of Mt. Pleasant, and runs in a S. W. direction between Warren and Thomaston, several times crossing the line, working sundry mills in its course, and affording sites for others. It is navigable to the bridge, formerly Lermond's Mills, where shipbuilding was early commenced and is still carried on. Judas' Meadow Brook is a smaller branch which drains the N. W. part of the town. There are other branches both above and below Warren, the most considerable of which is Mill River in Thomaston.

The S. W. part of the town is drained by Back River emptying into South Pond beforementioned; which is the largest sheet of water in town, about two miles long by five-eighths of a mile wide, situated between the two Waldoboro' roads. Its outlet unites with that from West Pond, a quadrangular body of water, half a mile in extent, on the confines of Waldoboro'; and the united stream passes through North Pond, which is deep, but narrow and irregular, into the main river as before related. Farther to the S. W. are Little and Southwest Ponds which are smaller. Crawford's Pond, partly in Union, transmits the drainage of the N. W. declivity of Mt. Pleasant and Crawford's Mt. to the main river in Union. Seven Tree Pond, mostly in Union, and White Oak Pond, just below it, are mere expansions of the St. George's.

The soil of the town is good; but varies in character according to the action which has taken place since the period of its deposition in the diluvium deposited above the fundamental rocks, before described. This diluvial earth, formed by the disintegration of the rocks beneath the waves of the primeval ocean, seems to have been, when the country was elevated from the abyss, transported southward by currents, glaciers, or icebergs, in such a manner as to grind down and smooth the surface of the ledges, leaving grooves and scratches in that direction, which may be plainly seen whenever a ledge is first uncovered. Hence the fragmentary rocks are always found to the southward of the ledges from which they were taken; and muscles and other sea-shells have been dug up at great depths in situations as high as that of the late Oliver Boggs, who, in digging his well, found them in a good state of preservation. Appearances indicate that the region was subsequently covered with water at about the height of the ridge by D. Page's; which seems to have been a sea-wall beaten by the billows for a period long enough to round and polish the boulders in a manner similar to, but less perfect than, those of the present sea-shore. Such situations afford



the poorest soil, being composed chiefly of sand and gravel from which the finer and more argillaceous particles were washed out and deposited in deeper and more tranquil waters. At a higher elevation on the declivities of the hills enriched by the washings from above, as well as at a lower elevation on ridges abounding with unworn boulders, a fertile, loamy soil sufficiently rewards the hard labor required in its cultivation. But the most profitable soil, all things considered, is found in the vallies of the river and its tributaries, consisting of clays apparently deposited from the ancient lakes formed by the transverse ridges that obstructed the course of the streams. Where this clay is mixed with, or covered by, a suitable quantity of sand or gravel, its cultivation is easy, and fertility inexhaustible. A more recently made, and for certain crops more productive, species of soil, is found in the fresh and salt marshes formed, and still forming, from the annual deposit of alluvial earth. To these may be added swamps and bogs, particularly the great one between Hector M. Watts's and A. Andrews's, which consists entirely of decayed vegetable matter to the depth of 15 feet or more, in which are found, at various depths, trunks of juniper and other trees in a sound condition. It has been formed by a supply of water sufficient to nourish, but not to drown, the growth of moss, bushes and trees, with which it is still in part covered; and may throw some light on the probable formation of coal mines.

The only minerals of value found in the town are limestone and granite. The principal quarry of the latter, is that on the J. Storer farm. Limestone is found in inexhaustible quantities between David and Alex'r Starrett's. It is granular in structure, white in color, has been extensively quarried both for lime and marble, and is unsurpassed by any in the State. Limestone is also found in the neighborhood of Crawford's Pond. Connected with this mineral, or interspersed through it, are found small quantities of pot-stone, soap-stone, asbestos, lead and zinc. Sulphuret of iron abounds in several ledges; and its crystals, as also those of quartz, mica, tourmaline and garnet, are occasionally found, of great beauty. Bog-iron ore and yellow ochre also exist in the eastern part of the town, but to what extent has not been ascertained. Coal, both in this town and Thomaston, has been sought for, and at times with strong expectations of success, but, with the exception of some fragments found in the bed of the river, the indications are not encouraging. There is an extensive

bed of porphyry near the late Paul Mink's in School District No. 16, but no attempt has been made to quarry it.

Besides the waters of the ocean, to which the inhabitants of this town have easy access, the river affords an abundant supply, in their successive seasons, of the various finny tribes. Frostfish in December and January, smelts in March and April, shad and alewives in May and June, throng its waters. Salmon formerly abounded, and bass are still taken, but not in great numbers. Eels are speared in any quantities at Andrews's Point and some places in Oyster River, where they hibernate under the ice. Manhaden, flounders, bluebacks, garfish, in the salt-waters, and pickerel, trout, lampreys, suckers, white and yellow perch, pouts, roach, chub, shiners, minnows, &c. are found in the fresh-water streams and ponds. Oysters formerly abounded both in St. George's and Oyster Rivers, and there is still an abundance of clams and muscles in the river below this town. Pickerel were not caught here prior to 1832, a few years before which time they were introduced to the ponds in Union by Dr. Harding and others, and a special act passed for their protection.

Of the different water fowl which are seen here, the wild goose stops a few days only on his passage in spring and autumn; the bittern and, more rarely, the spoonbill are seen about the ponds and meadows; the gull comes up with the fish; the woodcock, snipe, the humility and others of the tatter-tribe, teach their young to elude the eye of man by clinging motionless to the ground which in color they resemble, whilst the parent performs all manner of antics, counterfeiting lameness, distress and death to avert attention from her offspring; the common, and the more beautiful wood, duck divide the winter between the salt and fresh-waters, flying landward before, and seaward after, a tempest; the goosander or sheldrake, coot, whistling dipper, and other seabirds, occasionally pass up and down the river, especially in spring; and the loon, largest and most beautiful of the divers, as remarkable for agility in the water as awkwardness on shore, easily, before the use of percussion caps, eluded the sportsman's aim by diving at the flash of his gun. One of these last, while pursuing his way under water, was once caught in a net near Stirling Bridge by a person dipping for alewives; and a pair of them for many years hatched their young on an abandoned hay-rick in O. Boggs's meadow, till, in 1838, both, swimming in North Pond with their helpless offspring on the mother's back, were shot by the ruthless rifle of the sportsman. The crane and heron are much less frequently seen now than

30 years ago ; when they were daily observed pursuing their steady flight, with eels and other victims still alive and squirming, toward their ancient breeding place near Oyster River in the borders of Thomaston. There, in countless multitude, they built their uncouth, boot-shaped nests, often three or four on a tree to the extent of more than an acre ; strewn the ground with the shells of muscles and other molluscs with which they fed their young, till the axe of industry invaded their sanctuary and forced them to seek another home.

Of the 87 or 90 distinct species of land birds which have fallen under our observation, either as summer, winter or perennial residents, or mere passengers on their way to distant regions, (some of which far outnumber the human dwellers in the town,) the limits of this work will not allow us to speak particularly. Most of them are, in one way or other, subservient to the wants of man ; some to our health in removing putrescent carcasses and other nuisances ; some to our crops in destroying noxious insects, reptiles, and vermin ; some to our virtues by the examples they set of courage, industry, perseverance, affection, and a cheerful trust in Providence ; whilst others contribute to our delight by the beauty of their plumage and the sweetness of their music. They seem to vary in number and species in different years and periods of years. The red-headed woodpecker, the pride of the primeval forest, and the meadow lark, sweet soother of the pensive soul, have wholly disappeared. The whip-poor-will is heard only in the most woody situations ; the scarlet tanager rarely flashes through the orchard ; and the cuckoo comes only when the hairy caterpillars, which other birds refuse, require extermination. The suspicious sagacity of the crow, acquired from the experience of a hundred years, seems to outwit itself ; since a simple string suspended from pole to pole is sufficient to protect a cornfield from his depredations. The fish-hawk though a skilful purveyor, sometimes allows his ambition to exceed his strength ; as one was seen in North Pond, by O. Boggs, to pounce upon a fish so large, that, after a doubtful struggle for some minutes, the assailant, unable to loose his hold, was dragged down and never rose again. The bald or white-headed eagle, that in times of plenty disdains to cater for himself, stimulated by winter famine has been seen to dart suddenly down and snatch the eel from beneath the fisherman's eye. But instead of pursuing the subject farther, we invite our young readers to "behold" for themselves "the fowls of the air" and not give over the instructive amusement till they become familiar with the names, powers and habits

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of these tenants of the fields and forests; from the humming-bird, animated blossom of the garden, the redstart, moving gem of the forest, the yellow-bird, tulip of summer, and the goldfinch, vainest of dandies, to the oven-bird concealing his nest with an arch, the small woodpecker that chips out a chamber for his winter lodgings in the trunk of a rotten beech, the blue-bird, repairing his nest in autumn in hopes of a joyful return in spring, and the robin whose mellifluous notes not only cheer his mate at her tedious task, but by skilful variation telegraph to her ear every shade and degree of approaching danger.

For the quadrupeds originally found here, and their gradual disappearance as the country became cleared, the reader is referred to subsequent chapters. Of the reptiles it is remarked that the frogs have greatly diminished since the introduction of the pickerel to our waters. Of snakes we have only a few small and harmless species, except perhaps the spotted adder, abounding at the rocky-hills, and the water snake, occasionally met with in the ponds. Insects, though numerous and at times destructive, are greatly repressed by the mutability of the climate, which seldom allows the same species to continue formidable for more than two or three years at a time. The study of their different arts, contrivances and modes of living, is also an endless field of amusement and instruction. In the vegetable kingdom, the number of species met with in the limits of the town, exclusive of grasses, mosses and other cryptogamous, as well as cultivated plants, amounts to 353, divided among 193 genera. A farther examination, particularly of the cryptogamous plants, grasses, and sedges, would greatly add to the number. But the limits of this work will not permit us even to glance at the beauty and utility of these tribes which adorn the field and forest, rock, mountain and swamp, from the *Epigeum* whose fragrant flowers bloom beside the April snowdrift, to the witch-hazel whose yellow petals open amid the storms of October.

The climate of the place, situated as it is on the confines of the ocean, whose waters, mingling with those of every zone, have a great effect in equalizing temperature, is neither so hot in summer nor cold in winter as in more inland situations. Yet the mercury ranges from 24° below to 93° above zero in the shade; and, in places favorable to the concentration of heat by reflection and of its dispersion by radiation, a still greater range may be obtained. Influenced by the waters, which, heated by a tropical sun, rise to the surface and flow northwardly, forming the gulf stream, and by



the denser current from the north, which flows in a contrary direction beneath, and is forced to the surface in passing over the shoals of our coast, the temperature vacillates with their different influences as brought by the winds more or less near to the coast. Changes accordingly sometimes occur with great suddenness, and form the most peculiar feature of the climate. The easterly winds are damp and disagreeable, the westerly dry and bracing. In summer the vapor with which the South winds become surcharged in crossing the gulf stream, is condensed by the cooler water nearer shore and hangs in dense fogs sometimes for days and weeks together. Thunder showers and snow squalls usually come from the N. W. and the lightning is probably the effect rather than the cause of the cooler wind that brings them, acting upon the warmer one which it meets. Our great tempests usually proceed from the S. W. and are about three days in reaching us from the Gulf of Mexico. They seem to be huge vortices or whirlwinds, whereof the front portion, blowing from the S. E. comes warm and moist from the ocean attended with rain or snow; whilst the latter half, blowing cold and dry from the N. W. is usually denominated fair weather. The year consists of a winter of about five months, extending from Nov. to April, a muddy and tardy spring, a short and hot summer, and a frosty and delightful autumn. But all these are frequently reversed; as the second great feature of the climate is the uncertainty of one year compared with another, and of a series of years compared with another series.

Diseases vary with the irregularity of the seasons, but the most common are colds, influenza, consumption, rheumatism, dysentery and fever. From the table of deaths appended to this work it will be seen that the average yearly number of deaths from 1800 to 1809 inclusively, was in proportion to the average number of inhabitants as one in 109, from thence to 1819 as one in 131, from thence to 1829 as one in 85, from thence to 1839 as one in 77, and from thence to 1849 as one in 78, making an average mortality for the last 50 years of one in 88. According to the History of Concord the annual mortality of that town is one in 66, of Salem one in 48, Boston one in 41, Philadelphia one in 45, London one in 40, Paris one in 32, Vienna one in 22.

The population of this town may be divided into four classes; 1st. the descendants of the Scotch Irish who originally settled the town in 1735, 2d. the descendants of the Scottish colony who came hither in 1753, 3d. the descendants of natives of this country, mostly of English extraction,



who came hither from western places before the revolution, 4th. later immigrants and their descendants, including a few of German, English, Highland Scotch and Celtic Irish origin, with one small school district of African descent. The characteristics of these several classes, with the exception of that of color, have now become assimilated and combined into a tolerably homogeneous population, although certain peculiarities of dialect occasionally betray the origin of each. For their present numbers, occupation, taxable property, &c., at the recent and former enumerations, the reader is referred to the following chapters, and to the tables appended.

Of the former races, that for unknown ages prior to the white man's coming, roamed over, if they did not cultivate, this region, little can now be known; as their whole history, however tragical in itself and all-engrossing to its actors, has, for the want of literary monuments been lost in oblivion; with the exception of a small portion, which, like the remnants of the tribes themselves, still lingers little regarded amid the achievements of their successors. It is not known that this river was the permanent residence of any distinct tribe; but, situated on the confines of two mighty confederacies whose dominions were parted by the Megunticook Mountains, it must, in all probability, have witnessed many an artful ambush, and many a deadly conflict. It belonged to the brave tribe of the Wawenocks, the immediate subjects of the great chief called the Bashaba, near Pemaquid, till the conquest of that tribe by the Tarratines in 1615, after which it was claimed by the latter. The Wawenocks were active, strong, very witty, and, as their name implies, fearing nothing; the men beardless, the women well-favored, and all dressed in skins.* The Tarratines were a numerous, powerful, discreet, warlike tribe, more hardy than their western neighbors, and escaped the disease which nearly exterminated the latter in 1617 and '18.† Few monuments of either of these races are to be found in this vicinity. Stone axes, chisels, spear and arrow heads are sometimes picked up near the principal fishing stations. In digging the cellar under the house of M. H. Smith, Esq. early in the present century, a skeleton supposed to be that of an Indian was dug up and interred elsewhere by the workmen. On the 7th of May, 1836, five entire skeletons were disinterred on removing the alluvial soil near the Smelt Creek on the east bank of the river south of the village. They were apparently deposited

* Smith, p. 19, 214.

† Will. Hist. Maine, &c.



in a careless manner in one hole, the feet towards the east, but with so little care that the leg of one was bent back parallel with the thigh. Possibly this may have resulted from the sitting posture in which Indians are accustomed to bury their dead. Some of them were of a large size, others smaller, as if females or children. The teeth were perfectly sound; the other bones somewhat decayed, brittle and friable. Two of the skulls were entire and empty; the other three partially decayed so as not to hold together, and filled with red earth, though that in which they lay was black. No hair, ornaments, or utensils, nor any remains of a coffin were to be found; and the whole bore the appearance of persons slain in a skirmish and hastily buried together. Nothing at all resembling the mounds, fortifications, and other structures found in the western country, has been observed in this region, with the exception of a huge deposit of oyster shells on the western bank of the Damariscotta, which, if it be indeed the work of human hands, is well calculated to fill the mind with wonder. According to Dr. Jackson it measures 103 rods in length, from 80 to 100 rods in width, and at the highest point is 25 feet above the sea level, containing 41,906,400 cubic feet.* Probably this measurement is altogether too large, including a considerable space but scantily supplied with shells. The main cliff, however, which slopes down within 6 feet of highwater mark and cannot be less than 40 feet in length, 30 in width, and 20 in height, is one entire mass of oyster shells, open, unmixed with soil, and in a good state of preservation. It rests upon diluvial earth, and is covered by about a foot of soil on which oaks and other trees are standing of the usual size. How and whence was this mass of shells accumulated? Can this be the native bed where these countless molluscos generations lived and died beneath the ancient waters? Can they have been brought there by the Indians, perhaps by the subjects and tributaries of the great Bashaba, from all parts of the coast as far as the Piscataqua or Mystic in token of their allegiance, to be here piled up, after their contents were consumed in an annual high festival of the collected tribes, as a monument of royal magnificence? If so, what an idea does it give of the extent and duration of that dynasty which has passed away and left few other marks of its greatness.

Of the discovery and settlement of the country by another race, the decline and well nigh total extinction of the savage

* Rep. on Geol. of Maine.



tribes, the planting of this and the neighboring towns, the condition at different epochs, more especially of the town of Warren, and the various steps and agencies by which that town has arrived at its present state, an account will be attempted in the following chapters.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS PRIOR TO 1688.

WHEN in 1492 Columbus lifted the veil which had for untold centuries concealed the American continent from the civilized world, he found it inhabited only by savage tribes destitute of the mechanic arts, unacquainted with the use of iron, unprovided with domestic animals, dependent for subsistence on the productions of nature and some feeble attempts at agriculture. These people, from an erroneous idea that the country was but a continuation of India, were called Indians; and, despised as heathen or regarded as enemies, their rights were little respected by the European nations, who hastened to discover and claim the country as their own. The claims of the English in North America originated with the expedition of John and Sebastian Cabot, who under the authority of Henry VII. in 1497 discovered and gave name to Newfoundland, applying the name to the whole coast, which they ranged from 38° to 56° of N. latitude. This claim was strengthened by few subsequent expeditions till towards the close of the 16th century; when, under the vigorous reign of Elizabeth, formal possession was again taken of the Island of Newfoundland, the coast granted to Raleigh and others by the general name of Virginia, and two abortive colonies established in N. Carolina, where Virginia Dare, the first child of English extraction in America, was born in 1587. In the mean time the French had laid claim to a portion of the same region, founded on discoveries made in 1523 and 1531, of the coast between 30° and 50° of N. latitude, to which they gave the name of New France. They maintained a commercial intercourse with the natives, particularly in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and introduced many traders and missionaries. Private adventurers from various nations visited the coast, and especially Newfoundland, where in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert found 36 English, French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels



engaged in the fisheries. In the following century the rival claims of France and England began to be prosecuted with more rigor. DeMonts and Champlain, under a grant from the French king of the territory between 40° and 46° of N. latitude by the name of Acadia, made farther discoveries up the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy; began a settlement at Port Royal, now Annapolis, N. S. and also on an island in the Schoodic, where in 1605 a crop of rye was sown, the first European grain raised in this State, if not in the Union. Within the limits assigned to this French province, the English were about the same time prosecuting discoveries in the northern parts of their province of Virginia. Under the Virginia company, voyages were made by Bartholomew Gosnold and Martin Pring; the latter of whom in 1603 fell in with the numerous islands in Penobscot Bay, to one of which, from some silver-grey foxes seen there, he gave the name of Fox Island.

1605. To avoid the jealousy of the French and yet maintain their own claims, the English despatched Captain George Weymouth across the Atlantic, ostensibly for the purpose of discovering a N. W. passage to China. On the 11th of May, 1605, he made Cape Cod, and, running northerly, anchored on the 17th upon the north side of a prominent island which he named St. George. This is now known by its Indian name of Monhegan, signifying Grand Island. Two days after "being Whitsunday," he sailed two or three leagues farther north among the islands and entered "a goodly haven" which he named Pentecost Harbor, now known as George's Island Harbor. Here he and his men regaled themselves for several days; the commander with an armed party exploring the islands and shore, while the sailors engaged in the fishery, taking "plenty of salmon and other fishes of great bigness, good lobsters, rock-fish, plaice and lumps, and with two or three hooks, enough of cod and haddock to supply the ship's company for three days." Upon the land they found "various sorts of trees, besides vines, currants, spruce, yew, angelica, and divers gums, and about the shores abundance of great muscles, some of which contained pearls, one having fourteen in it." On the 22d they "dug a garden and sowed some peas, barley and garden seeds, which in sixteen days grew to the height of eight inches." This was the first attempt at cultivation made by



the whites in this vicinity, and the second that we know of in the State.*

On the 10th or 11th of June, Weymouth left Pentecost Harbor and sailed up Penobscot Bay and River. On the 12th, anchoring abreast of the mountains in the present town of Camden, ten of his men "with a boy to carry powder and match"† went ashore and amused themselves in hunting. All the way up the river, the adventurers were delighted with the picturesque scenery, listened to the notes of wood-birds in the lofty branches, and admired the wide, deep, and glassy waters, with convenient coves and green, grassy, margin. Having erected a cross at the end of their route, "a thing," says the journal, "never omitted by any Christian travelers," they reluctantly returned to St. George's. They spent some time here trading with the natives, giving them knives, glasses, combs, and toys in exchange for furs. This traffic was very profitable to the adventurers, 40 skins of beaver, otter, and sable being obtained for 5s. worth of trinkets. But this friendly intercourse was not allowed to terminate peacefully. A misunderstanding ensued; and five of the natives were seized and carried off to England, whither Weymouth sailed not long after the middle of June. This, with several subsequent acts of a similar kind by others, laid the foundation of that hostile feeling towards the English, which the French learned to profit by, in the wars that ensued; although, being restored to their country after they had learned to speak English, these captives were found very serviceable as interpreters.‡

The name St. George, first applied to Monhegan and afterwards extended to the adjacent islands, the river opposite, and the neighboring coast, was probably chosen by Weymouth in compliment at once to himself and to his patron saint. It seems to have been customary, in giving to a place the name of one who bore that of a saint, to divide the honor and commemorate both by prefixing St., as St. Johns for John Cabot, and other instances. When, from intercourse with the natives, their names of Monhegan and Matinicus were applied to the two largest of these islands, the name of St. George was restricted to the remaining ones, which, together with the river and one town on its banks, still retain the appellation. With regard to the river, however, the origin of

* 2 Belk. Biog. Weymouth's Jour. 1 Will. His. p. 192-3-4.

† From this it appears that flints were not yet generally used.

‡ Rosier's Acct. 2 Belk. Biog. 1 Will. Hist. &c.



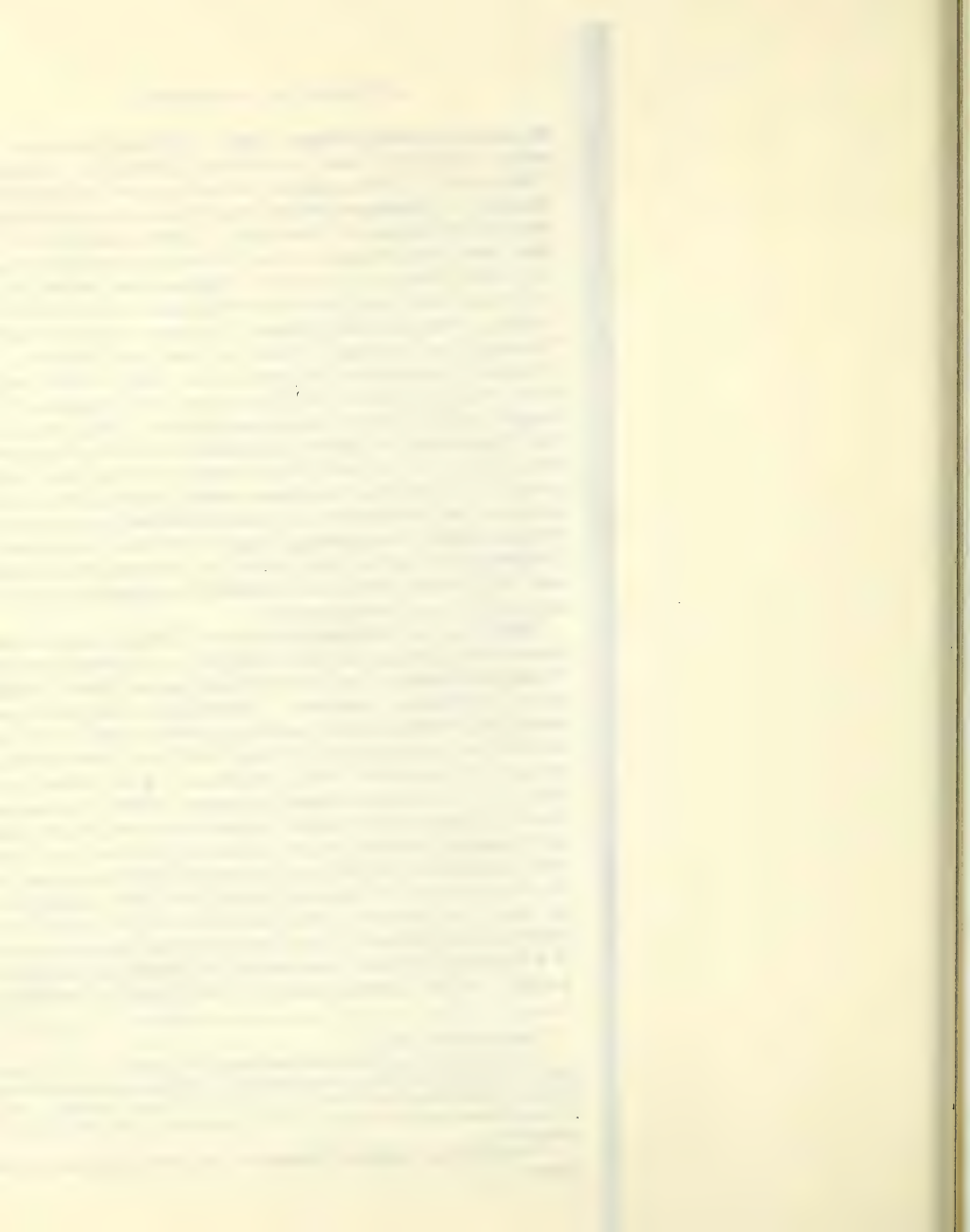
the name is a matter of some doubt. By early writers it was called "Segochet," and sometimes, perhaps by misprint, "Segocket."* This name is not recognized by the present Tarratine or Penobscot Indians, who have other appellations, also, for Monhegan and Matinicus. These terms then, if Indian, must have belonged to the Wawenocks in whose domain they were situated. Lieut. Gov. Neptune, the oldest of the Penobscots now living, says the Indian name of the river was 'Joiges,' meaning *delightsome*. It was generally called 'Georges,' or 'George's River,' by the early settlers. If Neptune's explanation be correct, the early traders might have received it from the Penobscots who conquered the country in 1615, whilst Smith received that of Segochet from the Wawenocks, in whose possession it was when he visited the country. It is hardly to be supposed that the Indian name of so important a stream should be forgotten, while others of less consequence have been retained by the settlers; and the term 'Georgeekeag,' applied by the Penobscots to Thomaston, or rather that part of it between St. George's and Mill rivers, would, on Neptune's explanation, be very appropriate, — *pleasant point*.†

1606-7. In 1606 the territory of Virginia was divided; the southern part, called South Virginia, was granted to the "London Company," and the Northern part or North Virginia to the "Plymouth Company." Both these companies took immediate measures for commencing settlements. The latter fitted out an expedition in May, 1607, and established a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec.‡ This colony, consisting of 45 persons, erected a fortress which they named Fort St. George, and remained for one year; but, discouraged by the unusual severity of the winter, the death of their patrons Popham and Gilbert, and the loss of their storehouse by fire, they returned to England, taking with them a small vessel which they had built during the winter. This vessel was probably the first built in the State, and the commencement of a branch of business now one of its principal sources of wealth. In the French colony at Port Royal a harvest of

* Smith's Hist. Vir.

† D. Crockett, Esq. of Rockland; who in early youth acquired some knowledge of the Indian tongue. Sullivan's description of Thomaston in Mass. His. Coll. 4, p. 29-25. Keag signifies a point of land formed by the junction of two streams, as Kenduskeag, *eel point*, &c.

‡ Called by the Indians 'Sagadahoc' or "the going out of the waters."



grain was gathered in 1607, a grist-mill erected, and farther assistance sent from France, together with two Jesuit missionaries for converting the natives. But a controversy arising with the proprietors, the Jesuits removed to Mt. Desert, where they planted gardens, began a settlement, and continued the business of the mission, till in 1613 both they, and the settlers at Port Royal, were dispossessed as intruders by an expedition from South Virginia.

1614. Among other voyages under the Plymouth Company, Capt. John Smith, sent out from London in 1614 on a whaling and fishing voyage, with orders to search the country for mines and to trade with the natives, arrived at Monhegan where he built seven boats, and, whilst his men were engaged in the fisheries, ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod, bartering with the natives and making observations on the shores.* On his return, prince Charles, afterwards king Charles I. being presented with a map of the country, gave it the name of New England. This name was officially recognized in the charter by which that monarch granted the territory between 40^o and 48^o N. latitude to "the Council of Plymouth" which in 1620 took the place of the "Plymouth Company." From this time the name of North Virginia was little used and soon became obsolete. Under this grant, in the course of the subsequent ten years, several smaller ones were made and settlements prosecuted with more or less vigor. The first of these grants was that made to the puritan pilgrims from Holland, who in 1620 established the colony which, from the town of that name in England, they called Plymouth, and sometimes for distinction New Plymouth. This was the earliest, permanent, English settlement made in New England, and was followed by other puritan colonies, which, founded on republican principles, and nourished by persecutions in England, soon grew up into respectable communities. To the eastward, grants were made upon more feudal principles. Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a patent, with the right of government therein, of the territory extending from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, afterwards, in 1639, named the Province of Maine; and several smaller grants were made between the latter river and the Penobscot.

1615. But prior to this time the coast was frequented by many private adventurers for fishing, hunting and trading; some of whom erected huts and fixed their residence for a longer or shorter period on shore. The coast between the

* 1 Will. Hist. p. 212. Smith's Hist. Sullivan's Maine, p. 15.



Penobscot and Narraganset Bays was, to a great extent, stripped of its native inhabitants by the war, which in 1615 was waged by the two great confederacies of the Etechemins or eastern Indians headed by the Tarratines on the Penobscot, and the Abenagues or western Indians under the chief of the Wawenocks called the great Bashaba, at Pemaquid. This war, which raged with fury for two years, during which the defeated Wawenocks and their allies were kept from their planting and hunting grounds, was followed by a famine and some unknown disease, which, spreading from tribe to tribe, in 1617 and '18 desolated the country from Pemaquid to Cape Cod. It is remarkable that the English, some of whom wintered at Saco during the height of this disease and slept in the same cabins with the diseased natives, were wholly unaffected by it.*

1621. Monhegan was at this time a general resort for European fishermen and traders. A part of a crew of a vessel, sent out by Sir F. Gorges, spent the winter of 1618 and '19 on this island. In 1621 it is mentioned as "a settlement of some beginnings;" and the following year provisions were obtained from the ships at this place, by the infant settlement at Plymouth. The island seems not to have been destitute of inhabitants, after this, down to the first Indian war; and some cabins for fishermen and temporary residences were constructed at various points on the main land between the rivers St. George and Saco.† One of these earliest settlers was John Brown, who fixed himself at New Harbor, near Pemaquid, as early as 1621, and four years later obtained from the Indian Sagamores, in consideration of 50 skins, a deed of the land between Broad Bay and Damariscotta River to the extent of 25 miles into the country. He and his descendants inhabited there till driven away by the Indians, and claimed the land till the adjustment of 1812.‡

1623. Fishermen and settlers also established themselves about this time at Sagadahoc, Merry-meeting, Cape Newagin, Pemaquid and St. George's, as well as at Damariscove and other islands; though at St. George's it is believed there were not as yet any permanent residents. Adventurers from other nations also frequented the coast; and it is said that the Dutch as early as 1607 and again in 1625 attempted to settle at Damariscotta.§ Cellars and chimneys,

* Gorges's Narr. as quoted by Will. Hubbard's N. E. p. 195.

† Prince's Ann. 1 Will. His. p. 226. ‡ Com. Report, 1811.

§ Sullivan's His. p. 15, 166, &c. 1 Will. His. p. 228.



apparently of great antiquity, have been found in the town of Newcastle; and copper knives and spoons of antique and singular fashion are occasionally dug up with the supposed Indian skeletons at the present day, indicating an early intercourse between the natives of the two continents. Similar utensils and the foundations of chimneys, now many feet under ground, have also been discovered on Monhegan, as well as on Carver's island at the entrance of St. George's river, where are said to be also, the remains of a stone house.

1626. In 1626 the merchants of Plymouth, who had establishments at, and claimed the island of Monhegan, sold their right to Giles Elbridge and Robert Aldsworth, merchants of Bristol, for £50 sterling. These gentlemen carried on traffic there and also at Pemaquid, where their agent, Abraham Shurte, resided, and for a long time held the office of magistrate. The river and harbor at the latter place offered attractions to visitors, and the settlements increased. A fort was built there in 1630, and called Fort George. Having in 1631 obtained a patent of the lands between the Muscongus and Damariscotta, with exclusive privileges of hunting, fishing, fowling, and trading with the natives, together with the power to establish a civil government, Elbridge and Aldsworth extended their business, and by additional offers, induced many to settle in the country. Under their charter, the plantation had a gradual and uninterrupted growth for many years. The settlements extended to Damariscotta, and especially at the lower falls, were seen rising on both sides of the river.* The name Pemaquid in the Indian language signified *long point*, and Damariscotta, the *river of little fishes*.

1630. About this time serious apprehensions were entertained that the Council of Plymouth would be dissolved. Under this apprehension, the Council seems to have made various and hasty grants to different adventurers, of nearly the whole territory between the Piscataqua and Penobscot; in the expectation that these would be confirmed, though their own should be abrogated. One of these was the grant made of the lands on the river St. George's March 23,† 1630, to Beauchamp and Leverett, called the "Lincolnshire, or Muscongus Patent," or grant. Its extent was from the seaboard between the rivers Penobscot and Muscongus, to an unsur-

* 1 Will. His. p. 242. Corr. of Bos. Trav.

† Williamson, p. 240, says March 2d; but as it was dated March 13, O. S., its corresponding date N. S. is March 23. He seems to have subtracted 11 instead of adding 10 days for the difference of style.

veyed line running east and west and so far north as would, without interfering with any other patent, embrace a territory equal to 30 miles square. It was procured expressly for the purposes of an exclusive trade with the natives, and contained no powers of civil government. The patentees, and their associates, appointed Edward Ashley their agent, and Wm. Pierce an assistant, and despatched them, the same summer, in a small new made vessel, with five laborers, one of them a carpenter, and furnished them with provisions and articles of trade equal to the exigencies of the enterprise. They established a truckhouse on the eastern bank of St. George's river, five miles below the head of tide waters; where possession and traffic were continued till the first Indian war. This establishment was probably near the upper wharf, or perhaps the seat of the late Gen. Knox, in Thomaston.

This is the grant which afterwards, when it passed into the hands of Brigadier Gen. Samuel Waldo, was called the WALDO PATENT, and is the origin of most of the land titles on the river. The grant was made to "John Beauchamp of London, gentleman, and Thomas Leverett of Boston in the County of Lincoln, gentleman." Of these gentlemen we would gladly give some account, but find very little on record. Whether the former ever visited this country we are not able to say; but it is most probable he did. For in 1633 the Court at Plymouth ordered "that the whole tract of land, between the Brook of Scituate on the northwest side and Conahasset, be left undisposed of till we know the resolution of Mr. James Shirley, Mr. John Beauchamp," &c. And in Oct. 1637, the same tract of land was granted to Messrs. Hatherly, Andrews, Shirley, and Beauchamp. As these names were associated with that of Leverett in the trade at St. George's, it is highly probable that they belonged to the same persons, and that Beauchamp visited the country with a view of settling here, if he did not actually carry his design into execution. Leverett seems to have been a member of Mr. Cotton's church in Boston in old England, and to have come over with that clergyman and others to Boston in New England in 1633. For we find that he was that year, Oct. 10th, chosen a ruling elder of the church there. He was the father of John Leverett afterwards Governor of Massachusetts. He is honorably mentioned by Winthrop and

* Boston in England; its namesake in this country not being settled till the year this grant was made.

Hubbard for his gift in the practice of discipline. Among the contributors to free schools in 1636 we find "Thomas Leverett, £10," and the year before that, grants of land were made to him at Muddy River now Brookline. It was also agreed at a meeting held "upon publique notice" among other things, "that none of the members of this congregation, or inhabitants amongst us, sue one another at the law, before that Mr. Henry Vane, and the two ruling elders, Mr. Thomas Olyver and Thomas Leverett, have had the hearing and desyding of the cause, if they cann."*

1635. East of the Muscongus Patent, no grants were made, and no English established, except at the two trading houses of the New Plymouth Colony at Bigyducet and Machias. Even these did not long remain undisturbed; for, the province of Acadia having in 1632 been restored to France without any definite boundary, the French claimed the country and in 1635 seized these establishments and forbade the English to trade to the eastward of Pemaquid. The English, however, claimed to the St. Croix, and when in 1635 the "Council of Plymouth" was dissolved and the whole of New England divided into 12 provinces, one of these, extending from the St. Croix to Pemaquid, was granted to Sir Wm. Alexander; but it does not appear that he ever took possession or exercised any jurisdiction here. St. George's, therefore, was, for a long time, the frontier possession of the English; and, consequently, little progress was made in its settlement. The proprietors, however, maintained their possession, and continued their traffic with the Indians. Many English vessels also, sent out to the new and thriving colony of Massachusetts, often stopped here and at Pemaquid on their return. Winthrop says, in "July, 1634, the Hercules of Dover returned by St. George's to cut masts to carry to England;" and "May 6, 1635, the Gabriel was in a tempest lost at Pemaquid; and Mr. Witheredge and the Dartmouth ships cut all their masts at St. George."† There were about this time or a little later, "84 families besides fishermen," residing between the Kennebec and St. George's; viz: 20 near Sagadahoc, 31 east of that river to Merry-meeting, 6 from Cape Newagen to Pemaquid, 10 at New Harbor, and 2 at St. George's, besides those farther "within land," at

* Winthrop's Journal, vol. 1, p. 14, 2 ed. and note.

† Generally pronounced *Bagaduce*, an Indian name signifying *bad harbor*, now Castine.

‡ 1 Win. Journal, p. 134 and 165.

Sheepscot and Damariscotta. The two at St. George's, denominated "farmers," were said to be "Mr. Foxwell, on the west side, at Saquid Point, and Philip Swaden on the east side of Quisquamago." John Brown, also, of New Harbor, not long after this period, claimed land at the mouth of St. George's River, at a place called Sawkhead.* To what places these names refer cannot now, perhaps, be ascertained. Possibly Quisquamago may have been the high ridge between the bay at Thomaston and the Westkeag river, called by the present Penobscots "*Quesquitumegak*," or "high carrying-place." Saquid, pronounced with the *a* broad as in Saco, was probably the same as Sawkhead; and both appear to have been the ancient names of Pleasant Point in Cushing, still called, we believe, by the Penobscot Indians, 'Sunkheath.' This point, situated at the mouth of the river, answers to Brown's description of Sawkhead, and is probably the oldest farm in this region, having been cultivated for more than 200 years.

1635-1688. From this time the nominal jurisdiction of this river, for it was merely nominal, several times changed hands. The French claimed as far as Pemaquid and occupied as far as Penobscot, till the whole province of Acadia was again taken possession of by the English in 1654, and in 1655 confirmed to them by treaty. Sir Thomas Temple was appointed Governor, and afterwards obtained a patent of all the country from Merlinquash in Nova Scotia "to Penobscot, and the river St. George, near Muscongus" — situated on the "confines of New England." On the restoration of Charles II. the despotic plan of dividing New England into 12 provinces was revived, the Duke of York appointed viceroy over the whole, and commissioners sent over to regulate the affairs of the country. These commissioners erected a county east of the Kennebec which they named "Cornwall," and appointed magistrates at Sheepscot, Pemaquid, &c., but none east of the Muscongus. But the territory from the St. Croix to Pemaquid and the Kennebec having in 1664 been granted to the Duke of York along with the Dutch settlements on the Hudson and Delaware, his government was extended and for 25 years exercised over this part of the country, as the County of Newcastle appendant to his province of New York. The Duke caused a city named Jamestown,† and fort, called fort

* Sylvanus Davis's Acct. as quoted in Sull. Hist. p. 391. Com. Report, J. Brown's Dep. p. 115.

† Gyles's Captivity.



Charles, to be built at Pemaquid and many Dutch families to be transported thither from New York. Considerable uneasiness was occasioned to these eastern settlements by the war declared by France in 1666, and by the recession of Acadia to France by the treaty of peace in 1667. However disagreeable, the French were allowed to take possession as far as the Penobscot; but on their demanding the rest of the Province as far as Sagadahoc, the people of Pemaquid and vicinity, averse to the jurisdiction of France, preferred coming under that of Massachusetts. This province at first seems to have been contented, as its northern boundary, with a line drawn 3 miles N. of the Merrimac to its source and thence due W. to the Pacific; but in 1652, encouraged by the disposition of the settlers under Mason and Gorges, she extended the last mentioned line E. as well as W. terminating at Clapboard Island in Casco Bay. On the present occasion having discovered a new source of the Merrimac six miles farther N. she in 1672 ordered a new survey and in 1673 extended her jurisdiction to a line passing through the present town of Bath and terminating at White Head Island in Penobscot Bay. By her commissioners a new County, called Devonshire, extending from the Sagadahoc to St. George's river, was organized, civil and military officers appointed, a court held, and a tax of £20 levied, as follows, viz.:—Sagadahoc £4, 10s., Monhegan £5, 10s., Cape Newagen £3, 10s., Damariscove and Hippocrass £5, and Pemaquid £2. But in consequence of the Indian hostilities which arose in this eastern country after the death of King Philip in 1676, most of the inhabitants of this county removed, the jurisdiction of Massachusetts was discontinued, that of the Duke of York was resumed, and continued till his abdication of the crown as James II. king of England in 1688.*

During all these changes, as little mention is made of St. Georges, and as no memorials of the government either of Temple or the Duke at that place are to be found, it is presumed that the establishment there was little more than a trading house and fishing station. After the death of Beauchamp Leverett, in right of survivorship, succeeded to the whole patent. His son, Capt. John Leverett, afterwards Governor, being frequently employed by Massachusetts in her eastern affairs, especially at and after the conquest of Acadia by the English in 1654, probably kept an eye to the effect these changes might have on his interest here, and maintained pos-

* Will. & Sull. His. of Maine, *passim*.



session by his traffic with the natives. The fishery on the coast was extensively carried on, and, in 1674, it was said "Pemaquid, Matineus, Monhegan, Cape Newagen, where Capt. Smith fished for whales, and Muscongus, were all filled with dwellinghouses and stages for fishermen, and had plenty of cattle, arable land and marshes."^{*} There were no corn-mills nearer than Falmouth and Black Point. Walter Phillips had a dwellinghouse, orchard, and extensive improvements on the west side of Damariscotta river at the lower falls, where he claimed a large tract; and John Taylor had fixed himself next above him on the same side, whose possessions included the Oyster shell Neck. On the other side Robert Scott had his dwellinghouse about east from the great bank of oyster shells; and John Brown, 2d, was now, or had lately been, established near the salt-water falls. Sander, or Alexander, Gould lived at Broad Cove, on Broad Bay, and claimed eight miles square between that bay and the Damariscotta under deed from his father-in-law John Brown of New Harbor, dated 1660. Richard Pierce, another son-in-law of Brown, lived farther down about eight miles from New Harbor, and claimed an equal tract, carved, like the preceding, out of the original claim of said Brown and conveyed to him in 1663, under the name of Greenland, by Wm. England of Muscongus, or, "as called by the Indians, Seremobseus."[†] But most of these establishments, and that at St. George's, were broken up in the Indian war that ensued.

In 1675 a general war against the New England colonies was commenced by the Indian tribes headed by Metacomet, chief of the Wampanoags, otherwise called King Philip. Thus far the eastern Indians, though they had many wrongs to complain of, had lived on friendly terms with the settlers both English and French. But their resentment was smothered rather than extinguished, and inclined them from the first to take part in the general confederacy against the English. The Wawenocks had been greatly broken up by the war of 1615 and the sickness which ensued, and, being constantly exposed to the incursions of the Tarratines, had now dwindled down to a small tribe, whose principal residence was at the lower falls of the Sheepscot. The Tarratines, although somewhat weakened in 1669 by the part they took in the war

^{*} Joscelyn's Voyages, p. 200-5.

[†] Papers on file in Sec. Office, Bost. Com. Rep. p. 117-18 and p. 99. J. Pierce and S. Small's Dep.



against the Mohawks, in which they were pursued by their victorious enemies to the banks of the Penobscot and many of their villages destroyed by fire, were still a powerful tribe. Their present chief, Madockawando, whose influence was great, and whose political relations extended as far as Massachusetts and Quebec, was averse to a war with the English; and the influence of his son-in-law, the Baron de Castine, then engaged in a successful trade at the place which now bears his name, and unwilling to have it interrupted, was exerted on the side of peace. This nobleman, a man of taste and education, who had been a colonel in the French army at Quebec, when discharged from that service had united himself with the Indians, adopted their manners, and for 30 years carried on a profitable traffic in which he amassed the sum of 300,000 crowns. By the arms, ammunition and other articles, with which he supplied the natives, and his fascinating address, he acquired an unbounded influence over the tribe; and his counsels, together with those of the Sachem his father-in-law, prevailed in favor of a pacific policy. A similar course having been pursued by the Canabas, or Kennebec Indians, no outrages were for a time committed east of the Kennebec; but the inhabitants were forbidden by Massachusetts to sell any munitions of war except to those Indians whose friendship was fully ascertained; and measures were taken to require the tribes along the coast to deliver their arms into the hands of the English. This demand being complied with at Sheepscot and Kennebec, nothing but prudence on the part of the settlers seemed requisite to secure them from molestation. But in consequence of attacks made at New Meadows, Saco, Scarboro', and other places, many minds became excited against Indians in general; and the people of Monhegan offered a bounty of £5 for every Indian's head that should be brought them. An agent, sent up the Kennebec to invite the natives to deliver up their arms, exceeded his instructions, and by threatening language so terrified them, that they left their residence, repaired to Penobscot and called a council at the house of Castine. But by the exertions of Abraham Shurte of Pemaquid, a sensible man, well acquainted with the Indian character, who left no efforts untried, the disaffected chiefs were persuaded to hold a parley at that place, and finally agreed to desist from hostilities.

In December, the snow, four feet on a level, prevented the English on the one hand, from attacking the Indians, and the Indians on the other, from procuring their wonted supplies by



hunting. An armistice was in consequence entered into with the Saco and other neighboring tribes. But during the winter, the eastern traders were accused of supplying them with arms and ammunition; rumors were in circulation that a conspiracy was formed for exterminating the settlers; and this was so fully believed that general warrants were issued for seizing every Indian "known to be a manslayer, traitor, or conspirator." Some of these warrants got into the hands of unprincipled men, who used them for sinister purposes. One of these with his vessel lurked about Pemaquid and in spite of the earnest remonstrances of Shurte, who also warned the Indians of their danger, succeeded in kidnapping several, carried them into foreign parts and sold them for slaves. Great complaints were made by the natives, and great fears were entertained of their hostile intentions. The downfall and death of Philip, the following year, 1676, compelled many of his adherents to take refuge among the eastern tribes, whose vengeful feelings they soon were able to arouse. Besides outrages farther west, a successful and murderous attack was made upon the trading house at Woolwich and the fort at Arrowsick, and, after much suffering farther east, and the burning of Pemaquid, New Harbor, Corban's Sound and Damariscove, the inhabitants fled, first to Monhegan and other islands, and then to Piscataqua, Boston and other western places. This bloody and destructive war was terminated April 12, 1678, by a treaty concluded at Casco, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should restore their captives, and the English pay them an annual quit-rent of one peck of corn for every English family, except Major Phillips of Saco who was to pay one bushel.*

* Holmes's American Ann. p. 403-7. Hub. Ind. Wars. Sullivan and Williamson.



CHAPTER III.

FROM 1638 TO THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTH INDIAN WAR IN 1726.

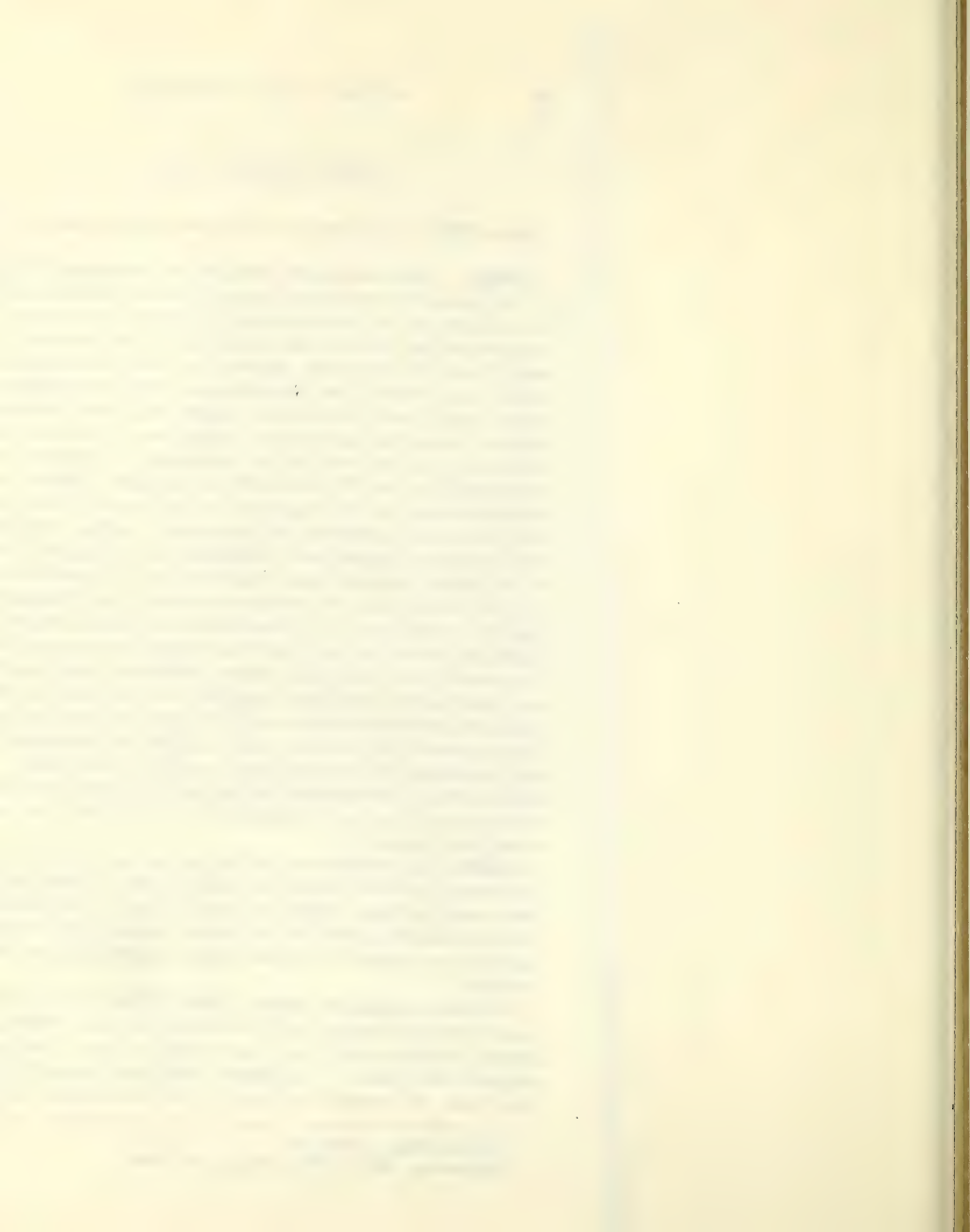
1688. After this pacification till the abdication of James II. the arbitrary conduct of the agents sent by his deputy at New York for the management of affairs here, gave little encouragement for the re-settlement of the country; but many Dutch families were induced to settle at Pemaquid and on the west bank of the Damariscotta, who, especially at the latter place, then called New Dartmouth, now Newcastle, entered upon the business of agriculture with such spirit and success as to gain for the settlement the name of "the garden of the east."* In 1688 Sir Edmund Andros made two expeditions to this quarter, in the first of which he attempted to take possession of the country east of Penobscot, but contented himself with plundering the Baron de Castine of his goods, furniture, and ammunition. This affair irritating the Baron, led the tribe, over which his influence extended, to unite with the Abenagues in a second Indian war, which in August, of that year, was begun by an attack on N. Yarmouth. In September, New Dartmouth was burnt, and the inhabitants, with the exception of two families taken prisoners, saved themselves only by taking refuge in the fort. At the same time the fort and buildings at Sheepscot were also destroyed and the settlements entirely broken up. The Dutch settlers, discouraged, left the country; and both places, so lately and so long inhabited and flourishing, lay waste about thirty years.†

1689. In consequence of the revolution in England and the accession of William and Mary to the throne in 1688, war was, in May, 1689, declared between England and France; and the dread of the latter power added to that of the Indians, excited the most gloomy apprehensions in the colonies.

This war, commonly called "King William's war," though conducted with spirit and interesting in its details, was mostly carried on in places too remote to come within the scope of this work. In August, 1689, the fort at Pemaquid was taken by assault and most of the inhabitants killed or

* 2 Math. Mag. p. 507—9.

† Sullivan, p. 165. 1 Will. His. p. 587, 609.



carried into captivity. Discouraged by this and fresh depredations upon the Kennebec, the inhabitants eastward of Falmouth withdrew to that town, or removed to other places of more security. Madockawando, though he entered into this war with reluctance, and in 1693 and 4 was frequently in negotiation with the English for a temporary truce and the exchange of prisoners, was yet actively engaged in it and made his prowess felt as far west as Dover, N. H. The Wawenocks were chiefly withdrawn to other tribes; and Jack Pudding, or Sheepscot John, was the only chief of that tribe now remaining.*

1691. The arbitrary measures of James in New England being ended with his reign, and the grants of territory made to him in America having been declared vacant, a new charter was granted by William and Mary, Oct. 7, 1691, embracing the former colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine, Sagadahoc, and Acadia including Nova Scotia. The last of these provinces was, a few years after, relinquished to the crown, and the "Royal Province of Massachusetts Bay" terminated eastward at the St. Croix. The territory from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec, which Massachusetts previously claimed by purchase from the heirs of Gorges, continued to be known as the province of Maine, and that from the latter river to the St. Croix as the colony of Sagadahoc. Sir William Phips was the first royal Governor under the new charter.

Phips was born in Woolwich, upon the Sheepscot, Feb. 2, 1650; one of the youngest of his mother's twenty-six children, twenty-one being sons. Bereaved of his father when a child, he passed his boyhood with his mother till he was 18; afterwards learning the trade of a ship carpenter, and acquiring some education. About the time of Philip's war, he built a ship in Sheepscot river; and, being driven away by the Indians, he became a seafaring adventurer. In some of his voyages he heard that a Spanish ship laden with silver, had been wrecked and sunk, half a century before, not far from the Bahama islands. He told the interesting story to the Duke of Albemarle, and, entering into an agreement with him, sailed twice under his auspices from England into those waters, in search of the wreck. During the second voyage, in 1687, after indefatigable efforts, he found it, between forty and fifty feet under water; and took from it the immense treasure of thirty-four tons of silver, besides gold, pearls and

* Sullivan, p. 147 & 8. 1 Will. III. p. 606.

jewels — equivalent in value to \$1,350,000. Of this treasure, his part exceeded \$70,000, besides a golden cup, worth \$4,000, presented to his wife by his noble patron. For his enterprise, success, and honesty, King James conferred upon him the order of knighthood, and appointed him High Sheriff of New England. This was during the administration of Andros, with whom he differed so widely in politics that he declined the office. In 1690 he was appointed to the command of an expedition which sailed from Boston, April 28th, and in the space of ten days captured Port Royal and the other French ports in Acadia.

He was less successful in an expedition against Quebec in the autumn, which failed and was attended with such loss, that, to defray the expenses, paper money was for the first time issued by Massachusetts. His administration continued till his death in Feb. 1695.*

1692-99. In 1692 the celebrated stronghold, Fort Wm. Henry, was built of stone by Gov. Phips on the site of the old stockade at Pemaquid. This in 1696 was disgracefully surrendered by its commander, Capt. Chubb. Several expeditions into the eastern country were made by Captains Church, Converse and March, the last of whom, landing his men, Sept. 9, 1697, at Damariscotta, was attacked by the savages ere well ashore, and, though he gallantly charged and repulsed them, had twelve or thirteen of his men killed and as many more wounded. The same year peace between the French and English was concluded at Ryswick; but the war lingered among the savages through the following year. In Oct. 1698 a conference was held at Penobscot with the Indians, then in mourning for Madockawandó and several other Sachems of the east, who had lately fallen victims to a grievous unknown disease raging among them. They were anxious to terminate the war; and June 7, 1699 a final treaty of peace was signed and ratified at Brunswick.†

During the whole of this war, little is said of the territory at St. George's; the proprietors having kept up no establishment there. In May, 1694, Gov. Phips, apparently without any knowledge of the Muscongus patent, obtained of Madockawando, at Pemaquid, a deed of the lands on St. George's river as far up as the lower falls, or head of tide waters.‡ But Acadia having, on the conclusion of peace, returned to

* Holmes' American Ann. p. 474, 8. 1 Will. His. 596, 8.

† 2 Math. Mag. p. 553. C. Southac's Dep. — Sec. Office.

‡ Whipple's Acadie, p. 71.



France without any definite limits, and the territory between the Kennebec and St. Croix being again in dispute between the two countries, no attempt was made to occupy, either under the title of Phips or that of the patentees.

1700. The year 1700 was distinguished by the suppression of pirates or buccaneers, who had for thirty years infested the American coast, and, since the late war, become very troublesome to the eastern coasting and fishing vessels. Their leaders, Kidd and Bradish, were sent to England and executed.* But the stories of hidden treasures guarded by the ghosts of murdered slaves, which imagination and credulity have assigned to almost every island and headland along the coast, long continued to haunt the minds of the simple and try their courage and perseverance in fruitless attempts to disinter them. Even at the present day, excited by some idle dreamer, or designing wag, a party is occasionally seen in solitary places near our river's mouth or on the neighboring islands, armed with charm of mystic power digging by the dim lantern's light for that treasure, which, from some supposed omission of the rites required, still eludes their grasp and disappears.

1702. On the death of King William, March 8, 1702, Anne, the sister of the late queen, ascended the throne of England; upon which, war was declared by the King of France who supported the claims of her excluded catholic brother. As the English had now no settlements east of Falmouth, few of the events of this, the third Indian war, fall within the limits of this work. The remains of the Wawenocks and the other tribes west of the Penobscot, were soon after induced by the French to remove to the river St. Francois, there forming a settlement and tribe often denominated "the St. Francois Indians." Castine had now returned to France with his wealth; but his son, generally called Castine the younger, born of a Tarratine woman, continued at Bigayduce. He was a person of an excellent character and amiable disposition, inheriting neither the bigotry of the French nor the ferocity of the savages. Seeing the wasting effect of war upon the Indians, he lost no opportunity in promoting a friendly intercourse with the English; yet a small party of the latter, actuated we know not by what motives of wickedness or folly, visited his house under the mask of friendship and plundered it of "great spoil." This act was deeply regretted by government and ample indemnity

* 2 Will. His. p. 31.

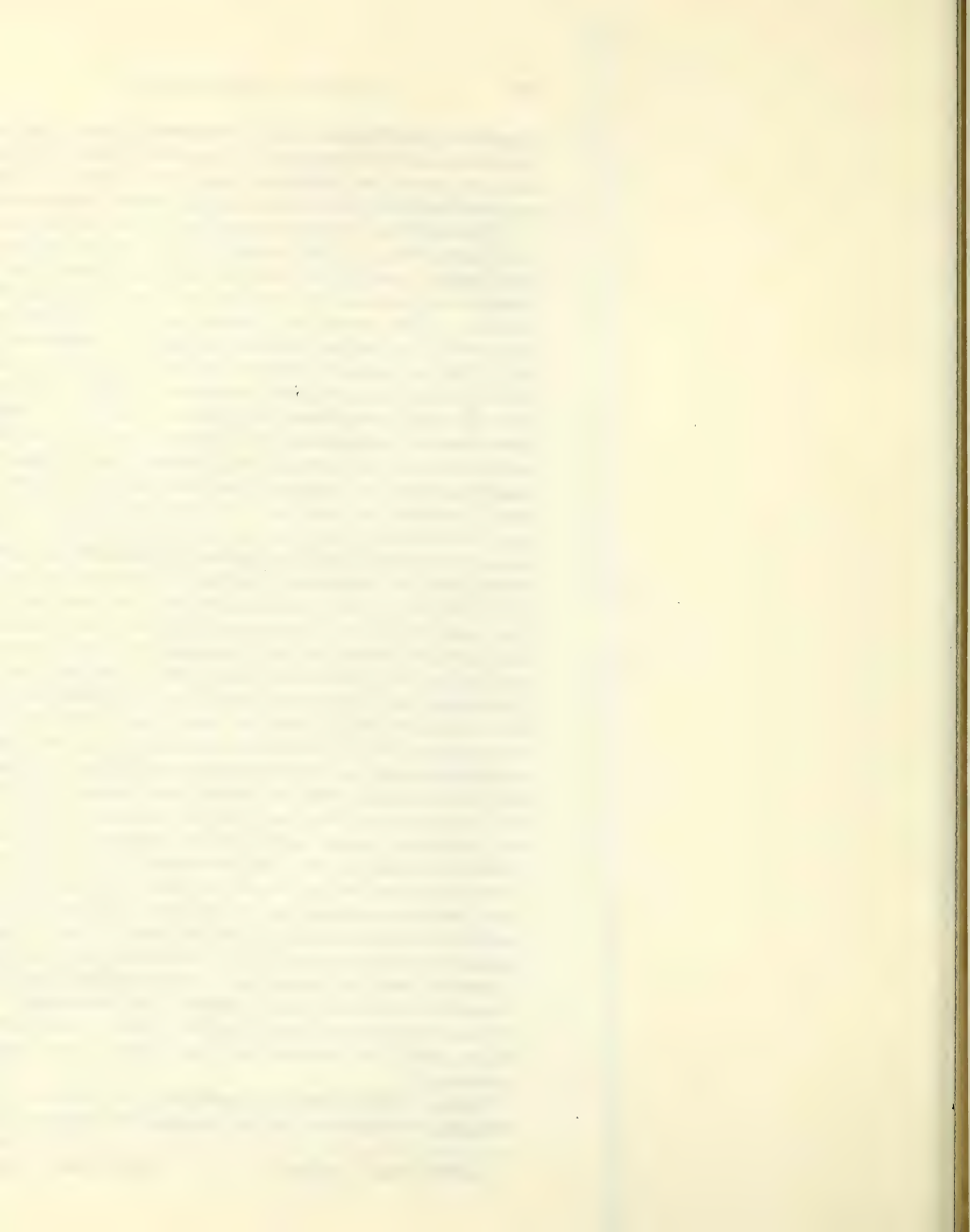
promised; the English being desirous of giving the natives no provocation for engaging in the present war. They were however not to be detached from their French allies, and soon made fresh inroads upon all the frontier settlements.*

1710-1716. By the surrender of Port Royal to Gen. Nicholson, Oct. 2, 1710, Acadia again fell into the hands of the English; and by the treaty of Utrecht, March 30, 1713, that province was made over to the crown of Great Britain forever. The peace in Europe was soon followed by a treaty with the Indians, which was signed at Portsmouth, July 13, 1713, by eight Sagamores in behalf of all the eastern Indians and afterwards more extensively ratified at Falmouth. The English, notwithstanding, were cautious in renewing their deserted settlements; but license was granted for the re-settlement of Saco, Scarboro', Falmouth and Arrowsick, on condition that the houses should be placed so compactly on small lots near the sea as to be easily defended, with sufficient outlots for cultivation. In 1715 Fort George was erected at the lower falls of the Androscoggin, and the following year a town of twenty-six families incorporated at the mouth of the Kennebec, and named Georgetown in honor of George I. crowned in 1714. Encouraged by this, the proprietors of the Plymouth patent on the Kennebec, erected a stone fort at the head of tide waters on that river. Saw-mills were also built there, and large quantities of lumber manufactured and exported. Dr. Noyes, one of these proprietors, engaged in the sturgeon fishery, which he carried on in the Kennebec and its branches for several years, sometimes employing no less than twenty vessels in taking and transporting these fish to London where they were highly esteemed. The county of Yorkshire, which had hitherto embraced only the late province of Maine, was now extended to the St. Croix; and York established as its only shire town.† The fort at Penaquid was also ordered to be repaired and garrisoned. But these forts, and especially the mills, were viewed with much jealousy and repugnance by the savages; and dread of their opposition and the rumor of an approaching rupture with France, deterred the former settlers from returning. Efforts were made, however, which for the present proved successful, to pacify the Indians and deter them from any hostile movement.

1717. As a means of conciliating the Indians and counteracting the influence of the Jesuits, the General Court in

* 2 Will. His. p. 40, 42.

† 2 Will. His. p. 88, 91.



1717, and again in 1720, offered a salary of £150 a year to any minister who would reside at Fort George, acquire the language of the natives and instruct them in religion. In consequence of this offer Rev. Joseph Baxter of Medfield made two visits to this region, one in 1717 and 18, the other in 1721. His coming was viewed with jealousy by the Jesuit R  le, a French missionary at Norridgewock, whose influence, deservedly great, was exerted to prevent the Indians from attending his instructions.*

On the 9th of August, 1717, a conference was held at Georgetown between Lieut. Gov. Dummer, attended by several members of the Council and other gentlemen, with eight principal chiefs of the Indian tribes; in which he endeavored to impress upon their minds the power and importance of the king, the common sovereign of both the Indians and English, and the superiority of the protestant religion, offering them a Bible and presenting them Mr. Baxter as a missionary to reside there for their instruction, with the promise of a school-master to teach their children to read. He told them that these eastern forts and settlements were undertaken partly for their accommodation in the way of trade, partly for mutual protection; and, being on land which the English had purchased, must not be molested. After making some complaints of Indian aggressions, he invited them freely to communicate any thing they had to suggest or complain of. Consulting over night, they returned an answer remarkable for its wariness and the struggle going on in their minds between necessity and inclination. "We shall be," said they, "very obedient to King George if we like the offers made us, and if we are not molested in the improvement of our lands. We embrace the English that have settled among us in our bosom, but desire there be no further settlements made — we cannot hold them *all* in our bosom." As to the missionary, "it would be strange if they should not love one that came from God;" but as to the Bible they begged to be excused, as they had teaching already, and, if they should go from that, should displease God. They expressed great uneasiness about the forts and mills; and said they "should be pleased with King George if there was never a fort in the eastern parts." After being repeatedly and sharply interrupted by the Governor, who insisted on the rights of the English to what they had purchased, and of the king to build forts in his own dominions, they abruptly departed, leav-

* Baxter's MS. Journal, as quoted in Francis's Life of R  le.

ing behind the British flag which they had carried when they came. Being refused an audience under the French colors, and a letter from Râle rejected as unworthy of regard, they, all but one, returned the next day with an apology for their impoliteness, and finally consented to confirm existing treaties and allow the English to settle where they had done before.*

1719-20. In 1719 some steps were taken towards the re-settlement of places farther east. Fearful of losing their possessions by the statute of limitation, many of the former settlers seriously made preparations for returning. In this and the following summer, Michael Thomas, as tenant for Rev. Christopher Tappan of Newbury, who claimed under deed from Walter Phillips, settled with his family and two or three workmen on the western side of Damariscotta at the lower falls, there being then no other inhabitants there except Indians. Wm. Hilton, Richard Pierce, and John Brown, Jr. had returned, and resided at Broad Cove, Muscongus, and New Harbor. Hilton was one of the heirs of Sander Gould.†

John Leverett, who since the death of his father had become the proprietor of the Muscongus patent, also seriously contemplated the re-occupation and settlement of that grant. But considering the enterprise too formidable for a single individual, he, Aug. 14, 1719, associated others with him and divided the grant into ten shares; one of which was given to Spencer Phips, adopted son and heir of Governor Phips, in exchange for the Indian title from Madockawando. It was subsequently divided into 30 shares, and others, called the 20 associates, admitted into the company as tenants in common, under mutual obligations for procuring settlers and making preparations for their accommodation. For this purpose, in 1719 and 20 they erected two strong blockhouses on the eastern edge of St. George's River, with a covered way to the water side and a large area between them enclosed by palisades. This was situated in front of the mansion of the late Gen. Knox in the present town of Thomaston. The Indians "daily resorted there in great numbers and oft-times threatened those employed in building and clearing the land, who used several stratagems to get them from off those lands." The company also built a double saw-mill, probably on what has since been called Mill Creek or River; bought a sloop, and employed other vessels and a number of men in the undertaking; erected near 30 "frames for houses;" and were engaging persons to begin the settlement. In con-

* Ind. Conference of 1717.

† Com. Rep. p. 95, 6, 111, 127.

sequence of the jealousy and hostile disposition of the Indians, a garrison of 20 men was maintained, provided with cannon, small arms, and other means of defence. These were put under the command of Capt. Thomas Westbrook, one of the "20 associates."*

1721. Instigated by the French Jesuits, the Indians in 1721 began to make aggressions in various places, killing cattle and insulting and threatening the inhabitants. Measures were taken by the English to counteract this French influence; the Rev. Mr. Baxter, missionary, spent a portion of this year at St. George's, and efforts were made to conciliate the tribe at Penobscot, who had not yet committed themselves. The more aged chiefs of that, as well as other tribes, were inclined to peace; but, by the redoubled efforts of the French, the tribes were divided in opinion and outrages frequently committed. On the arrival at Arrowsic of 200 or more, accompanied by Râle and Castine, threatening to destroy the inhabitants unless they immediately removed, the Indians were directed to deliver up Râle and every Jesuit priest, on pain of being treated as rebels and traitors, and an order issued for seizing and sending to Boston any Indian seen in arms. Under this order Castine was seized at his residence and transported to Boston. But, as it was difficult to define his offence, and he gave a satisfactory account of his conduct, he was discharged after a confinement of five months.†

1722. In 1722 a farther attempt was made to reconcile the natives and attach them to the English interest; but many things combined to frustrate and render hopeless all farther efforts of the kind. The fourth Indian war, called "the three years, or Lovewell's war," was commenced June 13, 1722, and carried on by the savages alone, unaided, openly, by their former allies. The first attack was made at Merry-meeting, where nine families were taken captive. At Damariscove a party of six took a fishing vessel, pinioned and beat the master and crew, who at length getting loose, fell suddenly upon their assailants, mortally wounding two and throwing one overboard. About this time some persons at Pemaquid, and Wm. Hilton at Broad Cove, were killed; and the family of Mr. Pierce at Muscongus removed for safety. It was probably about this time, also, that Mrs. Gray and her

* Report of Committee, General Court, 1731. Waldo's petition to Gov. Belcher, Mass. MS. papers, vol. 114, p. 116, 152.

† 2 Will. III. p. 106, 8, &c.



six children were massacred at Damariscotta on the place subsequently purchased by Hon. John Farley.*

The next attack was at St. George's. On the 15th of June a body of 200 Indians surprised and burnt the proprietor's sloop, killed one and took six men prisoners, burnt the saw-mill, some houses and frames, and made a vigorous attack upon the blockhouses, which with difficulty were saved by the bravery of the garrison.†

On the 24th of Aug. during the absence of Capt. Westbrook at Boston, a still larger body from Penobscot, accompanied by a friar and two Frenchmen, renewed the attack, killed five men that were out of the garrison, and "continued the assault twelve days and nights furiously," now and then sending a flag of truce to invite the garrison to surrender, promising to give them good quarter and transport them to Boston. The garrison replied that they "wanted no quarter at their hands, dared them to come on, told them that these were King George's lands, and that they would deliver them up but with the last drops of their blood." The assailants persevered, and made considerable progress in undermining one side of the fortification; but a heavy rain causing the earth to cave in upon them, they finally abandoned the siege with a loss of twenty of their number. James Armstrong was Lieutenant, and probably commanded at the time of this affair. Three of the men killed were Joseph Hunter, Joseph Muckamog and James Nigh. The Indians brought with them five of the captives taken in June; and the other, Joshua Rose, being left at Penobscot, made his escape, found his way to St. George's after six days travel, and was taken into the fort the second day of the siege. On the breaking up of the siege, one of the five captives was sent in to know if the English would ransom them, and, being told they could not for want of orders, he returned to his captors, but on arriving at Penobscot was "frankly released," with two others. According to these captives, the Indians during the siege subsisted chiefly on seals, which they caught daily in the river.‡

This fort having been supported thus far by the proprietors at their own expense, it had been proposed by Mr. Leverett, as the country was in a state of war and the work needed for the general defence, to make it a public garrison. This

* Com. Rep. p. 111. J. Pierce's Dep. p. 152. Hon. J. Farley's Dep.

† Rep. Committee, General Court, 1731. Mass. MS. papers.

‡ Westbrook's Letter, Sec. Office, Bos.



was accordingly done; and Capt. Westbrook returned soon after the siege with two sloops and a reinforcement of men. The soldiers' wages, paid in paper money at 60 per cent. discount, were at this time as follows; to a captain per month, £7, equal to \$12.44; to a Lieutenant £4, equal to \$7.11; to a Sergeant, £2, 18s. equal to \$5.15; to a Corporal £2, 5s. equal to \$4; and to a private £2, equal to \$3.55.*

1723. On the 11th February, 1723, Capt. Westbrook, now Colonel and Commander in Chief in this quarter, left Kennebec with two hundred and thirty men, and with small vessels and whale boats ranged the coast as far eastward as Mt. Desert. He then sailed up the Penobscot; marched thirty-two miles by land; arrived at the principal Indian fort, which was a stockade, seventy yards by fifty in extent, enclosing twenty-three houses, or wigwams,† which at this time were deserted; and, having burnt the whole, together with the chapel‡ and priest's house, returned to the fort at St. George's, with the loss of the chaplain, Rev. Benj. Gibson, and three men, whose bodies on his arrival were buried at that fort.

During this season, great sickness prevailed among the eastern soldiers; and little, besides defensive measures, was accomplished. No settlement, house, or vessel at anchor, in these eastern parts, was safe from aggression. On the 25th of Dec. the Indians made an attack upon the fort at St. George's river. Being fortunate enough to take two prisoners, who gave them intelligence concerning the indefensible condition of the garrison, the assailants, about sixty in number, were encouraged to prosecute the siege for thirty days, with a resolution, or rather madness, that was desperate. They seemed to be flushed with the absolute certainty of compelling a surrender of the fort. But Capt. Kennedy, who was now the commanding officer, being a man of intrepid courage, held out till Col. Westbrook arrived and put the enemy to flight.§

* 2 Belk. N. H. p. 45.

† Westbrook says in his letter to the Governor, "23 houses built regular." See his Letter, Mass. MS. Papers, Vol. 51, p. 376.

‡ This, according to the captives previously released, who were forced to assist in rebuilding the fort and retained by Westbrook as guides in this expedition, was 60 feet long, 30 wide, 12 high, and furnished with a bell which was rung morning and evening. The captives also stated that they saw, in July, 12 or 13 barrels of gunpowder brought there from Canada. Westbrook's Letter to Gov. Shute in Sec. Office, Mass.

§ 2 Hatch. His. p. 276.

1724. In the following spring, Capt. Josiah Winslow was left in command of this fort. He was a young man of great promise, a recent graduate of Harvard college, and a member of one of the most respectable families of the colony. His grandfather and great-grandfather had each been governor of Plymouth; and his father and other members of the family were distinguished for their civil and military services. On the 30th of April,* it being an inviting morning, he selected sixteen of the ablest men belonging to the garrison, and, in a couple of staunch whale-boats, proceeded down the river to the Green Island† which at this season of the year was frequented by the Indians for fowling. Here they hauled up their boats and lay close during the night, and part of the succeeding day. Not discovering any Indians, they left the island, about two hours before sunset, on their return. But as they were ascending the river, they were beset by a large party of natives who were passing down the same in canoes and now lay concealed on both of its banks. The Indians being undiscovered, the party, but for an accidental occurrence, might perhaps have passed them in safety. One of the men in the second boat, perceiving a flock of water-fowl, imprudently fired and shot one of them. Turning to pick up the fowl, Sergeant Harvey, who commanded the boat, was called to by Capt. Winslow, in the other, then somewhat ahead, and advised not to follow the fowl, but keep close to him, as they knew not what they might meet with, before reaching the fort. Harvey replied "go easy upon your oars and I will be presently up with you." But following the fowl too long and going too near the western side of the river, the Indians fired from the shore, killed three of the men, and attempted to surround him in their canoes. Harvey gallantly returned the fire, but, finding himself overpowered, retreated and landed with his party on the opposite side. Here they were attacked by another party and maintained a sharp contest with abundance of courage, till the whole were slain, except three Christian Indians who escaped and carried the news to the fort. Capt. Winslow, who was considerably ahead and out of danger, when the attack was made upon

* May 11th, new style.

† Penhallow and Williamson suppose this to have been one of the Green Islands in Penobscot Bay; but the time was hardly sufficient for so great a distance; and Mather, who published a sermon on the occasion, and whose information was derived from the Christian Indians who escaped, evidently believed the island was in the river. Might it not have been Henderson's or Gondola Island?



Harvey, immediately hastened back to his assistance. But before reaching the scene of action, he was himself surrounded by thirty or forty canoes filled with armed savages, who rushed upon him from both sides of the river. Commencing the attack with a hideous yell, they attempted to board his boat and make prisoners of the whole party. He suffered them to approach within a short distance and then opened upon them a brisk and destructive fire. This did not deter them from coming alongside, where they were so fiercely repulsed and beat off with clubbed muskets, that they fell off and maintained the contest at a distance. They were so struck with young Winslow's courage, that they offered him quarter, if he would surrender himself and company; but he refused it; and continued the fight until the dusk of the evening, when the most of his men being slain, he hastened ashore on the western bank with two or three that were left. Here they were again beset and all cut off. Winslow being shot down and having his thigh broken, the Indians, when they saw him fall, ran towards him; and yet then he recovered on his other knee and shot down one of his enemies ere they could despatch him. Thus perished this gallant little band, leaving none but the Indians aforesaid to tell the story of their melancholy end. Their accomplished commander had been observed in a pensive mood some days before the expedition, and on divers occasions had let fall expressions, which, like that to Harvey when turning aside for the fowl, seemed to indicate a presentiment of his fate. He fell, greatly beloved and universally lamented, in the twenty-third year of his age.* In this action, inconsiderable as were the numbers engaged, there was a remarkable display, on both sides, of boldness and good conduct. The Tarratines, who were rather a valiant, than a cruel people, composed the Indian party; and their loss, though never known, is supposed to have doubled ours. For want of men to go in search of their bodies, it was never known whether our gallant little band were interred by the savages, or their flesh devoured by wild beasts, and their bones left bleaching in the sun till concealed by the leaves of autumn.†

* Cotton Mather's Sermon dedicated to Col. J. Winslow. Penhallow's Ind. Wars, p. 99. Westbrook's letter to Gov.—Sec. Office.

† The winds, that through the vernal bowers
Or Autumn's leafless branches moan,
Passed, sighing, o'er their place of rest
To all surviving friends unknown.



So well prepared, this year, were most of the places assailed, to defend themselves, that the Indians were unable to take any considerable booty from the frontiers ; and therefore they rushed down upon the seacoast, and undertook to seize upon all the vessels they could find in the eastern harbors. New to them as this kind of enterprise was, they were, in a few weeks, in possession of twenty-two vessels of various descriptions ; one of which was a large schooner armed with two swivels ; two were shallops taken at the Isles of Shoals ; eight were fishing vessels, found at Fox Island thoroughfare ; and the others were surprised and taken in different places. In these seizures, they killed twenty-two men and retained a still greater number prisoners. Generally these were the masters or skippers, and the best sailors, whom they compelled to serve on board their prizes.

A part of the fleet proceeded up the river St. George's, once more fully determined to lay the fort in ashes. To effect their purpose, the savage crews now filled a couple of their shallops with combustibles, which were set on fire and urged so near the block-house that they would have communicated the flames, had not individual exertion prevented. The Indians then offered favorable terms, provided the garrison would surrender. But every lip of the kind was promptly rejected ; and as they were utterly unable to take

The tears which fond affection poured,
Or love in secret sadness shed,
Bedewed indeed a distant sward,
But fell not on their lonely bed.

No column proud, no humble stone,
To mark the spot, was reared for them ;
The evening thrush and beating surge
Performed their only requiem.

But oft, I ween, the maiden's heart,
Who walks with pensive step at eve,
By some mysterious influence held
Shall pause upon the spot to grieve ;

And spell bound, 'neath the silent moon
And stars that saw that night of anguish,
Allow her soul, she knows not why,
In sorrows unexplained to languish.

Watch on, from age to age, ye stars !
And beat, thou surge, with ceaseless moan !
Sing on, sweet thrush, and maiden weep,
Where rest the brave to all unknown !



or destroy the fortification, either by force or stratagem, they retired without doing any considerable injury.

Against this new force of the enemy, two vessels were despatched with twenty men from New Hampshire, but returned without success. Two others were sent under Jackson of Kittery and Lakeman of Ipswich. These, after an action with the enemy, in which Jackson and several of his men were wounded, and his sails and rigging so badly cut up that his pursuit was impeded, finally drove them into Penobscot. Here they found them assisted and covered by so large a body of natives that they were forced to retire. When another expedition of three vessels went from Boston against them, they had become tired of this maritime warfare; their vessels were dispersed, and no intelligence could afterwards be obtained of them.*

Thus far the Indians had conducted the war with great spirit and prudence, and their success greatly preponderated over that of the English, whose measures were chiefly of a defensive character. But the destruction of Norridgewock and the death of the Jesuit R le, in August of this year, broke the spirit and strength of the Canibas tribe; whilst the several expeditions of Capt. Lovewell in the winter, and his sanguinary engagement at Pegwacket the following spring, so discouraged the remainder of the Abenagues tribes that they never recovered. The star of the confederacy, pale and declining, from that time gradually settled in darkness.

1725. Proffers of negotiation were made and reciprocated by means of the hostages that were still retained at Boston; but its progress was retarded by several untoward events not very creditable to the English name. The first of these was the expedition of Capt. Heath, to Penobscot. Learning that the Indians had rebuilt their village in a more advantageous situation, about three miles above the mouth of the Kenduskeag, he marched across from the Kennebec, and finding the inhabitants fled, laid their dwellings in ashes, and returned without meeting the enemy. This was a bold enterprise; but, hearing on his return to St. George's river that the Indians had proposed a negotiation for peace, he and the authorities kept the particulars as secret as possible.†

The second occurrence, June 20th, reflected much dishonor

* 2 Will. His. p. 128, 129.

† This was in the present city of Bangor and consisted of about 50 dwellings.—Hutch.

‡ 11 Mass. Rec. p. 396.



upon the English character. This was a violent assault by a scout from the garrison at St. George's upon a party of Indians bound to the fort, under a flag of truce. There was for a few minutes a smart combat between them, in which one of the scout was killed and another wounded. The best excuse which could be framed for this error, was the honest jealousy excited by repeated instances of savage treachery. The effect of this outrage was aggravated by a treacherous assault upon Castine the younger by the captain of a sloop, who by a flag of truce enticed him on board his vessel and violently took from him a captive whom he had redeemed from the savages. After some farther outrages, Castine shot one of the men and with his boy escaped to the woods.*

Notwithstanding these events, so disposed were the natives for peace, that thirteen of their chiefs on the 2d of July held a conference at St. George's fort with John Stoddard and John Wainwright, commissioners sent by Massachusetts to treat with them. This conference was conducted in a very pacific manner and led to an appointment of another meeting at Boston for the conclusion of a treaty. In the mean time two vessels, being seized by the enemy at Damariscove, were committed to the flames, and the masters and crews, consisting of seven men and a boy, were carried to Sagadahoc and barbarously beat to death. But this was among the last efforts of the eastern Indians, and closed the scene of blood for the present year.

At the meeting in Boston, Nov. 10th, the Indians long insisted that Fort Richmond on the Kennebec and the block-house at St. George's should be abandoned, and that a boundary should be drawn straight from Teconnet to Saco. But these terms not being acceded to, it was finally agreed that the Indians should enjoy the lands and liberties not conveyed to the English nor possessed by them, together with the privileges of hunting, fishing, and fowling, as formerly; that they should maintain peace and enter into no combinations against the English, who, on their part, were to regulate the whole trade of the country, and open a trading-house at St. George's to be constantly supplied with goods to the amount of £700 for the supply of the Indians in fair and honorable trade.

The command of St. George's fort and garrison was, Dec. 13, 1725, committed to John Gyles, the builder and late

* 2 Will. His. p. 114. Penhallow's Ind. Wars, &c.

commander of Fort George at Pejepscot, now Brunswick. He was the son of Thomas Gyles, Esq. of Pemaquid, who had been Chief Justice of the County of Cornwall when under the government of the Duke of York. When his father was killed by the Indians, Aug. 2, 1689, John, then a young lad, was, together with his mother, one brother and two little sisters, taken captive and carried off into the wilderness. After a captivity of nearly nine years, during which he had many narrow escapes and became familiar with the Indian tongue, he was set at liberty and was immediately taken into public service at Boston. He was employed as Indian interpreter at various places, had a lieutenant's and afterwards captain's commission at Casco, Pejepscot, and St. George's where he probably commanded till 1736 or later.*

The last mentioned treaty was signed Dec. 15th by the four Sagamore delegates, and has since been denominated Dummer's treaty; than which, none ever made by the parties has been more celebrated or lasting.

1726. This treaty was finally ratified at Falmouth, Aug. 6, 1726, by Gov. Dummer and a large retinue from Boston, who there met Wenemovet, chief Sachem of the Tarratines, and 40 other chiefs of that and the associate tribes. They made an earnest request that no vessels in the harbors nor taverns on shore should be permitted to sell liquors to their young men; and Gov. Dummer gave them the most solemn assurances that this request should be complied with. They insisted, also, upon the "removal of those two houses mentioned last winter," (Forts St. George's and Richmond.) "If they were removed there would," said they, "be no difficulty among the tribes. We can't find any Record in our memory nor in the memory of our Grand Fathers, that the Penobscutt tribe have sold any land, As to the deeds mentioned last winter made by Medoccewanda and Sheepsctt John, they were not Penobscutt Indians, one belonging to Mechias Madockewando, the other towards Boston, If we should find in reality that the lands were purchased of the right owners we should not have insisted upon it, nor have opened our Mouths, we would not pretend to tell a Lye about it, for we know that God will be angry with the man that tells a Lye, We do not remember of any settlements at St. George's, we remember a pretty while, and as long as we remember, the place where the

* See Gyles's Captivity first published in 1736 and republished in *Tragœdies of the Wilderness*, by S. G. Drake, 1846.

garrison stands was filled with Great Long Grown Trees.* But after a farther conference on the subject of these deeds with the committee of claims in attendance, they agreed to waive the matter for the present, and solemnly ratified and confirmed the treaty. Thus terminated this fourth Indian war, the first which the natives had carried on without foreign assistance, and remarkable alike for the boldness and success with which it was conducted on their part, and the brilliant achievements of the English, which finally brought it to a close.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM 1726 TO 1741, INCLUDING THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS AT ST. GEORGE'S AND BROAD BAY.

ONE of the first measures of the government after the peace, was the establishment of truckhouses for the accommodation of the Indians according to the provisions of the treaty. The most eastern of these was at St. George's fort ; and the first truckmaster there, as the superintendent was called, was Thomas Smith, one of the 20 associates, who had been recommended by the Indians at the conference. Goods were furnished by the government, and the agents were allowed to add to the first cost a sufficient sum to cover the freight and waste. At times, also, presents were made and entertainments given to the Indians at the public expense. Care being taken in the selection of suitable agents, these truckhouses had a salutary effect ; and the Indians soon finding they could purchase goods here cheaper and better than in Canada, a friendly disposition grew up amongst them. Every thing now indicated a permanent peace.

It was, however, difficult for the government to carry out these amicable intentions. Private traders were eager to participate in the profits of Indian traffic, and too often unscrupulous in the means of augmenting them. Ardent spirits were sold, and, in the intoxication they produced, every advantage was taken, perhaps, and every fraud practised. Government agents, and sometimes the Indians themselves, endeavored to restrain these practices by indictments and prose-

* Printed Indian Conf. of 1726.

ST. GEORGE'S

AND
VICINITY
IN EARLY TIMES

Long Reuses represented by . . .



cution. In retaliation, charges were made against the agents as guilty of the same conduct, and wishing for their own benefit to monopolise the profits. From the unsettled state of the country and the distance of the place of trial, it was difficult to obtain conviction. One Michael Micum, Macom, or Malcom, seems to have been engaged in this illicit traffic at various places, and was frequently complained of; though he was usually discharged on the payment of Court fees. In 1726 he is described as Michael Micum of Georgetown, in 1736 as Michael Macom of a place called Augusta,* and in 1744 he is styled Michael Malcom of St. George, trader. He was, probably, the son of John Malcom of Brunswick, who also, as well as Elizabeth Malcom of the same place, was indicted for the same offence in 1739 and 1740.†

1727. At another conference held with Gov. Dummer, 1727, the Indians called the attention of the Governor to truckmasters, said "the first sent to St. George's we liked very well; we liked Mr. Mountfort very well; we have nothing to say against Capt. Gyles at all; he is a man that is agreeable to us. But it is very strange to us that now the truckmaster is come away, the door is fast; the key is turned on the lock, and we cannot get any thing now, nor can our wives and children get the necessaries of life. We desire Mr. Mountfort may be sent there." But the Indians at Pejepscot and Ammerescoggin spoke highly of Capt. Gyles, and wished to have him appointed to Fort George. The Indians having also desired that a gunsmith reside at St. George's, the Governor promised to furnish one. The Chief then inquired whether "they must pay the gunsmith that comes to St. George's, or whether the English government would pay him?" To which the Governor replied that the smith should charge moderately for his work, and, to enable him to do so, should be victualled at the blockhouse; and, in case he cheated or made exorbitant charges, he should be discarded.‡

From the language, somewhat ambiguous, used by the Indians at this and the preceding conference, we infer that Capt. Gyles was not altogether popular among them. Perhaps, like his father at Pemaquid, he might have been too rigid and puritanical in the discharge of his duty to suit these undisciplined sons of the forest. It is probable, also, as the office of

* This was an abortive settlement commenced at Small Point.—J. McKeen's communication to the author.

† York Records and communication of Hon. R. McIntire.

‡ See printed Ind. Conf. of 1727.



truckmaster was lucrative and annually filled by the Legislature, that some little competition had sprung up and the influence of the Indians was sought for by the different candidates. Something, not fully explained, on both these points, may, perhaps, be inferred from the following letter of the truckmaster to his son, the first settled minister of Falmouth. "To ye Rev. Mr. Thomas Smith at Falmouth, Casco Bay. Per Lt. Wright. St. George's Fort, April 6, 1727. Last night arrived here Lt. Wright with express from his Honor the Lt. Governor, chiefly relating to the Indians killing of a cow and some swine in the beginning of February at Montinicus. I suppose there is not paper or ink at Falmouth or you would have wrote me. I wrote you by Sanders, as also by Mr. Nutting, both which I suppose you have received. Capt. Giles gives his service to you and entreats you will favor him so far, if you can so order it, as to give us a visit here and preach on a Sabbath; Lt. Wright offers that if you will do it, he will both come with you and carry you back in his schooner free from all charge. I expect to hear from you by return of Mr Nutting and all opportunities. I am, your affectionate Father, T. Smith." In a postscript he adds, "at Boston it's much talked of that here is great difference and disagreement between Capt. Giles and myself; if there should be the same at Falmouth, you may assure any body that we have not had the least angry word or difference since my arrival here from Boston. By Sander's last trip I had letters which inform me of the great interest that J. G. has with his Honor, &c. And now I would that you treat Lt. Wright with all possible civility, he having made sundry observations here that he says he will commit to writing and deliver to you; the copy of which I would have you transmit to me, but the original to keep safe and very private. T. S.*"

1728. George II. having succeeded to the throne, Wm. Burnet was the following year appointed Governor of the colony.

On the 28th of Nov. 1728, Capt. Gyles, commander of the garrison at St. George's Fort, received a commission as a Justice of the Peace, and was, probably, the first civil magistrate resident on the banks of this river.†

1729. The eastern country had not, since the peace, been filling with settlements and multiplying improvements

* Willis's Jour. Rev. T. Smith, p. 65 and Editor's note.

† Gyles's Captivity.



equal to expectation. Encouragement was not offered sufficient to induce settlers to leave the older towns; and the introduction of foreigners was discouraged by burdensome restrictions.

The proprietors of the Muscongus Patent, however, renewed their efforts for a settlement at St. George's. They had actually engaged a minister of the gospel and 120 families to go down and settle there; but the measure was interrupted by Col. David Dunbar, who positively forbade their proceeding upon any other condition than that of taking deeds under him, to the acknowledgment of the invalidity of their own title.* Dunbar, a reduced and indigent colonel of the army, recently appointed surveyor of the king's woods in America, by the aid of persons inimical to the puritans, had obtained a royal order by which the entire Province of Sagadahoc was given into his hands, and he directed to settle, superintend, and govern it; little more being required of him than to preserve 300,000 acres of the best pine and oak for the use of the crown. Having secured the aid of the Governor of Nova Scotia, he took up his residence at Pemaquid, repaired the fort which he now named Fort Frederick, laid out a city near it, and, by regranting the lands without much regard to the rights of the former occupants, added to the conflicting titles which already existed in that neighborhood. The governor of Nova Scotia was called upon to take possession in opposition to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts; and troops were sent from Annapolis to garrison the fort. Three towns were laid out and named Townshend, Harrington, and Walpole;† which names continued in use for many years, and are occasionally heard to this day. Settlers, many of them most valuable and estimable, were drawn thither by the offer of 100 acres of land each; and the erection at Damariscotta of a grist-mill and two double saw-mills afforded an additional inducement. These mills were built in 1730 by Wm. Vaughan, Esq. at that time extensively concerned in the fisheries at Monhegan and Matinicus.‡

1730-1. There were at this time between Muscongus and Kennebec about 150 families, probably 900 or 1000 inhabitants. Such of them as acknowledged the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, or refused to take deeds from Dunbar, who showed much firmness and ability in his office, were violently

* S. Waldo's petition in Leg. Rep. 1731.

† Now Boothbay, Bristol and Nobleboro'.

‡ Pemaquid papers and land claims.



ejected from their lands; and some complained that he had even seized their timber, burnt their houses, and threatened themselves with imprisonment. Petitions and complaints against him being presented to the General Court, a committee of that body made a full report of the claims of Massachusetts and the conduct of Dunbar; and a statement of the whole was ordered to be presented to the Lords of Trade and his removal solicited. Samuel Waldo of Boston, a gentleman of good capacity and great activity, having now a large interest in the Muscongus Patent, was chosen agent by the proprietors and sent to London on the same errand. The proprietors of other grants also petitioned for the removal of this troublesome officer.

The King's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, having, Aug. 11, 1731, given their opinion in favor of the claim of Massachusetts, Dunbar was at length, through the persevering efforts of Mr. Waldo and the colony agent, deprived of his extraordinary commission, though he still continued surveyor of the king's woods for nine or ten years, afterwards.* He returned and spent two years in the vicinity of Pemaquid after his authority was revoked. During his residence there, he erected a commodious dwellinghouse† at the head of the Bay in Walpole, which he surrounded with a farm and good accommodations, and beautified with a well cultivated and tasteful garden.

Some farther provision was at this time made for the accommodation of the garrison at St. George's; and, at the request of Capt. Gyles, the General Court voted, that "forasmuch as transporting of wood for the garrison in the usual manner is found too difficult, the said Gyles have liberty, at the charge of the province, to purchase one yoke of oxen, one cart and sled for that service, (the soldiers to cut and cart the wood, and get hay for keeping the oxen in the season thereof.)" It was also voted, August 10, 1731, that the treasurer "be directed to supply Mr. Thomas Pierpoint, chaplain at the blockhouse on St. George's River, to the value of ten pounds, for supplying him with sundry conveniences, as hath been heretofore accustomed for persons of his function."‡

1732. In 1732 Gov. Belcher made a visit with a large retinue as far east as St. George's, having previously held a talk with the Indians at Falmouth and communicated the

* Sullivan, Williamson, &c. † Com. Rep. 1811, p. 156, &c.
‡ Jour. House, for June and August, 1731.



intelligence that three missionaries of the "Society for promoting Christian knowledge" were intended for this Province, and that the General Court had granted them an annual salary of £100, on condition of their officiating as chaplains also to the garrisons. One of these was to reside at St. George's, one at Fort Richmond, and another at Cushmanoc, now Augusta, where a town and church were about to be built. The Indians at this conference complained that there "was not a prudent care as to the giving out of liquor at St. George's; they give the Indians too much rum, which makes them drunk, and we desire that care be taken to prevent it. They also said the smith at St. George's does not take proper care to mend our arms, but does it negligently; and that when we come to St. George's we have not liberty to lie in any of the houses but are exposed to lie abroad in the rain and bad weather; we therefore desire a house to lodge in." The Governor assured them that these requests should be attended to, and said complaints were made at Kennebec of damage done by their dogs not being muzzled according to the treaty; and also of their killing Mr. Vaughan's cattle at Matinicus six years before, to the value of £30, and more recently an ox, for which no payment had been made. The Indians said the ox was killed by mistake, but agreed to give 32 pounds of beaver for it, and likewise to pay for the damage done to the cattle. They also complained that some "sour meal and damnified tobacco" had been dealt out to them at St. George's fort, and two of their dogs, which they valued at £10 apiece, were killed there for only barking at a cow. Being assured that restitution should be made on their giving the offenders' names, they said the damaged goods were sold in the absence of Mr. Wainwright, the superintendent at the time, and as to the dogs they thought it so light a matter they did not mention it to Capt. Gyles, and should not have done so now but for the complaints about the cattle. The Governor assured them that all their injuries, if seasonably made known, should be redressed; and concluded by distributing presents among them and drinking the king's health. In a subsequent message to the Legislature, he pronounced a high eulogium upon the soil, rivers, and natural advantages of the country; and, amongst other measures, recommended the rebuilding of the fort at St. George's, which was then in a state of decay. As an additional in-

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. The second part outlines the procedures for reconciling bank statements with the company's internal records. This process involves comparing the dates, amounts, and descriptions of transactions to identify any discrepancies. The third part describes the method for calculating the net income for the period, taking into account all revenues and expenses. The final part provides a summary of the findings and recommendations for improving the accounting system.

ducement, he added that good stone and lime abounded there.*

1733-4. Peace being now well established, and likely to continue, both the government and individual proprietors turned their attention more earnestly to the formation of new settlements. Mr. Waldo, having his portion of the Muscongeus patent, or, as it was usually called after this time, the *Waldo patent*, now set off in severalty, and being in exclusive possession of the lands on the St. George's, began the work of settlement in good earnest. Having made experiments upon the limestone found near the river, and finding it good, he caused a lime kiln † to be erected by Robert McIntyre, who commenced the burning of lime in considerable quantities for the Boston market. From this time the manufacture began to increase and has continued to do so down to the present time. The lime was for many years put up in hog-heads which had been used for molasses; it being then supposed that casks could not be made here for the want of suitable hoops. Mr. Waldo also began to make surveys about this time, and other preparations for an extensive settlement.

This, together with similar preparations in other places, excited the jealousy of the Indians. Great complaint was made, also, that individual traders and adventurers furnished them with large quantities of intoxicating liquors, and practised upon them every kind of imposition.‡ Yet, at a talk with several Sachems held by the Governor at Pemaquid in the summer of 1734, he received the most unequivocal assurances, that notwithstanding these grievances, the Indians were peaceably disposed and determined to continue on friendly terms.

The paper currency was now reduced to nearly seventy per cent. discount; and, as it remained a legal tender at its nominal value, it produced great confusion in business, and, to some extent, discouraged new settlements.§

1735. Not at all discouraged, however, Mr. Waldo in April, 1735, paid a visit to St. George's, and, with the aid

* See printed Indian conference of 1732 and Waldo's petition.

† The remains of this kiln are, or lately were, still to be seen on the bank of the river between the lower toll-bridge and the site of Mr. Paine's old store. The McIntyre here mentioned as the father of lime burners was the son of William McIntyre, who was afterwards one of the first settlers in the town of Warren. — Com. of A. Kellogg, 1st, and I. Spear.

‡ 2 Will. Hist. p. 183.

§ Belknap's New Hampshire.



of Captain Gyles as interpreter, held a conference with the Penobscot or Tarratine Indians, to whom he presented a friendly letter from Gov. Burnet, and gave such explanations of the intended settlement as to gain their apparent consent. A number of people, attracted from various quarters by the offer of liberal terms, met him at the fort, and, after examining the place and the advantages it offered, concluded to settle on the river. Sensible of the benefits of similarity of customs and national associations, Waldo determined to locate those of the same origin in the same neighborhood; and accordingly this company consisted wholly of natives of Ireland, or their immediate descendants. They were all from the north of Ireland, of the Protestant religion, and originally descended from Scottish families who emigrated to Ireland at an early period, usually called Scotch-Irish. Some of them came over to this country with the company that settled at Londonderry and other adjacent towns in New Hampshire in 1719. Others had been in the country a short time, residing at Pemaquid, Portsmouth, Boston and other places along the coast. But as most of them had been bred up as mechanics only, they were not very well fitted to act as pioneers in the warfare that was now to be waged with the obstacles of nature in the primeval forest. Notwithstanding this, however, a competent number of them formed the resolution of settling on this river. It is said that seven of them, viz.: Alex. McLean, Wm. McIntyre, James Howard, Robert Spear, and three others not recollected, had previously been deputed, by their associates in Boston and vicinity, to select a suitable place for settlement; and that, after visiting Pemaquid, the Kennebec, and other places, they were so struck with the advantages of this river as at once to give it the preference. But whether this was previous to 1729 when 120 families were engaged to settle there, or whether the present settlers had any connexion with those, we are unable to state. Certain it is, that 27 persons now entered into an agreement with Mr. Waldo, dated St. George's Fort, April 18th,* 1735, by which they engaged to settle themselves and families on St. George's river, to build on their several lots a convenient dwellinghouse within eight months and dwell therein three years, either in their own persons, or by their tenants or agents; and within two years to clear and subdue four acres of land. Mr. Waldo, on his part, agreed

* This was in the old style, and equivalent to April 29th, new style.



to give to the said settlers a tract of land on the western branch* of said river, consisting of one lot of 100 acres to each settler to be laid out 40 rods wide on the river and to extend back till the quantity was completed. The tract was to begin 100 rods above the upper lime-kiln on the north side of said western branch, and extend up toward the falls, leaving a sufficient space below the same for building a mill, dam and other appendages; and the rest of said lots were to be laid out in the same manner on the opposite side of the river. These lots were to be given without any rent or acknowledgment, although when he came to give deeds after the settlers had performed their part of the conditions, Mr. Waldo took care to reserve a quit-rent of "one pepper-corn per annum if lawfully demanded," which was probably intended to preserve a kind of feudal claim in the family and prevent the lands from escheating to the crown. He also agreed to give them as much land in the rear of their front lots as they severally subscribed for, on condition of paying him an annual quit-rent of one penny sterling per acre. Most of them subscribed for two or three hundred acres, but so formidable was the payment of this sum that few of them ventured to take deeds. Those who did, however, as events turned out, were the most fortunate, as, from political changes or the neglect of the proprietors, the rent was never called for, and was ultimately forfeited. He also agreed that if said lots contained, on an average, less than ten acres of good marsh or meadow, the deficiency should be made up by a grant of other meadow lands in the vicinity and the same amount deducted from the rear of said front lots; and, likewise, that for the space of seven years the said settlers should be entitled to cut one half the hay on all Mr. Waldo's meadows in the vicinity. It was further agreed that Mr. Waldo should lay out good and commodious highways into the country, one at least to every five lots; should build a meeting-house at his own expense and give "*what he pleases*" for the support of the ministry; that he should give a lot of 100 acres to the first settled minister, two others, one for the support of the ministry, and the other for the support of a free school forever; that he should take at convenient landings on the river, all the cord-wood furnished by the settlers, at seven shillings New England currency, per cord, provided they could not more advantageously dispose

* By the western branch was intended the main river, in contradistinction to the mill creek, or eastern branch.

of it; that the settlers might dig any lime-stone on his lands not otherwise appropriated, for burning lime for their own use, but not for sale or exportation; and that the settlers should lay out a road four rods wide across their lots, or on the bank of the river, as most convenient. The quit-rent on the back lots was to commence in ten years from the 25th day of June; and the several settlers were to draw lots for their respective farms on the 4th day of May at Pemaquid. Thither they probably repaired; as some of them, with others of their countrymen, had, not many years before, settled in that place and at Damariscotta. The names of those who signed the contract were Henry Alexander, John North, Jr., David Patterson, John McLeen,* Samuel Boogs, Thomas Garveu, James Howard, Thomas McCordy, John McCracken, Daniel Elliot, Thomas Gregg, John Malcom, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Wm. Walker, Wm. James, Daniel McClester, Thomas Henderson, James Sprawl, David Creighton, Brice Blair, Wm. Starret, Moses Young, John Young, Robert Spear, Daniel Morison, Alexander Larman and John Scot. But, as several of these had children or friends whom they wished to provide for, they contracted not only for themselves but also in behalf of 19 others, who were either at this time absent or under age. These were John Alexander, John Hasty, John Boogs, John McFarland, Samuel Howard, Edward Sulfridge, John and Andrew Kirkpatrick, Wm. McIntyre, James Nelson, Abraham Creighton, Andrew Foster, Robert Lushe, Wm. Larman, Hugh Scot, Alexander McLeen, John McCordy, James Long and Simon Elliot.†

Nothing farther was done by the settlers till the following year; but Mr. Waldo continued to make improvements, erected a saw-mill on the eastern branch, since called Mill River, and caused the lots contracted for to be surveyed so far as to mark their bounds at the river and run the lines back a short distance, leaving the rest to be finished at a future time. In November he visited the place in person and held a second conference with the Indians, who appeared satisfied with his proceedings.

1736. Such was the train of events which prepared the

* His descendants spelt their name McLeen, those of Mr. Boogs spelt theirs Bogs and latterly Boggs; and those of Mr. Larman changed theirs to Lermond; whilst Kirkpatrick, as he wrote his name on this occasion, seems on all others to have written it as it was uniformly pronounced, Killpatrick,—a name which in Ireland is synonymous with Kirkpatrick in Scotland.

† See the contract at large in York Records.



way for a settlement on this river ; such were the preparations made ; such was the state of the country ; and such the men who undertook the enterprise—the original fathers of the present town of Warren. One hundred and five years had now elapsed since the first trading-house was established on the banks of this river ; yet with the exception of the mill, fort, and perhaps a few houses in its immediate vicinity, no marks of civilization existed ; no inroads were made upon that yet unbroken forest, which over the whole country sheltered the moose and the Indian, alike from the scorching suns of summer and the howling storms of winter.

The patron of the undertaking in the agreement entered into with the settlers, styled himself Samuel Waldo of Boston, merchant ; and, from the business which he carried on in that place and the eastern country, was ready to supply them with boards, nails, provisions and other necessaries, in exchange for wood, staves, and other productions of the forest. The lots assigned to the settlers commenced with the Shibles lot in the present town of Thomaston and extended up on the eastern side of the river as far as the southern line of the Kirkpatrick lot near M. H. Smith's in Warren ; then commencing opposite, they extended down on the western side till the required number was made up, omitting such as contained mill privileges, which were reserved to the proprietor. The original number contemplated to be settled was forty ; and so the contract reads ; but as it purported also to grant a lot to each settler and was signed by and in behalf of forty-seven persons, that was the number granted ; the proprietor probably considering, as things were, that every lot given to an actual settler was so much gained towards the accomplishment of his object. The forty lots originally contemplated, together with the three to be given for public uses, were surveyed and numbered as follows. Beginning above Oyster River with the lot now owned by Capt. D. Leimond, which was Number 1, they extended up the eastern side of the river to Number 15 at the head of the tide ; then omitting two mill lots on the other side of the river, were numbered downward, and ended at the line of the present town of Cushing, with the farm of Rufus B. Copeland, Esq. which was No. 43. This was the tract intended for the first forty settlers ; but to accommodate the whole number included in the contract, seven additional lots on the eastern side below Oyster River, numbered southerly from 44 to 50, were added, extending down to within 100 rods of the old lime-kiln. The southernmost



of these was the Shibles lot in the present town of Thomaston, the boundary line of which was near the house built by the late J. Paine, Esq. and afterwards occupied by his son, J. G. Paine.*

This was called "the upper town of St. George's." Mr. Waldo, besides making a similar contract for the settlement of "the lower town" extending to the mouth of the river, proposed to continue his settlements above to its source. But Mr. Pebbles having taken up the mill-lot now owned by H. Hilt, the Indians observing this and preparations for constructing mills going on, made strong remonstrances against the same, and, marking a tree on the shore at the head of tide waters, positively forbade all intrusion of the whites above it. Receiving no sufficient assurances from the proprietor, they at length became so dissatisfied with the proceedings here, that they sent a delegation to the Legislature to remonstrate against them. They represented that they had never consented to let Englishmen build houses above the tide waters of the St. George's; and yet Mr. Waldo and his people were encroaching upon Indians' lands and rights to a fearful extent; and they could no longer endure the sight of such flagrant wrongs. A committee to whom their complaints were referred, reported that Madockawando had assigned to Sir Wm. Phips, in 1694, the lands on both sides the river St. George's as far as the upper falls; that the chiefs, although they denied the right of Madockawando to make such assignment, acknowledge they have consented to have settlements made as far up the river as to the falls, or flowing of tide waters; and the committee believed that neither "Mr. Waldo or any others" ought to be protected "in settling or improving any lands on that river above the falls, until this government shall be satisfied that these lands have been fairly purchased."† In spite of the active opposition of Mr. Waldo, the report was accepted by the Legislature; presents worth £100 were sent to the tribe; and their delegates returned home well satisfied. So entirely tranquil were all the tribes, that the fort at Pemaquid, and others, were dismantled; and the garrison at St George's was reduced to one commissioned officer and ten sentinels. On this occasion Capt. Gyles retired from the command of the garrison and settled at Roxbury, Mass. where he was living in 1753.‡

* Old plan in possession of J. Gleason, Esq. Old deeds and traditions.

† A Kelloch, Mass. C. Records p. 359—361.

‡ 2 Will. Hist. p. 191.



Having determined their several possessions by lot, the settlers of the "upper town of St. George's" in the summer of 1736 proceeded to the place, and, after several transfers for mutual accommodation, located themselves as follows. On the southernmost lot on the eastern side of the river, marked No. 50, John Kilpatrick; on the lot above, No. 49, Thomas Kilpatrick; No. 48, Moses Young, who was succeeded first by John North, Jr. and secondly by Patrick Porterfield; No. 47, Henry Alexander; No. 46, John Alexander; No. 45, John McDowel; No. 44, Abraham Creighton, succeeded by David Creighton, 2d. The lot above, marked No. 1, was taken by Wm. Walker; No. 2, by Joseph Giffen; No. 3, Wm. James; No. 4, Alex. Lermond; No. 5, John Scot, who in 1737 assigned the same to Wm. Lermond and remained at Walpole; No. 6, Hugh Scot; No. 7, John McCracken; No. 8, — Heinbury; Nos. 9 and 10, Thomas Henderson; No. 11, John Young; No. 12, Robert Lushe; No. 13, John McLean; and No. 14, by Alex. McLean. The two mill lots on the western side of the river, and perhaps No. 15 on the eastern side, at the present Warren village, were, either at this time, or not long after, taken by — Campbell, on an agreement with Waldo to erect mills there on certain conditions. There is some uncertainty respecting No. 16, but No. 17 fell to James Howard, No. 18 to Samuel Howard, No. 19 to Andrew Kilpatrick; No. 20, Wm. McIntyre; No. 21, Robert Spear; No. 22, Moses Robinson; No. 23, Phinley Kelloch; No. 24, Wm. Allen; No. 25, Thomas Gregg; No. 26, — Mountford; No. 27, Patrick Pebbles; No. 28, — Barnard; No. 29 was reserved for the first settled minister; Nos. 30 and 31, for the support of the ministry and schools; No. 32, Thomas McCordy; No. 33, — Lincoln; No. 34, John McCordy; No. 35, David Patterson; No. 36, or 37, Brice Blair; No. 38, Wm. Starrett; No. 39, David Creighton; No. 40, Archibald Gamble; No. 41, John Walker; and No. 42, James McCarter. No. 43 was drawn by Samuel Boggs; but disliking the soil, he relinquished that, and, with Waldo's consent, took up three lots for himself and sons above the mill lots on the western side of the river. It will be observed that several of these names are different from those appended to the contract. This is accounted for by the fact that several of the lots were taken for minors, whose interest might have been disposed of by their parents; and by the supposition that some of the rest changed their minds and allowed others to settle in their stead, or, having settled, died or removed so early that we



find no memorials of them here. It is observable that while many, who from relationship or intimacy wished to be near neighbors, located themselves on contiguous lots, as the Alexanders,* Kilpatricks,† McLeans,* Scots,* and afterwards the Lermonds; others, for the same reason, settled opposite each other on different sides of the river, as David and Abraham Creighton,* Wm. and John Walker,* as also Robert Spear and Phinley Kellock, who settled opposite their fathers-in-law, John McLean and John Young. The last of these placed his house so near the edge of the river that one side of his cellar afterwards caved off and slid down the bank.

Some of these settlers brought some cattle, which found ample subsistence in the woods and marshes. They proceeded to erect their several houses of logs near the banks of the river, covering the roofs with boards supplied by Waldo's mill and probably brought round in rafts from Mill River. Most of them had a cellar, unvalled, large enough to contain a small store of potatoes, and entered through a trap-door near the centre of the principal, or, rather, the only room. In one corner of this room a large fireplace was constructed by erecting the back and one jamb of stone cemented with clay or lime, having a post of wood at the opposite angle supporting a mantel-tree and cross timber of the same material. All above this was constructed of *cat-and-clay*, that is, clefts of wood laid up cob-house fashion, with interstices filled and sides plastered with clay mortar. Upon a spacious hearth of flat stones an ample store of wood that grew at the door was heaped; and the open jamb allowed a free passage into the room of the light and heat from the blazing pile. To assist in bringing the building materials together, the settlers sent twenty miles to Damariscotta for a yoke of oxen. Something was done towards clearing the land; hay was secured for winter; and in the autumn twenty-five or thirty families removed to their new homes.‡

As their chief dependence, at first, was on provisions purchased of Waldo, they betook themselves to getting out cordwood and staves, which, as the trees grew near the river, were transported to convenient landings on hand-sleds. This mode of transportation continued for several years, till, in progress of improvement, horses were introduced and cars substituted

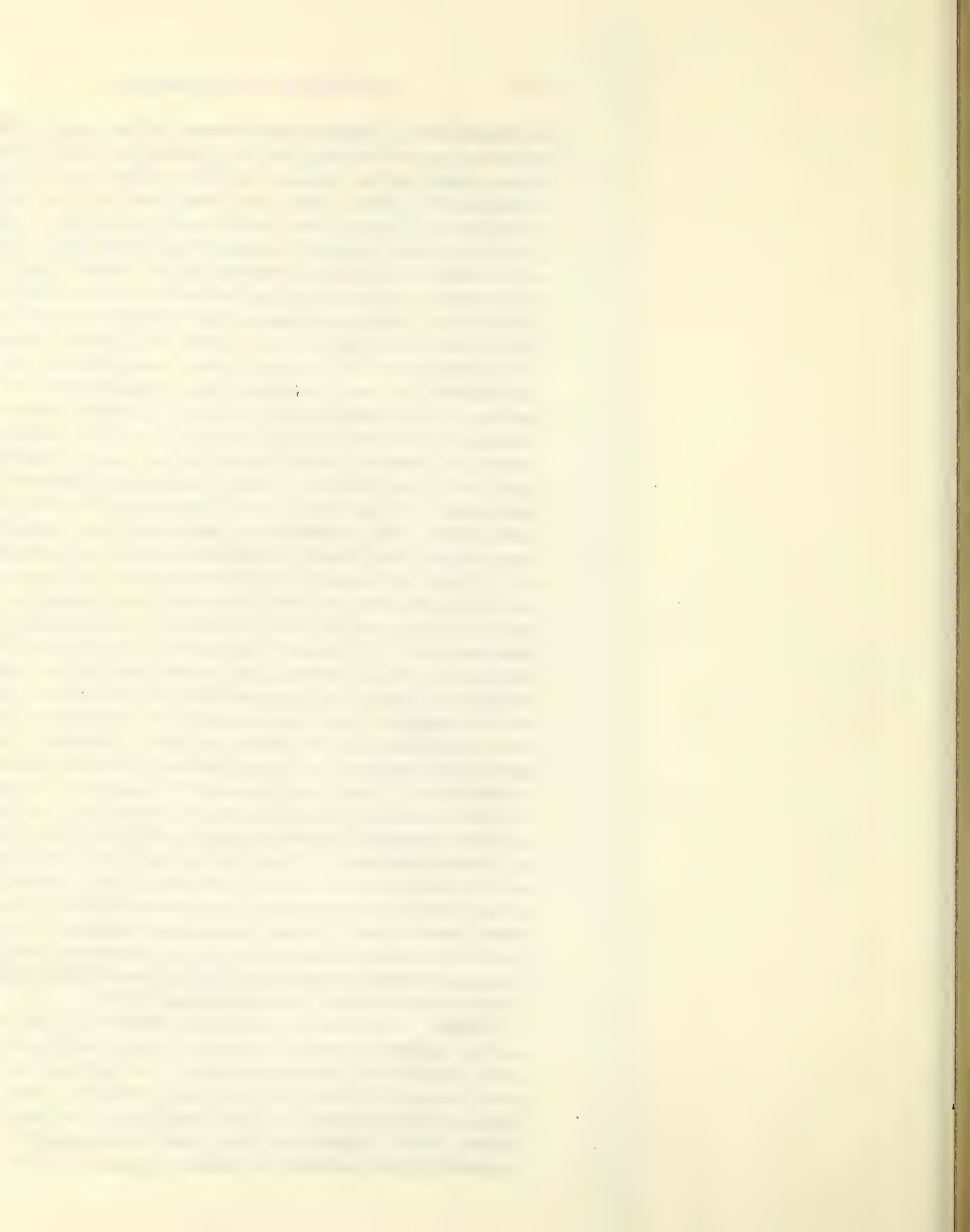
* These, it is believed, bore the relation of father and son.

† These were brothers, and, with Andrew Kilpatrick probably another brother, lived bachelors and left no posterity.

‡ A Kellock, 1st., M. Copeland, Esq., Rev. J. Huse.

for hand-sleds. The car was formed of two shafts framed together, one end resting on the ground, the other attached to the horse in the manner of thills. One foot of green wood, or 100 staves, made the usual load on this vehicle. Hunting and fishing were occasionally resorted to, and, at particular times, furnished a copious supply of food. Moose, deer, bears, and beavers abounded in the woods; and frost-fish, smelts, alewives, shad, and salmon succeeded each other in the river; while the ocean opened its stores to such as had the means of taking them. Clams and oysters were also very abundant. The settlers, being unacquainted with the management of new lands, did but little in the line of husbandry, except raising a few patches of potatoes, which they cultivated, after the Irish fashion, in beds with trenches between, the marks of which are still to be seen in many places near the ancient cellars. These they usually manured with rock-weed. When supplies of provisions failed to arrive from Boston, they subsisted on fish, clams and ground-nuts, in a manner the present generation can form but a faint idea of. Though collected from different places, and composed of various characters, yet, being from the same country, a brotherly feeling prevailed, and hospitality and kindness were common to all. A moose or a bear slain by one, was divided among the whole colony; and when one had a house to build, or other work of magnitude to perform, all, or as many as were needed, turned out to assist him. Although they had many difficulties to encounter, yet their Christian fortitude and native buoyancy of spirits enabled them to do so with cheerfulness. Some had been used to poverty at home, and had little reason to complain; others were men of property and were consoled in their present hardships by the prospect of future advantage. Waldo had at this time two lime-kilns in operation; the upper one, mentioned in the contract, stood at the shore of the river near the present State Prison; the other lower down. Among the earliest children of these settlers were John Spear, father of a numerous family, and Thomas Starrett, afterwards a distinguished citizen, both born on the western side of the river, about 1738.

1739. Gov. Belcher continued assiduous in his attention to the eastern country, frequently visited all parts of the coast, held many conferences with the Indians, and tried every means to induce them to remain friendly. But on his return he communicated to the Legislature his fears that a rupture would again take place, and recommended various precautions and measures of defence against such a contin-



gency. A small garrison was placed in Fort Frederick, whilst the strictest care was enjoined upon the agents at the truck-houses, who were required to post up the invoice prices of their goods; to render a fair account upon oath of all the sales made, and furs purchased; and, if possible, to preserve a good understanding, at least with the Tarratines.

Wm. Pepperell of Kittery was at this time Colonel of the Yorkshire regiment; by whose exertions a better military spirit was diffused among the officers and soldiers, the ranks filled, and new companies established. The next winter, his regiment was divided, and the command of the eastern or new one given to Samuel Waldo, who had now removed to Falmouth, and whose appointment met with entire acceptance.*

In pursuance of these measures of defence, and at the recommendation of Waldo, the inhabitants of St. George's about this time, assembled and made choice of Henry Alexander as a candidate for the office of captain.† This was an honor not to be passed over without acknowledgment; and the Captain elect invited the people to a kind of entertainment, at his house, on a subsequent day. Tradition relates that on this occasion he procured at the fort one gallon of rum and a pound of tea. Directing his wife to prepare the latter for the women, he served out the former to the men who were enjoying their rude mirth out of doors. On coming in to see how matters went on within, he found his wife had served up the tea leaves, well buttered, as a species of food. On apprising her of her mistake and inquiring for the broth, his wife said, "THAT is good for nothing, for I poured it out, and the very pigs would not drink it." When we consider that tea had been used even in England but seventy years before this, we may well believe the truth of this anecdote.

1740. Letters of marque and reprisal having been authorized against Spain, and danger from Spanish privateers and the French influence with the Indians being apprehended, £3,000 were, on the 23d of June, 1740, appropriated for putting the various eastern fortresses in a posture of defence. A vessel was likewise built for the protection of the coasting

* 2 Will. His. p. 201.

† Militia officers under the royal charter were appointed by the Governor; this choice therefore amounted only to a recommendation. Charter of Wm. & Mary.

and truck trade; and a fortress was erected or enlarged at Falmouth.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions of war, Waldo continued the prosecution of his settlement at St. George's with vigor, and in 1740 erected a grist-mill at Oyster River, a little above the present bridge; a strong proof that the settlers had made some progress in agricultural operations and were beginning to supply themselves with bread. In the same year he built, on the lot given for the support of the ministry near the western margin of the river, a meeting-house; the outside of which was well finished in all respects but the hanging of the doors. It was 40 feet long and 30 wide, without porch or belfry, with one door on the front or south side, and one on the west end towards the burying ground. The timber was cut on the same lot, and being of clear pine, the posts and beams were planed and beaded to save the trouble of casing. The walls were formed of plank spiked on without studs, and well clapboarded. The window frames and door casings, only, were painted. The windows were glazed with small 3 by 4 inch panes, set in lead-sashes, but not in the diamond-form which prevailed in the earlier houses of New England. On the inside nothing was done but the completion of a pulpit; and temporary seats of rough boards were provided for the worshippers. Meetings were more or less frequently held in this house until after the dismissal of Mr. Urquhart in 1783. Another frame of a meeting-house was prepared at the same time and place, intended for the lower town, the settlement of which Mr. Waldo was then projecting or enlarging;* but it was never moved from the spot.

It was at, or about, this time that letters were brought by the Indians from some shipwrecked persons on Mt. Desert, who were suffering every extremity and dying with hunger. The Indians had given them what little aid they could, and now came with letters to this settlement and that at Damariscotta for farther assistance. Measures were immediately concerted by the people of these two places, and a vessel with provisions despatched to their relief. They proved to be passengers from the north of Ireland, who had embarked in the ship 'Grand Design,' of two or three hundred tons,

* There were a few settlers in the upper part of Cushing as early as 1733, where Archibald Robinson, son of Moses Robinson, was born in 1734, probably the earliest child of European parents on the river. — Will. His., A. Lermond, and others.

bound to Pennsylvania, which was driven ashore and wrecked in a violent storm. Most of them were persons of wealth and distinction who were going to rejoin their friends and connexions in that colony. Many of them had with them a train of bond-servants, male and female, all of whom, on landing from the wreck, they immediately released and gave them an equal chance for life with themselves. After escaping from the wreck they examined the island and found it uninhabited. Under this discouraging circumstance they exerted themselves to the utmost to save what provisions and other necessities they could from the ship. Exhausted by their efforts and fainting with thirst, numbers of them repaired to a brook to drink, and, overcome by the cooling draught, never rose again. Making the best shift for shelter and subsistence which their situation would permit, they dispatched a party of one hundred of their most able and vigorous young men to the main land, in hopes of finding a settlement there from whom assistance might be obtained. Nothing farther was ever seen or heard of this part of their companions. The remainder, waiting for their return, spent many wearisome months of disappointment, exposure and starvation, relieved only by the scanty and uncertain resources which the waves and shore afforded. Many perished of want. At length a party of Indians visited the Island, and, though without interpreters, a barter was effected of a few articles of food in exchange for clothing and other matters furnished by the sufferers. Among these passengers were a Mrs. Galloway and another lady, who had not been long married when they left Ireland. The former of these brought with her an infant three months old, whom she nursed in this abode of wretchedness, till blood instead of milk followed its emaciated lips. Her husband gave to the Indians two pieces of fine Irish linen for one duck, which, refusing to taste himself, he reserved exclusively for her. The sufferings of the mother were such as often to extort from the father a wish that the child might breathe its last. Yet both mother and child survived; whilst the father, as also the husband of the other lady, died from exhaustion. These two women dug graves and buried their own husbands, there being no men of strength enough remaining to afford any assistance. The vessel that came to their relief brought some provisions, but, as she was sometime detained, these were all exhausted, and they arrived at St. George's in a most famishing condition. Going on shore at Pleasant Point where there was then only one log house, they were received with all the hospitality the



place would afford. Many of them were richly clad with the remnants of their wardrobes which had escaped the wreck; but now in the impatience of hunger they were ready to snatch half roasted potatoes from the ashes into lawn aprons and silk dresses, and devour them without plate, knife, or fork. Mrs. Galloway had imagined before landing, because burdened with a child, that no one would be willing to receive her; but here she found herself provided with a bed, whilst the rest were glad to sleep on the floor and in hovels as they could. Before landing she had inquired what kind of people were settled here, and, hearing they were Irish, exclaimed "alas! I sha'nt be able to speak to them, for I do'nt know a single word of the Irish language."* She was now rejoiced to find the inhabitants as ignorant of that language as herself, being all from the north of Ireland and of Scottish descent. Sixteen of these persons went to the settlement up the river, the rest to Pemaquid, Sheepscoot and Damariscotta. Archibald Gamble, a young man from Ireland who had then taken a farm in the upper town, (now the Bucklin lot,) offered himself to Mrs. Galloway, and Mr. McCarter to her companion before mentioned. Having lost their husbands, whose relations they were going to join in Pennsylvania, and having no acquaintances there themselves, these two women, whose sufferings had bound them together in the closest ties of friendship, accepted their respective offers and remained in the settlement. They were ever after extremely affectionate and intimate, more so than any two sisters; and though they could never meet without embracing and weeping, it was always a day of rejoicing when either of them came to visit the other. The child of Mrs. Galloway was sent for by his uncle in Pennsylvania, who had taken offence at the mother for marrying again so soon, but she declined the offer till he should grow up to determine for himself. He was afterwards lost at sea. From one of these women are descended the Coombses and Creightons in Thomaston and the Bucklins in Warren; and from the other the McCarters in Cushing.†

The same year, 1740, forty German families from Brunswick and Saxony, tempted by the imposing offers which the

* The appellation of Irish was then in their own country given almost exclusively to those of Celtic origin who spoke the Gaelic, Erse or Irish language, and were then, as now, mostly of the Roman Catholic religion. — Macauley's *Hist. Eng.* vol. 2. p. 119.

† Mrs. H. Prince, J. Bucklin, Mrs. S. Fuller.



indefatigable Waldo when in Europe had made and caused to be circulated in their language, after first landing at Brintree, Mass., arrived at Broad Bay and laid the foundation of the present town of Waldoborough. Prior to this, there was no settlement nearer to St. George's than Pemaquid and Damariscotta.

These German families settled on both sides the river, or bay, as far down as the McGuire and Feyler lots. Those who settled on the western side, or Dutch Neck, were located there by Waldo's directions; who then supposed his patent would cover all the lands from the Muscongus river to the Penobscot. But, as by that instrument, the patentees were restrained from interfering with any other patent, when Shem Drowne, agent of the Pemaquid proprietors, in 1746 claimed the land on that side, the Waldo patent was, by compromise, construed to commence at Muscongus Island and extending, not up the Muscongus river, but the main river at the head of the bay, usually denominated the Medomak.* It is said that Waldo made an agreement with Drowne, by the terms of which the latter was to give the settlers deeds of their lots, as also the ministerial and school lots which Waldo had promised them. However this might be, no deeds were passed till a subsequent period; when the occupants were obliged by the heirs of Drowne to pay for their lands.

These settlers were unable to speak a word of the English language, and consequently could hold little intercourse and gain but little aid from their English neighbors. They were unacquainted with the art of fishing; had been unaccustomed to seeing lands enclosed by fences; and were inexperienced in the clearing up of new lands. Their progress in agriculture was slow; their crops were injured by wild beasts and the cattle that strayed from the neighboring settlements; and they suffered incredible and almost insurmountable hardships. They had been induced to leave Germany by the promise of one hundred acres of land adjoining the salt-water; a supply of provisions for a given number of years; and the mainten-

* From this circumstance the name of Muscongus has, in later times, been frequently applied to the Medomak; and the heirs of Waldo, the Legislature of 1786, and Williamson, in his History of Maine, seem to have considered the latter river as the true Muscongus. By the Indians, however, it was always called Medomak, which signifies a 'place of many suckers.' The name Muscongus was applied to the stream which empties into the bay between Bremen and Bristol, and was sometimes extended to the bay itself.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of social movements. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a continued commitment to the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

The second part of the paper is a detailed analysis of the political system of the United States. It begins with a discussion of the structure of the government, including the three branches of power: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The author then examines the role of each branch and the ways in which they interact with one another. This is followed by a discussion of the electoral process, including the role of the voters, the candidates, and the various political parties. The paper concludes by discussing the challenges that the political system faces in the future, including the need for reform and the importance of civic participation.

The third part of the paper is a discussion of the social and economic conditions of the United States. It begins with a discussion of the social structure, including the role of the family, the church, and the various social movements. The author then examines the economic conditions, including the role of the market, the government, and the various economic sectors. The paper concludes by discussing the challenges that the social and economic conditions face in the future, including the need for reform and the importance of social justice.

The fourth part of the paper is a discussion of the cultural conditions of the United States. It begins with a discussion of the role of the arts, including literature, music, and visual arts. The author then examines the role of the media, including the press, the radio, and the television. The paper concludes by discussing the challenges that the cultural conditions face in the future, including the need for reform and the importance of cultural participation.

ance of a gospel minister for the period of ten years. They complained much of disappointment in these promises; even when kept to the ear, they were broken to the hope. Their lots were laid out but twenty-five rods wide, and ran back two miles in length. This was an inconvenient shape for a farm; but they were easily reconciled to it at the time, as it brought their dwellings into close proximity. But the soil was hard, and covered with an unbroken forest, haunted by unknown beasts of prey, and strange and savage men. The salt-water indeed was there; but no wharves, streets, or places of business were on its margin, and they could not avail themselves of the rich abundance which its depths concealed. There was then no fort, block-house, or place of retreat, in case of a hostile attack; no grist-mill nearer than St. George's or Damariscotta to grind their scanty crops of *rocken*, the only grain they raised. Most of it was prepared for cooking by bruising merely at home. Sighing for their father-land, but unable to return, they lingered out the tedious years, till the expedition to Louisburg, when they enlisted under Waldo, and removed their families to that place.*

On the arrival of these German settlers, they found established in their neighborhood, near Broad-Cove, a Mr. Burns and a man by the name of Boice Cooper, both recently from Pemaquid. The latter was a humorous, eccentric character; a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, fearless and reckless, passionate and profane, but generous and hospitable, prodigal of his money, his time, and convivial hilarity. His father was a man of property, who emigrated from Ireland in a brig of his own, with a numerous train of dependents bound to him for a certain number of years to pay for their passage over. He resided first at Portsmouth, and afterwards at Pemaquid, coasting in his own vessel; his wife and family sometimes making their home on board. As characteristic of the sort, it is related that when the vessel needed repairs, the father hauled her up at Pemaquid for that purpose and went to Boston to procure workmen. During his absence, some of the people, influenced either by motives of mischief or profit, persuaded Boice that it would be better to build a new one with the iron of the old. He seized upon the idea at once,

* One of the principal men among these settlers was John Ulmer, who, though not a regular clergyman, acted as their preacher, and as such was paid by Waldo for about half the ten years stipulated—that is, till they removed to Louisburg.—Joseph Ludwig, Esq., Capt Sproul, and Land Claims before Com. 1811.



set the brig on fire, and on the old gentleman's return nothing remained but her ashes. After this the father removed to Broad Bay and contracted with Waldo for several lots of land, performed the settlers' duties on two of them, and after two years died there, leaving his property to his only child, Boice. The latter remained there till after the coming of the Germans; but his habits, temper, and recklessness brought him into perpetual collision with them — their fists being more than a match for his tongue, especially as the latter was not understood. Tired of the unequal contest, he relinquished his possessions to Waldo and removed to George's River. Thomas Henderson having removed to Pleasant Point, Cooper took his two lots in the upper town, which with two back lots which he had the liberty of selecting, were deemed an equivalent for his possessions at Broad Bay.

Not long after this removal, Mr. Cooper returned to Ireland, sold an inheritance there, and brought back a number of men and women, who signed an obligation to work for him seven years in payment of their passage. Among these were Lawrence Parsons, Thomas Holden, and two young women whom they afterwards married. Parsons was patronized by Cooper, was married at his house, and received from him the farm at Broad Cove in Cushing for no other consideration than one yoke of steers, which were not to be paid till he had time to raise them on the farm. Parsons went on to this farm in 1750. He built several houses, such as they were, moving each time farther from the water, till his son Lawrence, who succeeded to the estate, built the two story house still standing, set up tanning, and died having acquired a handsome property. The father survived him many years in the full possession of his faculties, living with his grand-children and dying at a very advanced age. Holden was likewise provided with a lot of land at Boothbay. Cooper brought up one of his daughters who was married to Joseph Skinner of this town.*

* Wm. Burns' Dep. Com. Rep. 161. Mrs. Montgomery, daughter of Cooper. L. Parsons, 1st. and others.



CHAPTER V.

FROM 1741 TO 1753, INCLUDING EVENTS OF THE 5TH INDIAN WAR,
AND THE SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT AT STIRLING.

1741. Gov. Belcher was, in 1741, succeeded by Wm. Shirley; one of the first measures of whose administration was the improvement of the currency. The paper money, or bills issued by the Colony, having now depreciated, in proportion to silver, as five and a half to one, a compromise between the different parties that divided the province on this subject was effected by a new emission of bills at 6s. 8d. to the ounce of silver, with a provision, that, when they sank below that rate, the difference should be made up to the creditor. This was called the *new tenor*, in contradistinction to the former emission or *old tenor*.

Symptoms of dissatisfaction among the Indians continued to be observed. Amongst other things, Alex. Lermond of St. George's testified that an ox belonging to his brother William, had been killed and his bones and hoofs found in the camp of the Indians. Andrew Kilpatrick of the same settlement, and two Indians, Col. Lucy and Maj. Moxas, confirmed the statement, having seen the same in the Indians' camp.*

1743. Though great pains were taken to arrest this dissatisfaction at a conference held at St. George's in August, 1742, yet the growing apprehensions that France was about to engage in the existing war on the side of Spain, and the certainty that her subjects would attempt to persuade the Indians to join them, induced the Legislature, in 1743, to appropriate £1,280 for putting the eastern posts in a state of defence. Of this sum, £75 were apportioned to Broad Bay, and £100 to St. George's. The fort at St. George's was rebuilt and enlarged; but the expenditure at Broad Bay was for the present delayed. The garrison at the former place was increased by the addition of 13 men, and placed under the command of Capt. Jabez Bradbury; who also had a

* Mass. 'Indian' Archives, vol. 2, p. 415.

† According to tradition by one Capt. Robinson, who had for some time commanded the garrison and at his death was buried there.—A. Lermond.



Justice's commission.* The settlers above, experienced, probably for the first time, the loss of one of their number, John McLean; who died April 14, 1743, in the 58th year of his age. The settlement below, continued to increase by the accession of new comers, and about this time, was extended down the western side to the mouth of the river, forming what was called the "lower town of St. George's." Some settlers, probably from other parts of New England, were also located at Medumcook, now Friendship.

1744. As soon as the news of the declaration of war by France, which took place March 15th, 1744, arrived in this country, the French, who first received the intelligence, in concert with the Indians, commenced the war in Nova Scotia by an attack on Canseau and Annapolis. Immediate measures were adopted for the defence of the eastern country; and encouragement was given to the inhabitants to remain and defend their possessions. The garrison at St. George's was still farther increased to forty men.

As the St. Johns Indians were concerned in the attack upon Annapolis, it was feared that the other eastern Indians would be disposed also to join their old allies in a new effort against the English; especially as all the Etechemin tribes, whose country extended from the Penobscot to the St. Johns, formed, by their own account, one and the same people. War was therefore declared against all the Indians east of the Passamaquoddy; and those to the west of that river were forbidden to hold any intercourse with them.

Great precautions were taken to preserve peace with these last mentioned tribes†. An Indian having been killed and others wounded by persons unknown, every thing was done to abate the rising indignation of the tribe; a blanket, other articles, and £40 in money, were given the widow of the deceased; and the others after having their wounds dressed, were carefully conveyed to Penobscot. To test anew the fidelity and friendship of the tribe, Col. Pepperell came to

* Jour. House of Rep. 1743. Orig. Deed from Waldo to T. Kilpatrick acknowledged by Bradbury as Justice of the Peace, Jan. 31, 1743.

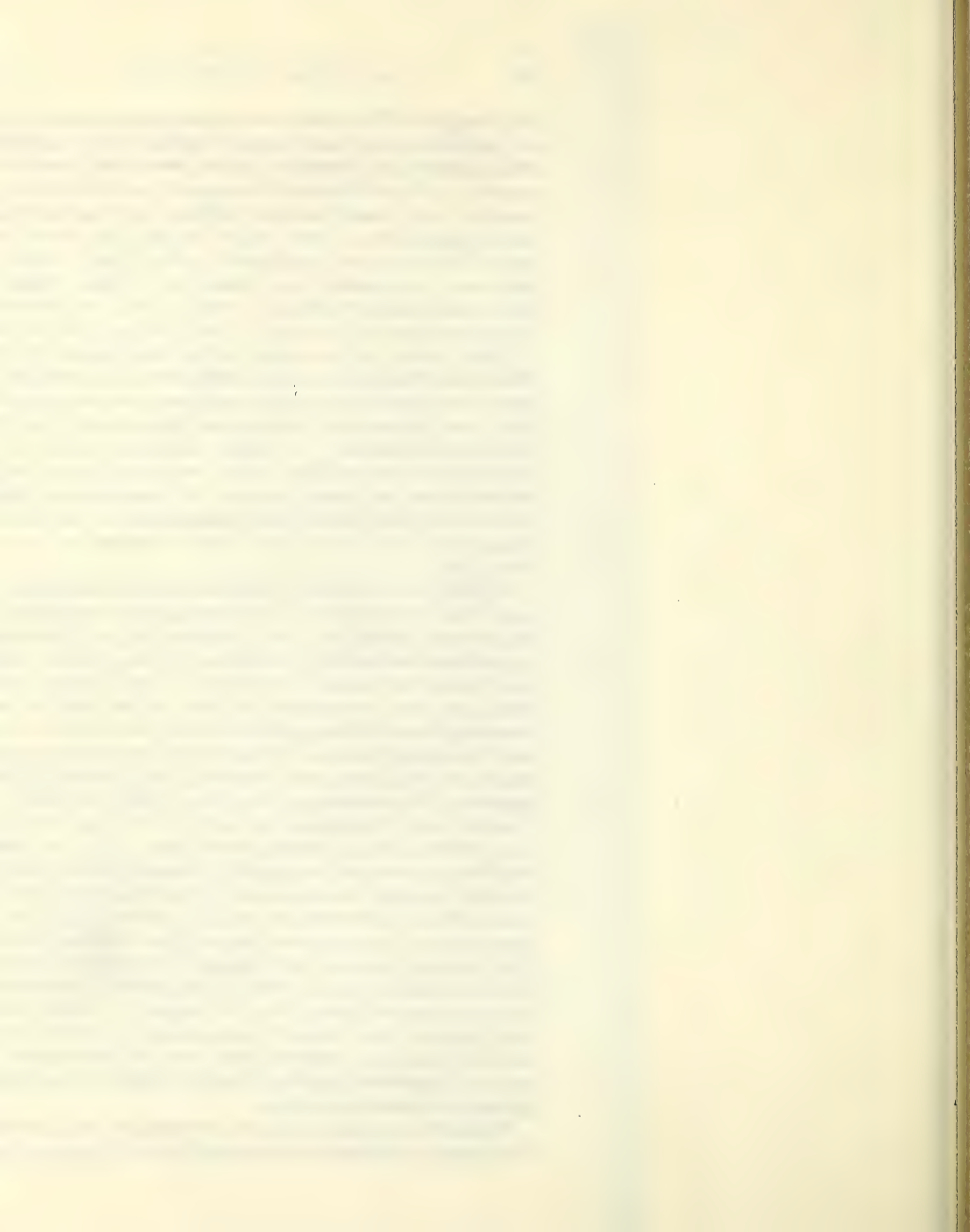
† Rev. T. Smith of Falmouth wrote in his journal, July 12, "Several gentlemen from the Court with others, with the Mohawks, are now down at George's, treating with the Penobscot Indians about being at peace with us." Satisfactory assurances were given and the fears of the settlers allayed.

St. George's in November, as a commissioner, and requested of the Sagamores their quota of fighting men, according to the stipulations in Dummer's treaty which had been so often renewed. He told them if they would enter into the public service, they should receive soldiers' pay and rations, and every supply; but if they failed in this, war would, at the end of forty days, be proclaimed against them. In January they sent, by express, their answer to Boston, stating "that their young men would not comply with the proposal of taking up arms against the St. John's Indians, their brethren."

There were at this time, in the two eastern provinces, Maine and Sagadahoc, 2,855 able bodied or fencible men, who were organized into two regiments, one commanded by Col. Wm. Pepperell of Kittery, and the other by Col. Samuel Waldo of Falmouth. Of these men there were at Broad Bay and St. George's 270. One hundred effective men were enlisted to act as scouts between St. George's and Berwick. Of these 14 were placed at Damariscotta to scout as far as Broad Bay, and 14 at that place to scout as far as St. George's.

1745. In 1745 the celebrated expedition against Louisburg was undertaken. In planning this enterprise; Gov. Shirley was aided by Wm. Vaughan, Esq. of Damariscotta, a gentleman extensively concerned in the eastern fisheries, and son of the Lieut. Governor of New Hampshire. His first plan was to surprise the fort in the dead of winter, mounting the walls on snow shoes over the drifts, or if necessary by scaling ladders. Other means were suggested, and when the final plan was matured, Capt. Edward Ting was appointed Commodore of the fleet; Col. Pepperell, Lieut. General and commander-in-chief of the land forces; and Col. Waldo a Brig. General under him. The two last were merchants extensively engaged in business, and were selected for their popular manners, energetic character, and great moral worth, rather than any skill in military affairs, in which they had had no experience beyond that of Indian skirmishes. But the event proved that indomitable resolution and enthusiastic confidence can sometimes effect what the most consummate skill would shrink from in despair. To Mr. Vaughan was given a Lieut. Colonel's commission, without any particular command, he preferring the trust of such special duties as the Commander-in-chief might consider his adventurous genius best fitted to perform.

Under the auspices of these determined men, enlistments were made, with such vigor especially in this eastern country,



that with the aid of the other New England colonies, a force was raised, in less than two months, amounting to 4000 men, and a squadron of 13 vessels, carrying about 200 guns. Many of the settlers at St. George's enlisted in this expedition. Several from the upper town, took their families with them, some remaining at Louisburg three years, and others never returning. So great was the gloom that hung over the settlement, that all deserted their farms. Some went into the garrison, doing duty and receiving pay as soldiers; others removed to Pemaquid, and yet others to Boston and its vicinity. Among those that went to Louisburg, were Walker, Kellock, and Gregg with their families, also Barnard and Allen, the latter of whom died there. Pebbles died at home after enlisting. Alexander, Starrett, Lushe, Spear, A. Lermond, M'Craken and Campbell removed to their friends in Massachusetts. Wm. Lermond died suddenly from heat and exhaustion on a journey to Damariscotta; and Giffen, North and others, went to Pemaquid. Boggs removed his family to Boston, and resided there during the war.* Most of them previously took the precaution to get their deeds recorded, which was done at York, the shiretown of the county, then including the whole territory now constituting the State of Maine.

At Broad Bay the prospect was still more gloomy. There, no fort or garrison offered its protection to the dismayed inhabitants; they had no friends on this side of the ocean to flee to; and being wholly unused to Indian warfare, they all enlisted under Waldo, and, removing their families to Louisburg, remained there three years. William Burns, whose brother at that time resided at Broad Bay, and had command of a transport in the expedition to Louisburg, took a commission and raised a company for the defence of that neighborhood.†

By a succession of providential events, favorable to the English, and equally adverse to their foes, the fortress at Louisburg, the Gibraltar of America, surrendered on the 16th June, to the great joy of the colonies, and the astonishment of Europe. This event was celebrated, in the principal New England towns, by bonfires, the ringing of bells, and on the 13th of July by a public thanksgiving.

The refusal of the Tarratines to take up arms for the En-

* Tradition, A Kellock, 1st. Mrs. I. Fuller, &c.

† Jos. Ludwing, Esq. Com. Rep. 1811, p. 162.



glish, the withdrawal of their trade from the truck-houses, and the removal of many of them to Canada, so evidently indicated their hostile disposition, that Capt. Saunders was despatched, in the Province sloop, to communicate the news of the great victory, in hopes of overawing and bringing them into an alliance. The news, however, had a contrary effect. The Indians felt a strong sympathy with their old allies; and having little to lose themselves, and seeing the frontier exposed by the enlistments into the late expedition, they resolved to be neutral no longer.

The first act of hostility was committed by them, July 19th, at St. George's. Several of the savages from Cape Sable, St. John, and St. Francois, uniting, began by attacking the fort; upon which, however, they could make no impression. They then set on fire a garrisoned house and the saw-mill at Mill River; burnt a few dwellinghouses in the vicinity; killed a great number of the cattle; and took captive one of the inhabitants.*

Besides the principal fort, block-houses were built near the narrows, and also near the mouth of the river. The command of the latter, at Pleasant Point, was given to Thomas Henderson,† who had alienated the two lots, possessed in later times by the Dunbars in Warren, in favor of Boice Cooper, as before related. The Province sloop occasionally visited the river, supplying the garrison with provisions; and as most, or all, of the inhabitants that remained there, did duty as soldiers, their pay and rations enabled them to support their families.

This sloop was commanded by one Capt. Saunders, and at a later period by his son; the latter of whom was once taken by a party of French and Indians. Under the guise of a happy and contented appearance, he allayed all their apprehensions of his escape, and at Owl's Head took an opportunity, when they were sound asleep, to abscond with their bag of money amounting to about \$200. This he hid under a log and returned to the fort at St. George's. Many years afterwards, returning from Louisburg with Gen. Amherst on board, he related this adventure to him, and being becalmed off that place, requested him to go on shore and assist in looking for the money. The General, without much confidence in the story, consented; when, to his great sur-

* 2 Will. III. p. 236.

† Previous to the settlement of St. Georges he had resided at Round Pond, Bristol.



prize, Saunders, with equal exultation, laid his hand upon the prize.*

A demand having been made upon the Penobscot and Norridgewock tribes, either to deliver up the Indians who had done the late mischief at St. George's, or furnish thirty fighting men, according to Dummer's treaty, and the demand having been rejected, the Provincial government proclaimed war against all the eastern Indians without exception; and offered for every Indian captive or scalp, taken westward of Passamaquoddy, by a soldier in the public service, £100,—by a person having provisions and not wages, £250,—and by a volunteer, without rations, pay, or ammunition, £400, as bounties.

Within two months after the first blow was struck, every town on the eastern frontier was visited by parties or stragglers, from some of the savage hordes, thirsting for the settlers' blood. In the vicinity of St. George's, one Lieut. Proctor and nineteen militia-men had a skirmish with the enemy, Sept. 5th; in which they killed two of the savage leaders, Col. Morris and Capt. Sam, and took Col. Job prisoner. He was afterwards sent to Boston where he died in confinement. To avoid the enmity of his kindred, and the ill-will of his squaw, the government, after peace, made her a valuable present. Sept. 19th was observed as a public fast on account of this war.†

1746. Although the operations of 1746 were chiefly directed against Canada, the garrison at St. George's and other eastern posts were strengthened by an additional number of men. In none of the Indian wars were the savages more subtle and inveterate, but in none less cruel. They despaired of laying waste the country and expelling the inhabitants. They rather sought to satiate their revenge upon particular individuals, or families; to take captives and scalps for the sake of the premium paid for them by the French; and to satisfy their wants by the plunder of houses or slaughter of cattle; a cow or an ox being frequently killed by them and nothing taken but the tongue.

Outrages were committed at Pemaquid, Sheepscot, and Wiscasset; and May 21st they fell upon Broad Bay and destroyed what remained of it, burning the houses, killing some of the inhabitants and carrying others into captivity. It subsequently lay waste till the close of the war.

* Wm. Lermond, Mrs. Montgomery, &c. † Smith's Jour. p. 120.



The next day 13 men being sent about half a gun-shot from the fort at St. George's "to strip some bark for the preservation of the whale boats," and a part of them having strayed from the rest and carelessly laid down their arms, seven or eight Indians suddenly sprung up from their concealment, got between the men and their weapons, which they seized and commenced a brisk fire, killing one man, wounding four, and taking one prisoner. This fire was returned by such of our men as retained their arms, and soon after by the whole garrison. The party made good their retreat into the fort, except one man, who, retarded by age and closely pursued by an Indian, suddenly turned and shot him dead whilst in the act of raising his tomahawk to dispatch him. The fire of the garrison was so sharp as to deter the other Indians from coming up, and the old man stopped long enough to take off the scalp of his victim. Another Indian fell at the first onset and was carried away by his companions; who, from the traces of blood on their retreat, were supposed to have had others wounded. Eliakim Hunt was the person killed, and Timothy Cummings was the prisoner.*

1747. In 1747, among other measures adopted for the protection of the eastern country, thirty men were assigned to the fort at St. George's, strong bodies of rangers were employed farther west, Gen. Waldo was ordered to detach, for the eastern service, a portion of his regiment which had been designed to act against Crown Point, and the province sloop continued to range the eastern coast. Yet the frontier towns were soon infested with savages; and among others, attacks were made upon Wiscasset, Pemaquid and Damariscotta, at the last of which the owner of a house was taken prisoner and his wife and daughter slain.

Early in September, a large party of Indians, mixed with some Frenchmen, after shooting down a party of five men, about break of day made a furious attack upon Fort Frederic and continued the assault for more than two hours. But that fortress being constructed of stone, they were unable to make any impression upon it, and withdrew. This or another mixed party of like character, next besieged the fort at St. George's in a different manner. They made two several

* American Magazine, May and June, 1746. Smith in his Journal says "May 23, 1746. News came from Georges that the Indians had fallen on a company of our men, killed one and wounded a second, and that our people killed an Indian which they scalped, and wounded a second, which they hope is dead."



attempts to open a subterraneous passage from the bank of the river, in order to undermine and blow up the fort. But the design was frustrated by the accidental caving in of the earth in consequence of heavy rains. This was, as tradition relates, after the magazine was introduced, several of the miners being buried and killed by the accident. The enemy then withdrew; but straggling parties continued to lurk in the woods, watching for every opportunity to annoy the whites.*

David Creighton and some others, going out a little distance from the fort, were fired upon, killed and scalped. Some ventured out to work on their farms under a guard of soldiers. Boice Cooper before mentioned, and Reuben Pitcher, going down the river for rock weed, were beset, taken prisoners, and carried off to Canada. The former continuing his usual contented and jovial manner, and accommodating himself to the Indian humour, readily answering their questions respecting the cattle, number of men at the fort, and other matters, received good usage. While in prison in Canada, a fellow prisoner from Ireland died, and bequeathed him his violin. Cooper's skill on this instrument, like that of Joseph in the interpretation of dreams, soon made him known to the governor, at whose house he was well entertained, till on an exchange of prisoners, he was restored to liberty and returned.†

The winter of this year was, in this eastern country, a season of great distress. But little had been raised from the soil; little lumber could be got out, on account of the savages; the depth of snow and severity of the weather proved unusually great; and, before spring, corn was worth 30s. a bushel, and wheat flour £10 a hundred.

1748. In 1748, numerous attacks were made, as usual, upon the settlements between the Androscoggin and Saco; and these bloody scenes, returning every year, were rendered the present season more dismal by the gloomy and desolate appearance of the fields and gardens, produced by the early and extreme drought. But, on the 2d of July, the joyful news arrived at Falmouth that the contending powers had agreed upon the preliminaries of peace; and though the definitive treaty was not signed, at Aix-la-Chapelle, till the 7th of Oct., we hear of no more ravages by the eastern Indians in this war. Although troops, to the number of 323 men, were continued in service through the winter for the

* Will. Hist., A. Kelloch, &c. † Mrs. Montgomery, J. Huse, &c.

defence and safety of the eastern inhabitants; yet means were used to ascertain the wishes and dispositions of the Indians upon the subject of a treaty. Early in the spring, several chiefs visiting the fort at St. George's, told the commander, Capt. Bradbury, that the Indians were tired of the war; and if in Boston, they would agree with the Governor upon terms of peace. Thereupon a passage thither was given them in the Province vessel. Their professions of peace were favorably received at that place, and on the 16th of Oct. 1749, a treaty was concluded and signed at Falmouth, founded substantially on the provisions of the preceding, or Dummer's treaty.

1749. When peace was restored, the settlers that remained in the garrison, and many that had gone to Massachusetts and other places, returned to their farms and began their labors anew. During this war, their houses went to decay, or were destroyed by the Indians; the two mills were burnt; the cattle mostly killed or driven away; many of the inhabitants were slain or taken prisoners; and the leaden sashes of the meeting-house were taken out by the Indians for bullets, although the glass was carefully piled up uninjured. But efforts were now made to repair these losses; the huts of the settlers rose again on the bank of the river; which was now as before, their only highway, except a footpath leading through the bushes from house to house.*

Among those that now returned to their farms and formed the second settlement of the upper town, were probably, Thomas, John and Andrew Kilpatrick, John North, Jr. Joseph Giffen, Wm. James, Alexander Lernond, Hugh Scot, — Heinbury, Boice Cooper, John Young, Alexander McLean, James and John Howard, Wm. McIntyre, Moses Robinson, Phinley Kelloch, Thomas Gregg, — Montford, David Patterson, Thomas and John McCordy, Archibald Gamble, James McCarter, and Samuel and John Boggs. To these was added, about this time Patrick Porterfield on lot No. 48, whilst the young Creightons, Samuel and David, as soon as their age permitted, took possession of the lots of their deceased father and brother. Among the absentees were the Alexanders, the Walkers, John Scot, Wm. Lermond, McCracken, Henderson, John McLean, Lushe, Campbell, Spear, Allen, Lincoln, Blair, Pebbles, Creighton and Starrett. Several of these had deceased, as before noted. The Walkers removed to Louisburg and afterwards settled in Worcester,

* A. and W. Lermond, L. Parsons, 1st, &c.



Massachusetts, where William, the father, died in 1760. Henderson removed to Pleasant Point; Lushe and Campbell died in Boston; Spear and Starrett remained in Massachusetts, the former at Woburn, the latter at Dedham, though a son of each returned at the close of the succeeding war, and occupied the lots of their fathers. Henry Alexander, probably, returned, or died abroad, as a widow of that name was here as late as 1763. In 1780, one half of John Alexander's lot was, by a person of the same name (perhaps a son) of Providence, R. I. conveyed to Eliphalet Healy of Attleboro'; and the other half, by Henry Alexander (probably another son) to Nathaniel Woodcock, both of Attleboro'; from which we infer that a part of the family, at least, settled near those towns. Respecting McCracken, McDowel, and Blair, there is more uncertainty. Lincoln returned to Ireland.

In reorganizing the militia, Thomas Kilpatrick was selected for Captain, who received a commission as such; and P. Porterfield was a subaltern under him. The settlers continued to get out cordwood and staves during the winter, and gradually extended their clearings, and enlarged their agricultural operations. But little was raised, however, except English grain and potatoes. The latter were brought to New England in 1719 from Ireland by the emigrants who settled at Londonderry, N. H., and were first cultivated in the garden of Nathaniel Walker of Andover.* They were originally found growing wild in the central parts of this continent, were carried thence to Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, who cultivated them in his garden for the beauty of their flowers. The soil of Ireland was so congenial to this root, that the tubers, at first not larger than beans, soon increased to such a size as led to a trial of their edible qualities. Proving a valuable article of food, they were diffused through that island, and, about this time, began to extend to the neighboring countries. The first settlers here, had either brought a knowledge of them from their native country, or obtained it from their brethren westward. They formed, accordingly, one of the first and principal articles cultivated by them; though it was not till a much later period that they were raised for feeding cattle. In times of scarcity, when other provisions failed, potatoes and alewives were the general refuge. Mr. Gregg, when making some purchase of a merchant in Boston, was once inquired of "how the people down

* Belk. Hist. N. H.

east got along, and what they lived on?" "Oh," said Gregg, "we have *roast* and *boiled* every day." "Ah!" replied the merchant, "that is better than we fare here, we never think of having both at the same meal. If we can get one, we are very willing to dispense with the other." "But we," said Gregg, "boil potatoes, and roast alewives, at every meal."

Most of these early settlers were bred to mechanical employments. Lermond was a weaver by trade, but early acquired the use of the broad axe, and was much employed in the construction of buildings. When about twelve years of age, he came to this country in the family of his father, who settled in Milton, Mass. Several of the family came to Damariscotta, whence one of them, William, removed and joined his brother in the first settlement of this town, but died as before related. Robinson, who first, a few years before the settlement here, lived in the present Cushing, made some pretensions to skill in medicine, and was the first physician in the settlement. His son, William, succeeded him in the practice of blood-letting and extracting teeth; and many medicinal plants long survived upon their farm. North was a surveyor, and was considerably employed as such on this river, at Pemaquid, Kennebec, and other places. In 1737, he was engaged with Shem Drown, agent of the proprietors, in running out the Pemaquid patent. In 1753, he surveyed the Kennebec for the Plymouth Co., and, in 1757, was again in the employ of Mr. Drown at Pemaquid.† Others of the settlers were occasionally employed as seamen; and McIntyre was for a time master of a sloop. He was often employed in Boston, where several of his children resided. His son, Neil McIntyre, was established as a tobaccoist in that place, and Mary, a daughter, was among the creditors of both William and his son Robert, of this settlement, at their death.‡ Neil McIntyre had a son of the same name, following the same business, in Portsmouth, N. H. whose children, 23 in number, removed, and carried the name to various parts of the south and west.§ Spear, it is said, came with his parents from Ire-

* L. Parsons. D. Dicke, &c.

† Their descendants; and Controversy of Pej. Pro. & Ply. Co., published in 1753.

‡ York Records.

§ Com. of Hon. Rufus McIntire, Parsonsfield. The York McIntire were of a different family, descending from Micum or Malcolm McIntire who came from the Highlands of Scotland. He is said to have been one of seven brothers taken prisoners, fighting in behalf of King Charles, and transported to different parts of America by order of Cromwell.

land, intending to join two brothers who had previously settled in Virginia ; but, by some chance, was compelled to land in Boston. His mother, according to tradition, was ten years old at the siege of Londonderry, and remembered the distress and famine of that time, said to be so grievous, that on one occasion a rat's head sold for 13 guineas. He worked in Boston and vicinity several years, and became owner of 100 acres of land there, near the drawbridge, which he subsequently sold, and purchased a farm in Woburn. On this, he was now comfortably settled, and did not himself return to St. George's. He lived, and was able to take a part in the battle of Bunker Hill, but died before the close of the revolution. Kelloch, when a minor, came to Portsmouth, N. H. with his father, who there engaged in the oil trade and sturgeon fishery. Incurring a loss by fire, he relinquished that business, and settled on a farm at or near Philadelphia ; but the son came hither with the first settlers. Starrett was a shoemaker, and, with his wife and two children, first landed at Pemaquid or Harrington, and resided there a few years before settling here. T. Kilpatrick, who also resided a time in Harrington, was a tanner ; and Pebbles, a tailor. James was a gentleman's son, and brought up to no particular occupation.

Boggs, alone, was bred to farming, and fully entered into its spirit. He had quite a stock of cattle, which he, in winter, kept in a long hovel of logs and bark, on his farm, then at the northern extremity of the settlement, and now occupied by J. and J. W. Boggs. These ranged the woods in summer, and were wintered on fresh and salt hay, cut on the native meadows, and preserved in stacks ; for, as yet, there was no barn on the river. He had always a plenty of meat, but used no tea or coffee. His wife, inviting Waldo to her house, promised him " butter as yellow as the croon o' goold." The three lots, which he selected for himself and sons, were chosen, not more for their excellent soil, than for their situation and privileges. They were at the very seat of the alewife fishery, which afforded an ample resource in times of scarcity ; and, being on the confines of the settlement, opened an inviting field to his restless and daring spirit, in the opportunities presented for hunting and trapping. The Indians complained of his trespassing on their reservations. Indeed, the uppermost lot was so evidently within their claim, that, when Samuel Boggs, 2nd, subsequently commenced clearing it, he did not venture to erect his house upon it, but placed it just over the line, on the lot below.

Whilst residing in Boston, during the preceding war, one of Mr. Boggs's daughters formed a connection with a young man from Ireland, residing in Philadelphia, who was well off, with regard to property, but of the Roman Catholic religion. This was a sufficient objection to the match in the mind of the father, who in his own country had been so bitter a foe to Catholics and tories, and had allowed his zeal to carry him so far in hunting up and exposing them, that he found it necessary to leave the country for safety. He, accordingly, set his face resolutely against the match. The daughter persevered, and was disinherited. Maternal affection, however, still lingered in the breast of the mother, who contrived, without the knowledge of the father, to give her a small dower, chiefly in linen, of which they brought great stores from Ireland. This she effected by leaving it in situations agreed upon, whence the daughter might take it without exciting suspicion. The name of her husband is not recollected; there being no farther intercourse between the families, except one visit, many years afterwards, from one of her children.*

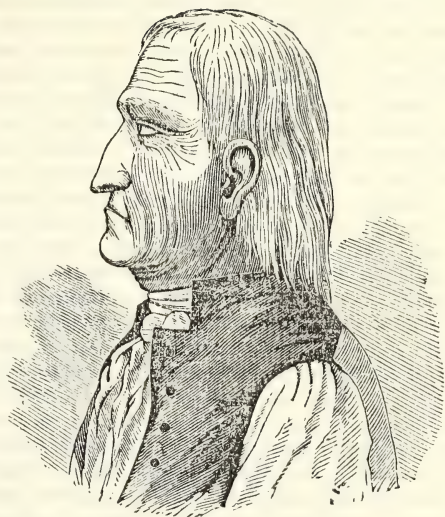
Others of these early settlers had resided in Boston, either during this war, or prior to their settling at St. George's, and worshipped with the Presbyterian society of Scotch Irish under the pastoral charge of their countryman, Rev. John Morehead, in Long Lane, now Federal Street. This society was formed in 1727, and the house in which they worshipped, originally a barn, together with the land on which it stood, was, June 9th, 1735, sold to the society, by John Little, for the sum of £140 and 5 pence, in good public bills of credit. After the death of Mr. Morehead, in 1773, the society assumed the Congregational order, and has since been distinguished by the services of such eminent men as Belknap, Channing, and Gannett, their present pastor.† Boggs, and perhaps some others of the settlers here, had been educated as Episcopalians; but the greater number were Presbyterians, and most of them exemplary in all the Christian observances. As usual with the church to which they belonged, all, for those times, had received a good elementary education. Many wrote a fair hand; and none, so far as known, were unable to read and write.

The Germans, at Broad Bay, also returned after an absence of three years, and revived their ruined settlement. A saw-

* Mrs. I. Fuller, L. Parsons, 1st, A. Kellogg, 2d.

† Chris. Reg. vol. 28, No. 44.





CONRAD HEYER,

BORN APRIL 10TH, 1749.

(From a pencil sketch, taken in 1850, by Wm. E. Rivers.)



THE GREAT GOD

THE GREAT GOD

THE GREAT GOD

mill was built where Sproul's has since been, by Ector and Martin, who were of English descent, and came from the westward.* A number of families, we know not exactly how many, also arrived from Germany; among whom the earliest birth was that of Conrad Heyer, who is (May 1st, 1851,) still living in the upper part of Waldoboro'. He was the son of Martin Heyer, and born at Schenk's Point; enlisted in the army in the fall of 1775, served upwards of two years, has ever been a hard-working, temperate man, and now, at the age of 102 years, is able to read fine print without glasses, though his hearing is somewhat impaired.

In 1749, an effectual attempt was made to redeem the paper currency, which was now so depreciated that one ounce of silver would purchase 50s. of old, and 12s. 6d. of the new, tenor bills. Determined to redeem the whole of them, take them in, and substitute a specie currency exclusively, the General Court laid a direct tax upon the Province of £75,000 sterling, which they allowed to be paid in these bills at the rate of 45s. old tenor, or 11s. 3d. new tenor, for every Spanish milled dollar, thence forward called 6s. lawful money, or 4s. 6d. sterling. Accounts were kept both in old tenor and lawful money till the time of the revolution.

1750. Truck-houses were again supplied with goods, and trade opened with the Indians. All traffic with them by private individuals, was forbidden. But, in 1750, peace was partially interrupted by an affray at Wiscasset, in which one Indian was killed, and two others badly wounded. Three men were arrested and tried for this murder; but, as was usual in those days when an Indian was killed, none of them were convicted by the jury. This led to acts of retaliation on the part of the more western and northern Indians, in which the Tarratines took no part; yet these acts, and the many rumors which they gave rise to, filled the more eastern settlements with alarm. This was the more distressing in consequence of the small force that remained for their protection; the garrison at St. George's consisting of only 15 men, and that at Pemaquid of six. Col. Cushing, who now commanded the eastern regiment in Yorkshire, was ordered to detach 150 men to scour the woods from Saco to St. George's.

1751-'2. But the northern Indians returning to Canada, no further hostilities, except some acts of private revenge,

* Joseph Ludwig, Esq.



were committed; and, Aug. 3d, 1751, Sagamores, from the Penobscot to the St. Johns, met the government commissioners at St. George's, and gave the fullest assurances of peace and amity. Every practicable method, subsequent to peace, was used to keep the tribes tranquil. Two trading houses were opened and well supplied; Wm. Lithgow being appointed, in 1752, truckmaster at Richmond fort, and Capt. Bradbury at St. George's; and a confidence began to be strongly entertained in the future safety of the settlers.

Thus far, the settlement at St. George's, though a meeting-house had been built for them, seems to have had no other preaching than that of some transient visitor, or occasional missionary. But, about this time, the Rev. Robert Rutherford came to the place, and, for some years, officiated in the double capacity of preacher to the people and chaplain to the garrison.

To pave the way for a conciliatory conference with the Indians, Government transported to Fort Richmond and to St. George's six hogsheds of bread and six barrels of pork, to be distributed among them; and, Oct. 20th, four commissioners were met at the latter place by delegations of Sagamores from all the eastern tribes, except the Mickmaes and those of St. Francois. Col. Louis, a Penobscot chief, in behalf of the rest, expressed his joy at this meeting for the preservation of peace. In order to bury the mischief that is past, he said, we must proceed upon Dummer's treaty, by which the English were to inhabit as far as the salt-water flowed, and the Indians to have the rest. If we are not disturbed in our right, it will end in peace, otherwise "it would set all these lands on fire." He went on to express his approbation of the commander and truckmaster, but complained that the prices of goods were higher than at Albany, whither some of their tribe went to traffic; and that too much rum was dealt out to their women and young men, to the former of whom they wished none to be given, and only moderate quantities to the latter. They also requested a house might be built for them to lodge in, near the mill, a bridge made across the stream there, and a causeway over the long meadow adjacent. The commissioners endeavored to satisfy them on all these points, promising compliance, so far as practicable, with their requests. Complaints were made by and against some of the other tribes; but, after mutual explanations and promises, all appeared satisfied; and the provisions of Dummer's treaty were solemnly renewed, a salute fired from the guns of the fort and the country



sloop, and three loud huzzas given by both English and Indians. The next day, presents were distributed, belts of wampum delivered, an ox given them for a feast, and they mutually took leave, and departed. The ratification was executed under seal, and witnessed by 32 persons, among whom were "Rev. Robert Rutherford, chaplain, Jabez Bradbury, captain, Thos. Fletcher, Joseph Robinson, Thos. Kilpatrick, John Shibles, Benj. Burton, Wm. James, Joshua Treat, David Kelloch, Samuel Boggs, Moses Robinson, John McIntyre, John Howard, Samuel Howard, and John Ulmer," besides others with whom we are less acquainted.*

1753. On the 20th Sept. of the following year, a similar conference was held, when the Commissioners with sundry other gentlemen arrived in the river St. George's on board the sloop Massachusetts, Capt. Thos. Saunders, master. In the afternoon, the Commissioners being seated at a large table near the fort, attended by a number of gentlemen and other spectators, and some of the Chiefs and other of the Penobscot tribe being seated over against them, a long talk was held upon the price of wampum, beaver, and other articles, in which the Indians said, "Capt. Bradbury and Lieut. Fletcher are very good men; we like them well, and desire they may be encouraged;" but complained that goods were higher than formerly, and that sometimes there was but a scanty supply at the truck-house. After receiving full explanations and further assurances, they appeared satisfied; the treaty of 1749 was ratified and signed by 30 or more of their chiefs; presents were made them by the commissioners; a dance was performed by the young Indians; and the conference ended by drinking the health of King George, and wishing the peace might continue "as long as the sun and moon shall endure."†

It was during this interval of peace, that an Indian doctor, by the name of John Hart, established himself a little above the settlement at St. George's, at the rapids still known as Hart's Falls, where he had a wigwam, and cultivated a patch of ground. He was allowed to remain unmolested, and, according to tradition, died and was buried there. There was said, also, to have been a garden of medicinal plants cultivated by the Indians on the eastern side of White Oak Pond, by them called *Pawnoke*.‡

* Printed Indian Conference, 1752.

† Print. Conference of 1753.

‡ D. Dicke. Rev. J. L. Sibley of Cambridge.

In the mean time, Gen. Waldo was not idle in procuring new emigrants. In 1752, twenty or thirty German families, who had arrived the previous year in Massachusetts, whither they had been invited and partially provided for by Government, were induced to remove to Broad Bay, and settle with their countrymen there, on the Dutch Neck, and down about the Narrows. Possibly by means of these, others were invited to come over from Germany; as it is said fifty families were, that year, added to the settlement there. They came from the highlands, where wine was abundant, and bitterly complained of the want of it here. There were some school-masters among them, but no regular clergyman, although religious meetings were kept up on the Sabbath without interruption. Probably Mr. Ulmer continued to exhort, and, in some measure, act the part of a clergyman.*

In 1753, Samuel Waldo, son of the General, visited Germany, and circulated proclamations inviting farther emigration. Of these, the author has been unable to obtain a copy, and cannot give the precise conditions offered the emigrants. An unskilful translation of a German letter, on file in the Massachusetts Records, after giving an account of Mr. Waldo's military achievements, the quality and unencumbered title of his lands, and the adaptation of the climate to the German constitution, contains the following. "Such and the like favorable circumstances might, I should think, animate our Germans, here and there, to move into such a fruitful land so well situated on the sea and rivers, with such good right, and privileged, regulated, and of such a mighty and reasonable Lord possessed and parently governed, who offers it to those that are able to pay their passage without ever expecting the least reward or pay for it, where they may serve God after their Protestant religion, and are able to maintain them and others."† According to the statement of those who were young at the time, Waldo was to give them 100 acres of land each, adjoining the salt-water where wood would bring 4s., or a German dollar, per cord, and, during the first season, furnish them with suitable dwellings and provisions. The offers made, whatever they were, induced sixty families more, to emigrate from that country. Leaving their native homes, they passed more than twenty miles by land, embarked in small boats upon the Rhine, descended that river to Dusseldorf, where they remained awhile for others to arrive,

* Joseph Ludwig, Esq. † Mass. Rec. filed July 4, 1785.



and then proceeded to Amsterdam. Embarking on board a ship, they left that city ; but touched at Cowes. Here, several of their number died. Among these was John Joseph Ludwig, father of Jacob and Joseph Ludwig, from whom all those of the name in the vicinity are descended. He was of Wendenmalhae in Nassau-Dillenburg, and his two eldest children brought a certificate of membership of the church there. Others were from Franconia, Swabia, and Wirtemberg. From Cowes they sailed to Portsmouth, and thence to St. George's river. At Pleasant Point they were transferred to a sloop, which they filled as close as they could stand, and were carried round to Broad Bay. They arrived there in September. Some were crowded into a house near where the Heads afterwards erected a store ; some were disposed of among the other settlers ; and the remainder, far the greatest number, were put in a large shed erected for the purpose, near the present dwelling of J. Bulfinch, Esq. This shed was sixty feet long, without chimneys, and utterly unfit for habitation ; yet here these destitute exiles, neglected by their patron, whose promises in this instance, either from his absence or other cause, were wholly unfulfilled, dragged out a winter of almost inconceivable suffering. Many froze to death ; many perished with hunger, or diseases induced by their privations ; and their graves are, or were a short time ago, to be seen near the bridge. The old settlers were too poorly supplied themselves, to afford much assistance to the new comers, who were fain to work for a quart of buttermilk a day ; and considered it quite a boon when they could gain a quart of meal for a day's labor. They sought for employment, also, at Damariscotta and St. George's ; and many of the children were put out to service in those settlements. They were unacquainted with hunting ; and such was the scarcity of provisions, that even those who had money were unable to procure them.* The next spring, Waldo appointed Charles Leistner his agent, to dispose of the emigrants, and deal out the provisions provided for them. Instead of the hundred acres of land promised them, on the salt-water where wood would bring 4s. a cord, this agent took them back two miles into the heart of the wilderness, and there, perhaps

* Though generally poor, there seems to have been some money among the emigrants, as it is said, that, of the three schoolmasters with them, one was so wealthy, and in consequence, so arbitrary, that, on any dispute arising, when arguments failed, he used to threaten to knock down his opponent with a bag of Johannes.



from fear of Indian hostilities, assigned them a half acre, each, in a compact cluster. Here, they built their huts, carrying up boards, or covering their roofs with bark, in the best manner they were able. Peter Mühler or Miller, built something of a house, quite a distinguished one among its neighbors. They cleared up their small lots, and planted them as well as they could. The same year, George Varner built a grist-mill, near the saw-mill before mentioned, partly on his own, and partly on Waldo's account. Leistner, a man of education, had been appointed, by their Prince in Germany, to superintend the expedition, and protect the emigrants from imposition. He exercised the powers of a magistrate during his life, but did not entirely escape the murmurs of the settlers, who, in their privations and jealousy, accused him, perhaps without any foundation, of selling, for his own benefit, the provisions which had been furnished for them.*

Whilst his son was procuring emigrants in Germany, General Waldo himself was not idle. Being in London, about this time, he issued printed circulars, inviting emigrants to settle upon his lands "on the great River St. Georges, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in the colony of New-England." These lands he describes as being fifty leagues N. E. of Boston, in lat. of $43^{\circ} 40'$ N. He represented the climate to be as wholesome and safe for British constitutions as any part of South or North Britain; that there was commonly hard frost and snow for about three months every winter, during which the sky was so serene that the weather was never prejudicial to health; that the soil was as fertile as most lands in South or North Britain, being commonly black mould with a bottom of blue or yellow clay; that the ground was capable of producing plenty of Indian Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, Hemp, Flax, and Roots of all kinds, and of raising Black Cattle, Swine, and Sheep; that, besides summer feeding in the woods, natural meadows abounded, and the whole summer season being commonly fair, great provision of hay might be made early and secured with small expense; that the timber consisted of Oak, Beech, Maple, Elm, Birch, and all kinds of Fir or Pine, all which were in such demand at Boston as to pay for clearing the lands, and well adapted for making pot and pearl ashes; that the waters abounded in cod, haddock, salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, eels, smelts, bass, shad, oysters and lobsters;

* Joseph Ludwig, Esq. Dep. of Jacob Ludwig, Esq. Com. Rep. 1811, p. 164. Col. J. Ludwig, Jr.



that there was fine opportunity of hunting; wildfowl, moor-deer, and beaver being abundant. He stated the religion of the Province was chiefly Calvinistical or Presbyterian; and all sorts of Christians, except Papists, were allowed the free exercise of their religion. Upon these lands, emigrants were invited to settle, on condition of having their lands free for the first nineteen years, and after that, to pay a small quit-rent, which was to vary, according to the time the settler chose to have it commence, from ten to forty shillings per hundred acres. He agreed, also, to aid them in procuring cattle, horses, grain, with all necessary victual, seed, and whatever else is needed, at the prime cost. He offered, at the same time, to transport, at his own expense, house and ship carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, lime-burners, brick-makers, and ingenious millwrights, and those acquainted with building wooden dams across rivers, and to give them employment. Finally, if, on their arrival in America, they did not find all things by him stated to be strictly true, he agreed to pay them for their time, and take them back at his own expense. He concluded by naming certain agents, in Glasgow, who were authorized to enter into any special agreement with such as chose to emigrate, respecting any matters that might be judged necessary, particularly the method and expense of embarkation.*

These offers attracted the attention of sundry persons in Stirling, Glasgow, and other places in Scotland, who, after consultation, entered into an agreement, the terms of which are not exactly known, to emigrate. Some of them, who were without families, agreed to work for Waldo four years in payment of their passage. Others, at stipulated times after their arrival, were to pay for their passages as well as for supplies furnished. Being collected for embarkation to the number of sixty, besides ten or more children, who went passage free, they went on board the brig *Dolphin*, Captain Cooters, in the summer of 1753, and, after touching at Piccataqua, where they remained a week or more, arrived in George's river in September. Dr. Robinson had contracted with Waldo to erect a house, and have it ready for their reception on their arrival. This he commenced near the house occupied by the late Capt. Dagget, since rebuilt by his grandson, E. B. Alford. He built the walls of logs, and par-

* Original Circular, printed without date, in possession of Mr. O. Anderson; and recorded in Reg. Office, Wiscasset.



titioned the inside into fourteen rooms designed to accommodate the whole company, which contained that number of families. But from the want of materials, or other cause, the roof was never made, and the structure remained unfinished and unoccupied till the timber decayed. In consequence of Robinson's failure to complete his job, the emigrants scattered round and lived the first winter with the old settlers. Provisions were supplied them by Waldo; who appointed Boice Cooper a kind of commissary to take charge of, and deliver them out at stated times. The names of these emigrants were Archibald Anderson, John Dicke,* Andrew Malcolm, John Miller, John Crawford, Thomas Johnston, John Mucklewee, John Brison, Andrew Bird, John Kirkpatrick, John Hodgins, John Carswell, John Brown, Robert Kye, — Grenlaw, — Wilke, — Beverage, — Auchmuty, and — Anderson. They were mostly mechanics, and unacquainted with all agricultural operations, except reaping and threshing. Malcolm was a Glasgow weaver; and Archibald Anderson, who married his sister and belonged to Bannockburn, was of the same trade, and had worked in the same city. Dicke of Stirling, was a maltster and brewer, Miller a delf-ware manufacturer, Kirkpatrick a cooper, Hodgins a bookbinder, Crawford a shepherd or herdsman, and Auchmuty a skae maker. Having the promise of lands within two miles of tide waters, they naturally looked forward to the comforts of city life to which they had been accustomed at home; and fearful of Indian hostilities, and unacquainted as they were with the wild beasts that frequented the woods, they could not think of going to separate farms, and fixing their habitations at a distance from each other.†

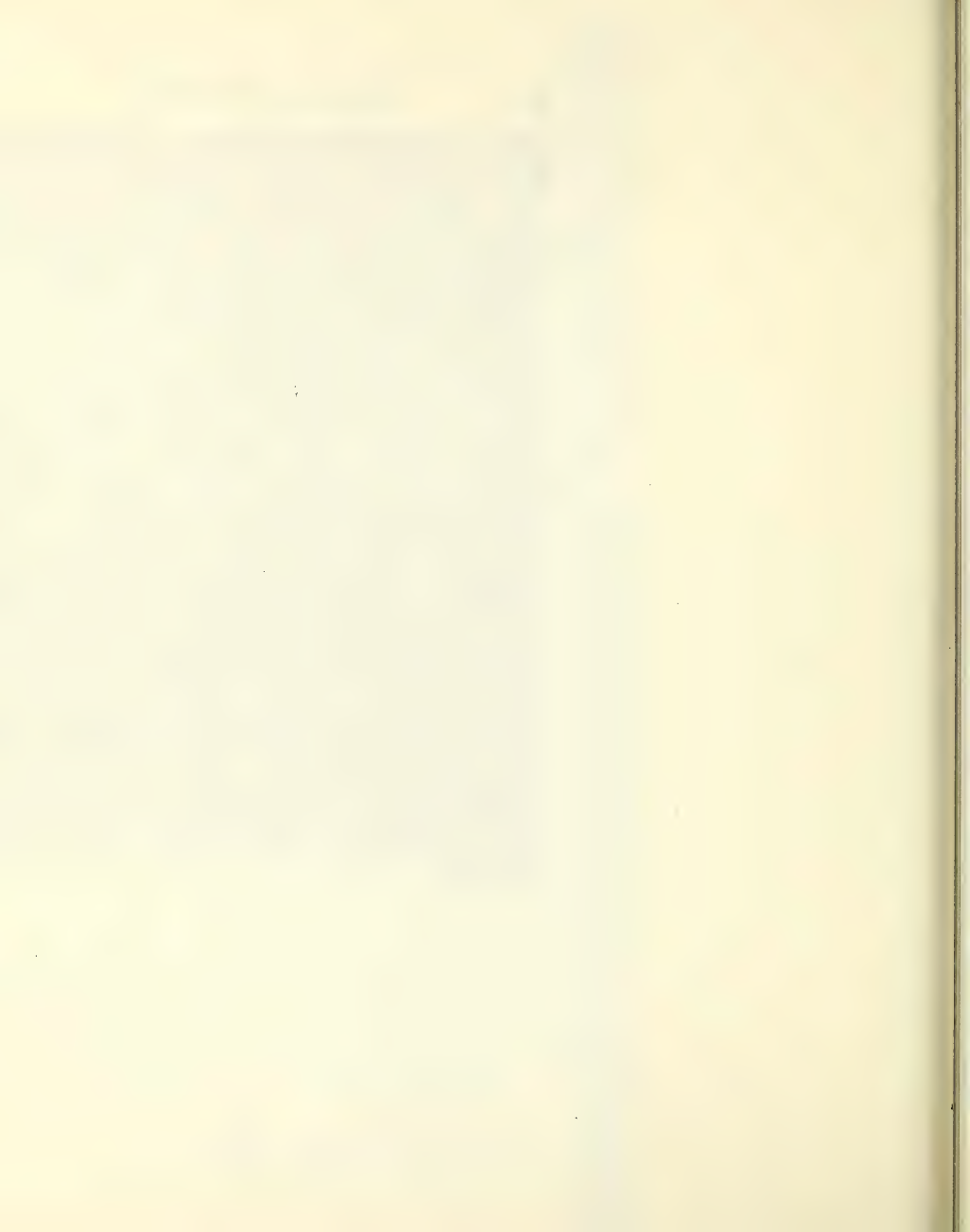
1754. Accordingly when the spring opened in 1754, they went out to the place assigned them for a new city, and took possession of their half acre lots, on which they erected small log huts, in a continuous street between the present house of Gilbert Anderson and the school-house No. 13. To this embryo city they gave the name of Stirling, in honor of that from which most of them had come. They had to learn even to cut down a tree, and supposed nothing could be done in husbandry until the trees and stumps were entirely eradicated. Some of these settlers had been delicately brought up. Mrs. Dicke was the daughter of a Laird, and unused to any kind of domestic labor; but this distinction was here

* Pronounced, and often spelled, Dickey.

† A. Anderson, 1st, and 2d., D. Dicke, &c.



only one of disadvantage and inferiority. Kirkpatrick, Johnston, and some others, being unmarried, worked four years for Waldo according to agreement. This was of great advantage to them, as they thereby acquired the use of the axe and a knowledge of the various operations incident to the clearing up of new lands. James and Archibald Anderson, John and perhaps Margaret Miller, John and Ann Crawford, John and William Dicke, James Malcolm, whom many of my readers will remember, and probably others, were then children or infants born in Scotland. The first child, born after their arrival, was Mr. Dicke's, and named Waldo, for which the General promised to give him a lot of land as soon as he should get large enough to wear breeches. But the General dying, the promise was never fulfilled. Education, with the most of them, had not been neglected; and the few books they had, especially the bible and psalm-book, were doubly dear to them from the absence of public worship in their dreary and desolate exile. Mr. Crawford, who, while employed as a shepherd in his native country, had committed a great part of the bible to memory, used every Sabbath to call at the house of one or another and recite portions of Scripture, accompanied with commentaries, exhortation and prayer. Yet their expectations were disappointed, their spirits cast down, and, bringing with them the superstitions of their country, and unused to the labors their situation required, they groaned under a load of bodily and mental suffering. Strange sights, strange sounds assailed them; fireflies glared in the woods, frogs croaked in the ponds, and loons uttered their unearthly cries in the evening twilight. They contended with hunger and cold, witches and warlocks, till in the following year, the Indian war compelled them to enter the fort for protection.



CHAPTER VI.

FROM 1754 TO 1757; COMMENCEMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE 6TH INDIAN, COMMONLY CALLED THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

GREAT complaint was made at this time in the eastern country, of trespasses upon the king's woods, and of extensive fires set by careless hunters and lumberers. These fires gave as much offence to the Indians, as the destruction of the timber did to the royal government. Difficulties with the former were apprehended. Amongst other things, they complained that the recent Scottish settlement infringed upon the line to which they claimed, from the tide waters of the St. George's to those of the Medomak. They also complained that the young Boggesses were clearing above the boundary, molesting their traps, and occupying their hunting grounds.* At a conference at St. George's in October, Louis, the Penobscot Chief, held this remarkable language, "There has of late mischief been done among us; but now we are all come to bury it. In order whereto we are for proceeding upon Gov. Dummer's treaty, by which it was concluded that the English should inhabit the lands as far as the salt-water flowed, and no farther; and that the Indians should possess the rest. Brethren, as I said before, so I now say, that the lands we own let us enjoy; and let nobody take them from us. We said the same to those of our religion, the French. Although we are a black people, yet God hath placed us here; God gave us this land, and we will keep it. God decreed all things; he decreed this land to us; therefore neither shall the *French* nor *English* possess it, but we will." After the usual explanations and assurances were given, however, the treaty was again confirmed.†

In the mean time new measures of defence were adopted. The fort at St. George's, which the preceding year had been rebuilt and enlarged, was constructed of hewn timber 20 inches square, with walls about 16 feet in height. Its form was quadrangular, each side being 100 feet. Within were the barracks, or apartments, built of timber against the walls, for the dwelling or retreat of the people, every one to be occupied by a single family or more, according to the

* Mrs. S. Fuller, D. Dicke, &c.

† Smith's Journal, p. 149, and Ed. note.

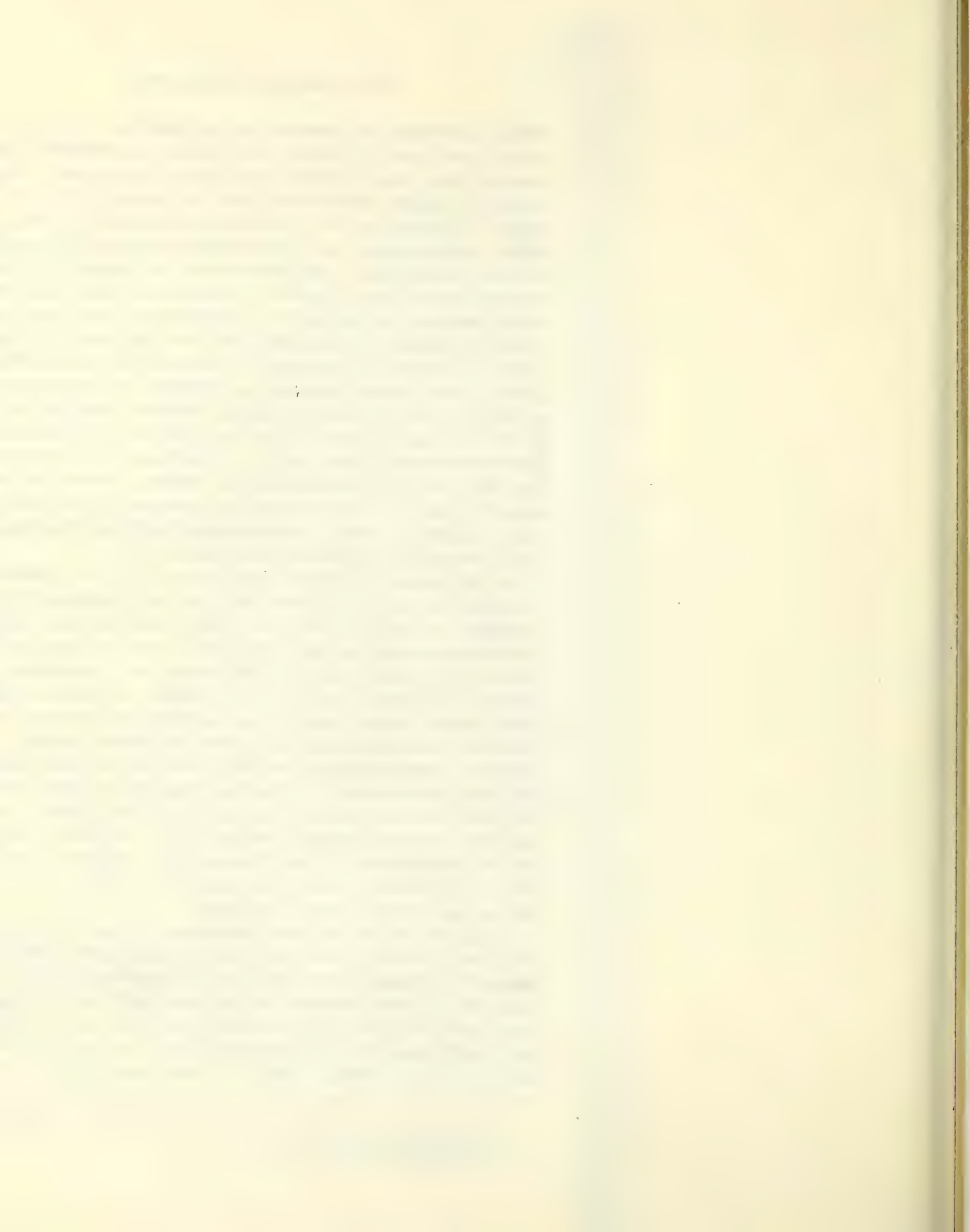
size of the rooms or number in the families. In the centre, was a good well of water; and from the southern wall, a covered way was formed by means of logs, and extended to a large timber block-house, 200 feet distant, at the water's edge. The settlers, at their own expense, built what they called block-houses, about 100 rods or more farther up the river, in two ranges; and surrounded the whole by a picket made of posts driven into the ground, as thick as they could stand, and ten feet in height. This was at the place subsequently occupied for a garden and dwellinghouse by the late Capt. T. Vose, of Thomaston. Besides the post at Pleasant Point, a block-house was erected of stone in the present town of Cushing, surrounded by pickets, built and occupied by Benjamin Burton. Works of defence also were constructed in Medumcook and Broad Bay. At the latter place, the principal fort was a stockade, on the western side of the river, near the mills. There were four others farther down the river. Each of these accommodated sixteen families, who had their separate huts covered with bark.*

In November, an attack was made, by some Indians, on the new fort which had been built on the Kennebec; in consequence of which, the Governor withheld the valuable presents intended for the tribes, and issued orders to the six companies of minute men in Maine to be in constant readiness.† As the French were supposed to have instigated these hostile acts, most of the settlers took refuge in the garrisons; and the winter was passed in fearful anxiety. This was the commencement of the sixth Indian war, and the last which was waged by the New England colonies against the native tribes. From the part that the French, at first covertly, and afterwards openly, took in this war, it is generally denominated "the French and Indian war," and finally decided the contest between the French and English crowns for empire on this continent.

From the hopes that were entertained of preserving peace with the Tarratines, and the greater preparations that were made for defence, few or none of the settlers in this region removed, as they had done in the preceding war. All, however, both at St. George's and at Broad Bay, took refuge in the garrisons, and only ventured out, to work upon their farms, under a strong guard. Those who were able to bear

* Will. Hls. A. & William Lermond. Jo. Ludwig. L. Parsons, &c.

† 2 Will. Hls. p. 302.



arms, were organized into companies, and, for a great portion of the time, drew pay and rations, which formed the principal means of support for their families. When these failed, great distress and misery ensued. One family at Broad Bay, subsisted a whole winter on frost fish, with only four quarts of meal. Many a German woman was glad to do a hard day's work at planting or hoeing, for eight pence, or a quart of meal. There were, at this time, but few cattle in that place, and a quart of buttermilk would often command a day's work. Leistner was Captain of a company of scouts, who received pay and rations. Other companies were organized for the defence of the garrisons here and at Meduncook, and placed under their respective commanders.*

At St. George's, the settlers formed themselves into a military company for their mutual defence. In times of danger, either they, or the soldiers, were continually scouting; such as went to labor in the field were well armed; and when the signal of a general alarm was given at the fort by the discharge of a heavy gun, all who were abroad made a speedy retreat to the garrison. This was still commanded by Jabez Bradbury. The block-house above, was garrisoned by a party of the inhabitants, under Capt. T. Kilpatrick; that in Cushing by another party of volunteers, under Lieut. Benj. Burton; and that near the mouth of the river, at Pleasant Point, by others under Capt. Dunbar Henderson. In the block-houses under Capt. Kilpatrick, besides his own, were the dwellings of Moses Robinson, David Patterson, Phinley Kellock, J. McCarter, Archibald Gamble, Andrew Malcolm, John Dicke, Michael Rawley, Wm. Smith, Joseph Rivers, and Thomas Fogg, the four last belonging to the lower town. Most of the other residents of the upper town were in the fort. Each family cultivated, either here or on their farms, a spot of potatoes, which was manured with rock weed carried up the bank on hand-barrows, by men and their wives assisted by all their children who could labor. There were a few yoke of oxen; some had cows, and all had pigs and poultry. The stock was wintered on hay cut on the meadows and marshes, the men going armed in strong parties for that purpose, and part mounting guard while the rest labored. Lime-burning was then, as now, the principal business; and two sloops were kept running to Boston. The rock was dug at the quarry now belonging to the prison, and burnt at four

* Jo. Ludwig, Esq., A. Kellock, 1st., &c.



small kilns near the block-house, where was also a small wharf and lime store. There was also a wharf at the fort, but no kilns. A large barn, a log school-house on the bank between the fort and block-house, and a few deserted log houses, were all the buildings without the fortifications. The land was pretty well cleared of trees and bushes from the present burial ground in Thomaston to the quarry, and thence to the block-house and fort. The settlers further down the river were chiefly at the stone house under Lieut. Burton, and at Pleasant Point under Capt. Henderson.*

1755. In 1755 the French were found so far concerned in the late hostile movements, that the united colonies set on foot four formidable expeditions against them and their savage allies. These were severally directed against Nova Scotia, Niagara, Crown Point and Fort du Quesne. In the mean time attacks were made upon the settlements at New-castle, Dresden, and several other places; which induced the General Court, June 10, 1755, to declare war against all the eastern tribes except those on the Penobscot. As these still professed to be neutral, Capt. Bradbury at St. George's was instructed by the government to cultivate peace with them, and if possible detach them from the French interest. In obedience to these instructions, he attempted to conciliate their favor by presents and kind treatment. If any of them were abettors of the late mischief, nothing criminal was directly laid to their charge, and it was hoped that they might be retained as allies.†

The settlers, on the contrary, unaccustomed to discriminate between the different tribes, considered a single Indian aggression as chargeable to the whole race; and allowed their sympathy for the sufferers to kindle into indiscriminate resentment. This manifested itself in jealousy and murmuring against Capt. Bradbury, whom they charged with trading with the savages from motives of interest, and even supplying the arms and ammunition used in the destruction of their brethren. This jealousy occasioned the commander great difficulty in the discharge of his duty. Indians, caressed by the officers, and well treated at the fort, were insulted and sometimes attacked by the settlers. Those who lived in the fort generally took part with Bradbury, whilst the discontented rallied under Kilpatrick at the block-house above. The former, employing certain friendly Indians to bring him intelligence, had to

* Z in Thom. Nat. Republican, 1833, &c.

† Will. His. Sullivan.

warn them to beware of the block-house men, and was mortified to find they could not always go unmolested. This state of things is sufficiently apparent from the following documents.

"To Capt. Thomas Proctor Jr. Boston neer the Orringe tree.

"St Georges June 6th, 1755.

"Dr Brother

"yesterday about nine of the Clock we heard about 15 guns fired, and after that Capt. Bradbury fired an alarm; upon which three men went up to the fort to hear what was Doing =

"and there is two Scots Lads Killed or taken: but we suppose Killed = they were Brothers = there Sir names is Brown — there was three more up the River the Same time, but at Sum Distance from them — viz. mr Larmond, Archibald Gamble & Son, but got safe home = those are our good friends the Penobscuts, So Extol'd by our B: the Commander here = I hope the Government will now Doo Sumthing to prevent our Ruin by a Savage Enemy. I remain your Loveing Brother till Death

"Benj^a Burton"*

"To his Excellency, William Shirley, &c.

"May it please your Excellency and honors to take into Consideration our present, Difficult And dangerous circumstances. Our woods round our garrisons are crawling with lurking Enemies, watching our motion, so that we are in continual fear and Danger, as is evident by their late Clandestine attempts; for after their killing and barbarously using and scalping one boy, they at the same time killed or carried captive another, and soon after have killed one man, and carried another captive of the Dutch at Broad Bay. And within two days after carried a man and a boy captive from Pleasant Point. So that no place is free; by reason of which we fear our Garrisons will soon be attacked by them; which are poorly provided to make any proper resistance or probable defence, being but poorly manned, ill provided with arms, ammunition, and provisions, to defend ourselves and families; so that without some speedy assistance we must fall a prey into the hand of our Enemies, or leave the Country to them —

"This is the truth of our present Circumstances and Situa-

* Mass. Archives, vol. 54, p. 453.



tion, which I humbly offer to your Excellency & honnours, on whose wisdom and compassion (under God) our dependence is, and beg leave to subscribe my self, &c.

"Tho. Killpatrick."

"Blockhouse St. Georges 14th June, 1755."*

"May it please your Excellency.

"I have this day seen that which was the most surprising to me of any thing I ever met with before. viz. when I had read your Ex^{ty}s. letter to nine of the most Considerable men of the Penobscot Tribe, and they were going out to consult and return an answer, Capt. Fletcher Came into the Room and told me that many of the inhabitants, with the men he had infisted into his Company, (of this Garrison) which were neare twenty in number, and most of the remaining part of the Garrison, were all in arms, and had determined that the Indians should never go out until they had given them satisfaction, by Complying with the Governor's termes, proposed to them in his Letter; upon which I went out to them, and asked why they appeared in that manner; was answer'd almost unanimsously that they were Resolved the Indians should not go well away till they had given them Satisfaction; Capt. Fletcher telling me at the Same Time, he had orders for doing what was done & that he must answer it, adding that he was oblig'd to do as he had done to prevent greater mischief, viz. Bloodshed, (the people being greatly inrag'd.) I told the men they had acted directly contrary to the Gover^rs Declaration of warr, and to his directions to me, but did not prevail with them to quit their armes, nor their Resolution, and not being able to use force, thought it best to give Soft words; then some of the Indians went out, Leaving others as hostages, and Consulted with their men who were at Sum distance from us; after which they returned, with the inclos'd Letter and said they had Concluded to send some of their men to Boston to waite on the Governor; upon which I ventured to tell them when their men Embark't for Boston I would trade with them and not before.

"Refer your Ex^{ty} to Capt. Fletcher who accompanies this for a more particular acc't and subscribe my self &c.

"Jabez Bradbury."

"St. George's, June 27, 1755."

"P. S. I entreat your Excelency, as I have more than once already, that I may be Dismiss'd from my Charge here;



I am inclined to think that ye penobscots are most of them desirous of peace, but whether they have done all that was in their power to prevent the mischief lately done us, I am not surer of, though they insist upon it that they have. They now seem to be in Earnest that they'll joyn us against the Common Enemy but how much to be relied on I am not able to tell.

"J. Bradbury."

"June ye 27th, 1755.

"Governor Shirly; Brother we salute you and all the counsel; we are glad that you have kept what we agreed upon; we always thought that the Cannada Indians would bring us into trouble, and what you desired of us, we have done; you told us that those that came against us in a hostile manner, we must joyn and goe against them; let us know when we must do it; they have hurt us as well as you, and three of our men are now Come up to wait on you, which will be a proof of our Sincerity; and we expect that our wives and children will be Supported at our village till our return; they that have hurt you already are gone off and will do it no more; and we shall always let you know truly when there is danger; there shall no damage be done on this side Pemequid. You must not think that we dissemble. If you could see our hearts, you'd know that we are true; war will hurt us as well as you, therefore we are strong against it; if there should be war between England and France and we should come over to you, our women and children must be well used; we again salute you.

"Wombemanda,

"Noodagunawit,

"& Mefel. In behalf of our tribe."*

To this letter Lieut. Gov. Phips replied that he expected "a competent number of their most able men should join with the English in avenging the wrongs received from the other tribes," and for this purpose, invited them with their wives and children to repair to St. George's, to be ready for that service when required, promising them pay and rations whilst so employed, and suitable provision at the fort for their women, children, and aged men.

But James Cargill of Newcastle, who had a comission to raise a company of scouts, and had enlisted men from that neighborhood, made an expedition hither, July 1, 1755,

* Massachusetts Archives, vol. 32, p. 647-8.

for the purpose either of putting a stop to that trade which was thought to be carried on to the great danger of the whites, or of enriching himself by the booty and scalps of unsuspecting Indians. Both these motives might have operated, as £200 for the scalp of a hostile Indian, and £250 for a captive, was the bounty then offered to companies of rangers, and half that sum to private individuals. Tarrying one night at Broad Bay, he proceeded next morning with a design of marching back of, and around, the settlements at St. George's. But meeting with three men of the garrison there, and receiving the requisite information, he persuaded them, together with some of Capt. Nichols's rangers whom he fell in with, to accompany him; led his 31 men to Burton's block-house, four or five miles below the fort; crossed the river, and, after a march of five miles, fell in with an Indian, unarmed, and, as was supposed, intoxicated, accompanied by his wife and an infant two months old. These they fired upon, killed the Indian, and mortally wounded his wife. She proved to be Margaret Moxa, a friendly squaw returning from the fort on one of her wonted expeditions of kindness to the garrison, giving them intelligence of some hostile design. On their coming up, she held out her infant, whom she called Nit, and, with her dying breath, requested them to carry it to Capt. Bradbury. One of the party replied with a pun "every nit will make a louse," and knocked it in the head before the eyes of its expiring mother. Seizing their canoe and leaving nine of his men to guard it, Cargill and the rest of his party (except one, who refused to go any farther) proceeded on about four miles, and discovered about sunset a body of Indians near Owl's Head. These they fired upon, killed nine, returned to the men they had left, and the next morning exhibited the scalps at the fort.*

This tragic and treacherous deed was as much regretted by the government for its impolicy, as by the greater portion of the people for its turpitude. Cargill was apprehended for trial on a charge of murder; a letter of condolence was sent by Gov. Phips to the suffering party; their brethren who had lately visited Boston, returned laden with presents; and the tribe were invited to come under a safe conduct and prosecute the offenders, — full assurance being given that law and justice would be measured to them by severest rules. On the trial, Cargill attempted to prove that some of the St.

* Cargill's statement. Mass. Archives, vol. 38, p. 167. Bradbury's ditto, vol. 77, p. 382, and tradition.

John's, or other hostile Indians were with the party attacked, who had such a general resemblance to the Penobscots that he was unable to distinguish between them; the prejudices of the country ran high against the natives, and the jury acquitted him.*

The fate of Margaret was deeply lamented by the garrison, who knew the value of her services. "Never shall I forget," said one of the party, "the deep and unappeasable grief of the women in the fort, especially of Margaret Lermond and Margaret Patterson, two young ladies in the flower of youth and beauty, when they saw the scalp of their friendly namesake, whom they had long regarded as a delivering angel." The more humane part of the settlers loudly condemned the act, and confidently predicted that its perpetrators *would never die in their beds*. This prophecy was from time to time recalled to remembrance by its partial fulfilment with such as belonged to St. George's, one being drowned in the river, and another† perishing in the expedition to Bigayduce in the war of the revolution.

The Penobscots were now both offended and aggrieved. The fresh injuries they had received, rankled in their bosoms, and could not be forgiven, nor pass unrevenged. Distinguished among the tribes for coolness and prudence, they hesitated between resentment and policy, the friendship of the French and the power of the English, till on the 5th of Nov. the government publicly proclaimed war against them.

Besides the regular garrisons at the fort and block-houses, a company of rangers scouting to the eastward was this year kept in pay from June 19th to Nov. 20th, as follows; Capt. Thomas Fletcher; Lieut. Alex. Lermond; Sergeants Alex. Campbell, Wm. Young and Joseph Robinson; Corporals David Kellock, John Standley; Centinels, John Shibles, John Brown, Alex. Kellock, Samuel Jameson, Moses Robinson, Hugh Ross, Thomas Holden, Owen Madden, John Lermond, Archibald Gamble, Michael Rawley, Hugh Carr, David Patterson, Jr., John Carswell, Moses Robinson, Jr. George Young, Joseph Rivers, Archibald Robinson, Jacob Heyler, George Smouse, Thomas Gregg, David Patterson, John McCarter, Ezra King, Nathaniel Bartlett, John Robinson, Samuel Boggs,

* Mass. Arc. vol. 32, p. 650. 2 Will. His. p. 315.

† Viz. S. Creighton.

‡ Viz. S. Boggs, 2d, then recently married and residing at Pemaquid. — Comm. of A. Kellock, 1st, O. Boggs, S. Boggs, 3d, W. Lermond, L. Parsons, 1st, and others.



Jr., Joseph Peters, Joseph York, Thomas Johnston, John Kelloch, Matthew Kelloch, William James, Jr., William Smith, Hans Robinson, Andrew Bird, John Annis, William Adams, Thomas Carney, Philip Sachamo, Adam Varner, and Joseph Hendley.*

Fletcher, the commander of this company, was at other times Bradbury's lieutenant in the garrison. The following is one of his letters to the Lieut. Governor: — "These are to inform your Honor, that this day the Indians fell on us; two men were out a small distance from the garrison; the Indians fired upon them; one escaped and the other is missing. They began about twelve of the clock and continued firing on the cattle till almost night. I immediately despatched an express to the neighboring settlements. I judge there is a great body of them by their appearance. My Lieut. was on a march with 30 men, but happily this evening return'd. This night I design to go out and try to meet them. Being all at present, I beg leave to subscribe myself, &c. T. Fletcher. St. George's Fort, 24 Sept. 1755."

Such occurrences as these, together with the forbearance, which, up to the declaration of war, the commander was required to exercise toward the Tarratines, increased the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants on the river and adjacent places; 59 of whom the following year signed a long memorial to Gov. Shirley against the conduct of Fletcher in not allowing them to go against the Indians.†

In the winter 35 soldiers only were retained in the garrison at St. George's in addition to the resident inhabitants. The mingled scenes of civilized and savage warfare which the country presented, and the gloom of the season, were rendered more direful by the shock of an earthquake, the most violent one ever before known since the settlement of the country. It happened Nov. 18th at about 11 minutes after 4 in the morning. Its direction was from N. W. to S. E. and it was felt through the whole country from Chesapeake Bay to N. Scotia. It commenced with an undulatory motion and lasted at least 4 minutes. In Boston and Falmouth chimneys and brick houses were considerably damaged. It had a surprising effect upon the moral sensibilities of the community; and the 23d of Dec. was observed as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of it.‡

* Com. Muster roll, Mass. Arc. 94, p. 17.

† Mass. Arc. 94-95, p. 148 and 314.

‡ Smith's Jour. Holmes A. An.



1756. In June, 1756, war was formally declared against France. The settlements which the Indians seemed to have marked first for destruction, this spring, were those upon the river St. George's. The stone block-house commanded by Lieut. Burton was attacked March 24th, and two of his men killed, and another scalped and left half dead. Other depredations were made upon the coast; and, Sept. 26th, one schooner was burnt and two taken in St. George's river, three men being killed and three others missing.* A company on this river was this year commanded by Capt. Joshua Freeman; one half of whose company as well as that of Capt. Nichols at Sheepscoot was ordered to be discharged on the 1st, and the remainder on the 20th, of November, it being customary for the Indians by that time to withdraw to their hunting grounds in the interior.† It was also ordered that 150 able bodied men be raised to range the Indian hunting grounds between the eastern frontiers and Canada, the commanders to return a journal of their proceedings.

In October of this year the garrison and people of St. George's sustained a loss in the death of the Rev. Robert Rutherford, who, for a few years, had taken up his abode there, preached to the people, and acted as chaplain to the garrison. He was a native of Ireland and a Presbyterian. He came over with Col. Dunbar, the celebrated surveyor of the King's woods, in 1729, and preached at Pemaquid for four or five years. When Dunbar went to Portsmouth in 1734, his house and farm were left in the care of Mr. Rutherford. In 1735 he was employed by the town of Brunswick and continued to preach there till 1742. After this he was engaged for a short time at Georgetown, and probably returned to Pemaquid. From thence, on the marriage of Dunbar's widow with Capt. Henderson of St. George's, he removed to that place. It does not appear that he had a distinct pastoral charge, or that any church was gathered there during his life. He was a man of respectable literary attainments, and bore the character of a pious, orthodox minister. He died at the age of 68 years, and was buried at the fort. His gravestone with several others in a mutilated state are still to be seen near the tomb of the late Gen. Knox. His wife survived him 23 years and was buried in the same place. They left a family of seven daughters whose posterity are numerous in the vicinity.‡

* Smith's Journal, p. 66.

† Jour. House Rep.

‡ Greenleaf's Eccl. Sketches. Gravestones, &c.



1757. Early in 1757 an additional military force was ordered to scour the country and two vessels employed to range the coast for the protection and relief of the people.

The Indians suffered greatly from the small pox, and, being neglected by the French and distressed by the war, began to be weary of the contest. Two Tarratine chiefs stated to the government, through Capt. Bradbury, that their numbers were much lessened by that pestilence, and that the tribes wished to feed again upon the fruits of mutual peace and friendship. The Governor was in favor of receiving them "provided they would come in and dwell among us."* Nothing, however, was effected. Yet the Indians communicated with the garrison at St. George's by flags of truce so frequently, as to excite some apprehensions among the more jealous of the inhabitants.

The garrison there consisted this year of Jabez Bradbury, Capt. at £4 per month; T. Fletcher, Lieut. at £3; Benjamin Burton, ditto; William Farnsworth, Ensign, at 30s.; John Dunn, Sergeant, 30s.; Alexander Campbell, Corporal, 28s.; John McKechnie, Clerk, 30s.; Joshua Treat, Armorer, 40s.; Walter McFarland, Interpreter, 32s. 4d.; and 32 Centinels at 24s., of whom William James, Hugh Scott, Matthew Kelloch, John Kilpatrick, Joseph James, Samuel Creighton, John Boggs, Alexander Lermond, John Lermond, John McIntyre, John Carswell, John Patterson and John Crawford belonged to the upper town; Reuben Pitcher, Jonathan Nutting, Robert Young, Thomas Palmer, Henry Hendley, John Demorse, Joseph York, William Maycook, Ebenezer Thomson, and perhaps some others to the lower town, or to Medumcook.† In addition to the garrison, 87 men were ordered to be enlisted for scouting between St. George's and Frankfort, a plantation afterwards named Pownalborough, now Dresden, Wiscasset, and Alna. Of these, one company, under Capt. Joshua Freeman, rendezvoused at St. George's, and another at the mill garrison on the Medomak in what is now Waldoboro'. The following is an extract from the journal of Capt. Freeman, who, after receiving his commission in Boston, April 22d, arrived at St. George's with five men and there enlisted the remainder.

"May 12. Went down to Burton's and Henderson's garrisons to see what order they were in, — the same day went to Broad Bay. 13th. Returned to the block-house.

* Gov. Letter, March 31, 1757.

† Co. Muster roll, Mass. Arc. 96, p. 147.



16th. Monday, early in the morning, upon a hill to the northward of the fort about 40 or 50 rods, there appeared a white flag with a company of Indians. Capt. Bradbury hoisted another flag, upon which I went over to the fort; a few rods off which Capt. Bradbury, Mr. Fletcher, and the Interpreter were discoursing with eight Indians, there being three on the hill with the flags. Some of my people gave an account that they saw nine more back of lime-stone hill which is about one quarter of a mile from the block-house. * * About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Indians marched off from the hill where their flag was, with their flag, and the flag at the fort was struck. About 2 hours after, some of my people came to me and asked leave to go after the Indians. I forbade them and told them not to go on any account, but to let them go off peaceably. About half an hour after, some of my company that was guarding back, went in the road that the Indians went off in near a mile and found an Indian asleep and brought him into the block-house, the rest being gone out of sight, as they said, and no flag to be seen. Those that brought the fellow in, insisted that he should be sent up to Boston as there was no flag to be seen and the Indians having so much time to go off, that he was a lawful prize, but after many persuasions the fellow was dismissed. When the Indian had his liberty, he told me he was afraid to go off. I asked him what he was afraid of, he said he was alone, and that he supposed by that time the rest of his company was got as far as the Owl's Head, (our discourse was by the interpreter that belonged to the fort.) Soon about two hours high in the afternoon, an Indian with a flag came to the fort, his name was Neptune (as I was informed) who tarried but a few minutes and went off with the fellow that my people brought in. In the evening I received an account by Capt. Kilpatrick that Neptune gave an account that there was 26 in their company and that he expected 39 in the morning, but as there was no likelihood of any trade he supposed they would be stopped. Upon hearing the same I expected the Indians would do what damage they could before they went off, there being such a number gathered, and that they did not in any wise agree to an accommodation agreeable to the purposes of the government. My men was very earnest to go out with a party of ten or 20 men and see what discovery they could make, to which I consented and gave them orders that if they discovered any of them they should send me a man and let me know of it, that I would with the rest of my company go out and attack them.



* * Accordingly near about 10 o'clock, 18 of my men went out from the block-house, and at 11 o'clock they came back and brought one scalp and gave me an account that as they were a marching out towards the eastern shore about a mile from the block-house, in the road, they came across a pack, upon which they discovered some Indians a little out of the road and fired upon them and killed one dead which they scalped. And as soon as our people fired, the Indians fired on them on both sides of the road. Our people found themselves ambushed, discharged their guns several times at the Indians, huzzaed, and the Indians at them and yelled, it being very dark our people were obliged to quit the prey and return back. Our men received but little damage, one man had his gun shot out of his hand, the stock broke with a bullet, and a little piece of flesh carried off between the thumb and fingers."*

In this affair David and Alexander Kelloch were the leading men; the former was the one who had his gun shot away, and the latter, whilst living, gave the author the following particulars. "Bradbury agreed not to molest the Indians for a certain time, but warned them to look out for the sharp shooters from the block-house. The night being dark, the pursuing party followed each other in close Indian file. On coming to the pack, and supposing it a decoy to an ambuscade, the file-leader gave a pinch to his rear-man; which signal was communicated from man to man till the whole came to a silent halt. After a moment's pause, an Indian, probably left on the watch but betrayed into sleep by the *occabee* obtained at the fort, was heard to snore, and, on the discharge of a musket aimed at the sound, gave one prodigious leap into the air, fell, and never moved again. In the firing that ensued, the parties aimed at the flashes of each others' guns. Several muskets, a quantity of beaver, and other stores left by the Indians, yielded the victors \$15 a share.

The journal continues: "July 6, I went up St. George's river with sixteen men to the upper part of the old settlement—made no discovery of any Indians. 25th. For sundry days past been continually guarding of the people up and down the river from Pleasant Point to the falls of St. George's river, whilst they were getting hay." This protection was in the highest degree necessary, as those who had ventured out in the spring to plant potatoes had often been attacked and compelled to retreat. Two young men of the lower



town, Henry and Samuel Hendley, one 17 and the other 22 years of age, went up the river for staves, were attacked near Mr. Cooper's shore (now Dunbar's in Warren,) and were supposed to be killed; as the body of one was afterwards found on the marsh, and the other was never heard from. At another time three men, venturing out from the fort for smelts, were ambushed and slain near the saw-mill. Other depredations were committed whenever an opportunity presented. Mrs. Thompson, Agnes Lamb, afterwards Mrs. Spear, and some others were milking up the lane a little way from the fort, when the savages fell upon them and took Mrs. Thompson prisoner; the other escaping to the garrison. So great was the fright, that Miss Lamb, though she had some distance to flee, and bars to surmount, kept the pail in her grasp, without spilling a drop of its contents, or being aware of its possession, till safe within the fort. Mrs. Thompson was redeemed by her husband for \$40.*

The young men by the name of Watson, whose father after leaving Ireland resided some years in Scarboro' and came to this river near the beginning of this war, had purchased the point which now bears their name, and erected a house there, carrying on the coasting business here and at Scarboro'. John Watson, who commanded their sloop, sent two of his men on shore at Pleasant Point for water, where they were seized by the Indians and carried to Canada. The Captain, going in his wherry to look for them, was hailed by a Frenchman and ordered to come on shore. Not complying, he was immediately killed by a musket shot. The two captives were William Watson and — Larrowbee of Scarboro'; the former of whom, together with his half brother James Watson, returned and occupied the point before named; and David, another brother, settled at East Thomaston. William took a conspicuous part in the incorporation of the town of Warren, and generally acted as moderator in the early town meetings. He established a ferry at that point, which he and his sons kept, down to the time the lower toll-bridge was erected in 1818.†

It was probably on board Watson's vessel that a man advanced in years, and a female passenger, Mrs. Gamble, who were the only persons left after the encounter on shore, perceived the Indians, at night fall, approaching in their canoes

* Tradition. Mrs. Montgomery. A. Kelloch, 1st.

† Captain H. Libbey.



to attack the vessel. The old man took his station on deck with what muskets there were on board, and, with the aid of his companion, who reloaded as fast as they were discharged, kept the Indians at bay till they became discouraged and withdrew.*

The Indians, also, threatened the block-house at Pleasant Point, but, not being strong enough to effect any thing, withdrew. When they were supposed to be all gone, a soldier, by the name of Coltson, looking over the platform, was shot through the head by an Indian concealed under it; who having satisfied his revenge, bounded off, and was soon out of sight. At Medumcook, a Mr. Elwell and his family lived in a house built strong for the purpose of defence. Being beset by the savages, he and his two sons, placing themselves at the doors and up stairs, kept them at bay. In the back part of the house were two mortice-holes as a substitute for a window; by which the Indians were observed to pass. Elwell placed a pistol there, and told his wife to fire it when ever she saw the light darkened. She did so, wounded an Indian, who fled calling for assistance, and the party disappeared. At Broad Bay they ambushed the house of one Piper, before daylight, and, on his coming out for wood, shot him dead. His wife seized a sick child, put it down cellar, shut the trap-door upon it, and then placed herself at the door to prevent the Indians from bursting in. They shot her through the door, entered and plundered the house of what they could carry off; but after their departure, the child was found safe and uninjured in the cellar. In the same place, several were taken captive, one of whom, a young man by the name of Klein, was carried to Canada, and after the peace was brought home by his father, who went thither to recover him. Mr. Lash, who was hauling wood with a horse and car, a little below the head of the tide, not far from where the late Dr. Brown's house now stands, was suddenly assailed by Indians who attempted to take him prisoner. He seized and held two of them, till a third shot him dead. Another assault was made, about sunset, lower down the river, when Loring Sides was killed, and others with difficulty escaped. A while after, Hermon Kuhn and Henry Demuth,

* Mrs. S. Fuller, who adds that Mrs. G. was going to N. H. to spend the winter with a relative, in expectation of confinement; but in consequence of the excitement of that night and the birth of a stillborn infant before morning, relinquished the design and returned in safety.



being at work near the river, were fired upon and killed, the latter at the first fire, and the former as he was pushing off the float, in order to escape by flight. Their neighbors on that side, then moved over to the Dutch Neck for greater security. Even at this place, Jacob Sechrist, Mr. Burns and others, were fired upon when at work in the woods. Sechrist was killed; the rest ran for their canoe and succeeded in getting from the shore, having seen five Indians.*

To these traditionary facts we add the following journal found in the Secretary's office, Boston, without a signature, but supposed to be that of Capt. Matthias Remilly, who commanded the company of rangers at Broad Bay. "May 31, 1757. Marched with 25 men from the mill garrison about 3 miles E. N. E. across the meadows, and then struck down south betwixt our meadows and St. George's ponds, and returned through the woods in sight of the clear. Met 3 times with Indian tracks, but it being so dry, could make no discovery of their number. June 1st. A man and a woman on the western side of Madamuck Falls were surprised by something making a noise along the brush of the woods, and the dog going upon it, I went immediately with 12 men in search, but could make no discovery. 3d. Marched with 18 men down the lower part of the bay to look after some cattle for the inhabitants. At return at the lower garrison met with George's and Frankforth companies both bound to Frankforth, they staid that night at the mill garrison and went on their march in the morning. 4th. About 10 o'clock went with 18 men to the middle garrison and left 4 men for a guard to a settler who was making fence close to the woods. At the E. side of the river the watch was surprised by a noise in the woods, hearing the dry sticks break; at 1 o'clock the men received allowance and when they was parted, 3 women and a man went to their lots above the falls joining one another, the first, being about 70 rod off the mill garrison, by the dog making a dirrible [terrible] noise, discovered an Indian behind the fence in gunshot of her. She took to her heels, screaming to the other at the next house, which immediately shut her door and crept into the cellar, and, as there was in the cellar an air hole, she saw the Indians, which being 4 in number, running over the brook (which runs along her lot to Madomack river) and taking a short round to the common pad [path] and so down to the shoar, where they stood in a

* Jos. Ludwig, Esq. &c.

heap, expecting the woman went along the pad, but she escaped with another by the help of a man through the water. I heard thereof and run immediately with 15 men to the place, found the woman yet in her cellar amount death [almost dead.] She told that the Indians returned from the shoar and came to her house, she thinking that they knowed of her being in the house and came to kill her, but they took immediately the woods about 5 minutes before I was at the house to her relieve. I went immediately down to the lower garrison, as many people were out at work and, by firing an alarm with the cannons, brought them to garrison and returned along the clear. 5th. The woomans which escaped the Indians, hath [had] left some necessaries at their habitations which they could not do without; I went with 8 men to guard them. When we came to the house we espied some cattle 5 lots higher up the Madomack river upon the seed,† which we expected the Indians drove there to trap some people. I sent for more men and drove them out but made no discovery.

“ June 6th. In the morning a settler hath some necessary work to do, hath a guard of 8 men, but they soon were surprised by a great breaking through the brook coming right upon them, they being too weak returned to garrison. Two men sent on board the sloops out of the upper garrison, and 4 out of the lower. In the afternoon a settler belonging to the next lot of [from] the garrison hath some fence to make, hath 7 men for a guard; 3 of the working men went to a brook about 40 rods distance to get water, they were immediately surprised by something creeping over the brook about 60 yards off them in the woods, which at first they thought to be a dog, but soon espied two Indians, one in a new, the other in an old blanket, a creeping towards them, then the one Indian hawled the other by the blanket, showing him with his finger the tree [three] people. One of our men hath no gun with him, the other being loaded, so they hastened to the guard and returned home, as they were too weak to follow the enemy, as the rest of the men were at the lower garrison and guarding the sloops.

“ June 7th. It hath rained, so could not march, but had guards on board the coasters; about one o'clock George's Company returned and brought an account of 30 canoes being landed at the Olds [Owl's] Head, and 2 Indians being

† Probably grain sown.

killed and scalped by Capt. Cox. About 3 o'clock arrived Capt. Kent with the Province stores which were landed that night.

8th. Marched with 14 men S. E. and took around to the lower garrison where I took the rest of the men and stood guard for the people to haul out the wood for Capt. Kent. About one o'clock a gun was fired at N. E. the back of me about 1-2 mile distance, but, as I could not leave the people who a hauling, could not go after it. About 4 o'clock the account was brought to me that a wooman were killed at the eastern side of the narrows, and, as it was about 8 mile to walk by land so that I should not have come there before night, took a sloop's boat and some canoes and went with 20 men there, where we found the corpse of the man up at the edge of the woods, and the wooman at the house, shot, scalped, stabbed, and mangelt [mangled] in a cruel and barbarous manner; the ax was laying by the man and the Indian hatchet was left in the wooman's skull. There hath been 5 guns in the house, two of them they took, also a cutlass. They hath stripped the man and took the money, clothing, and some meal, the chest they broke up and took what they liked; the rest laid about the floor; they took no ammunition tho' there was a good deal in the house. The accident happened thus. The man and his wife and son went in the morning to their house; the man went in the field, the wife and son (who was sick) were in the house; an Indian came in the house and set his gun to the son's breast which missed fire; the wooman took the Indian and throwed him out of doors and shut the door; the Indian shot through a crack and killed the wooman; the son creapt into the cellar, where he laid 3 hours before he got to his neighbors. We buried the man and wooman and returned home. 9th. Sent a guard of 14 men to Capt. Kent. All the night before the enemy has been about the garrison mocking the watch, the dogs making a great noise."*

In August Thomas Pownal, appointed Governor of Massachusetts, arrived and entered upon the duties of his office. About this time Capt. Bradbury and Lieut. Fletcher resigned the command of the fort at St. George's river. John North, one of the first Irish settlers upon the river, succeeded as Captain, and John McKecheenie as Lieutenant. Bradbury and Fletcher had been liberal in their censures of James Cargill's bloody affair with the Indians; and the latter, after his dis-

* Mass. Arc. vol. 38, A. p. 254.



charge and receipt of £600 as a premium for his exploit, charged them with treasonable practices, in trading with the Indians clandestinely in time of war, and giving them intelligence inconsistent with the duty of officers. In the tedious investigation of the charges before the two houses of the Legislature, there were many witnesses examined from St. George's and other eastern stations; but the decision exculpated the respondents, and the public confidence in the management of the eastern garrisons was greatly strengthened.*

Capt. Bradbury was a man of agreeable manners and personal popularity. With the Indians he was a favorite, and no man could have done more in carrying out the views of government in securing their friendship. That he did not escape censure from the ignorant and irritated, thirsting for Indian blood, is not to be wondered at; war is in itself so criminal, and, to be successfully carried on, rouses so many of the worst passions of our nature, that it is not always easy to allay or direct the storm it has been found expedient to raise. All men can feel resentment and enjoy revenge; few, comparatively, can judge of political, or appreciate humane, motives. Hence the wisest measures are liable to be misunderstood, and the ablest conduct exposed to censure. After his retirement he spent the remainder of his life at Newburyport, where he died, as is believed, about the close of the century, in possession of some wealth. He was never married, and his property went to the children of his brothers, of whom one or more were settled at Falmouth. Whilst in command at St. George's, two of his nieces on a visit there, became acquainted with two young men then in the garrison, and were married, one to John Boggs and the other to John Kirkpatrick, whose posterity are numerous in the town of Warren.†

* Jour. House Rep. 2 Will. His. p. 328.

† T. Kirkpatrick.



CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1758 TO 1770; CONCLUSION OF THE WAR, AND PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

1758. IN 1758 the British, under the immortal Chatham, began to put forth all their energy in the war. Several expeditions were planned; and, among others, that against Louisburg (which place had been restored to the French at the late peace,) was entered into with spirit by the people of Maine and Massachusetts. In the mean time the eastern garrisons were not neglected; 35 men were continued in St. George's fort, 6 at Burton's block-house, 6 at Henderson's garrison at Pleasant Point, 10 at Medumcook, and 17 at Broad Bay. Those at Henderson's were, Dunbar Henderson, Sergeant, at £1 10s. per month, James Parsons, Lawrence Parsons, Alexander Hawthorn, Andrew Bird and Richard Parness, centinels, at 24s. each, per month. Those at Burton's were Benjamin Burton, Sergeant, at £1 10s.; Thomas Carney, Christian Power, Joseph Andrews, John Burton, Cornelius Thornton, and John Green, centinels, at 24s. per month.*

A communication was received at Boston in August from Brig. Gen. Monkton stationed in Nova Scotia, which stated that a body of Frenchmen in conjunction with the Indians on the rivers St. John, Penobscot, and probably Passamaquoddy, were meditating an attempt upon the fort at St. George's, and the destruction of all the settlements in that vicinity. Immediately Gov. Pownall collected such a military force, as was at command, and embarked with them on board the King George and the sloop Massachusetts. Arriving, he threw these auxiliaries, with some additional warlike stores, into the fort at a most fortunate juncture; for within 36 hours after his departure, the fort was actually assailed by a body of 400 French and Indians. But so well prepared was the garrison to receive them, that they were unable to make the least impression. Nor did any representations of their numbers, nor any threats, communicated to the fort by a captive woman whom they purposely permitted to escape thither, occasion the least alarm. Despairing of any thing farther, the besiegers gave vent to their rage by killing the neighboring cattle, about 60

* Mass. Arc. vol. 96, Co. Muster rolls.



of which they shot or butchered. Though out of command, Bradbury was still in the fort at the time of this engagement.*

This active and conspicuous service of the Governor was not only applauded by the General Court in high terms, but Mr. Pitt also assured him, it had received the particular approbation of the King himself. The enemy afterwards made an attempt upon the fort at Meduncook, without being able to carry it; though they killed, or took captive, eight men.

1759. The plan of operations, for the memorable year 1759, was nothing less than a universal attack upon the French, in every direction, with a determination to bring the contest to a final and speedy decision. Whilst the more important expeditions were being carried on against Quebec, Niagara, Crown Point and Ticonderoga, the interest of the eastern frontier was not disregarded. At the earnest recommendation of Gov. Pownal, an armament of 400 men was sent up the Penobscot to take possession of that river and its neighborhood. Having examined sundry places and taken formal possession of the country, the Governor, who accompanied the expedition, selected a convenient spot in the present town of Prospect, and commenced the erection there of a strong and commodious fort, to be named Fort Pownal. As soon as the laborers had begun work, the Governor, attended by Gen. Samuel Waldo, with a guard of 136 men, ascended the river near the head of tide waters, below the bend; and May 23d, went ashore on the westerly side of the river. From this place he sent a message to the Tarratine tribe, giving them notice of the enterprise undertaken at Fort-Point, and assuring them, if they should fall upon the English and kill any of them, the whole tribe should be hunted and driven from the country. But, added he, "though we neither fear your resentment nor seek your favor, we pity your distresses; and if you will become the subjects of his majesty, and live near the fort, you shall have our protection, and enjoy your planting and hunting grounds without molestation."

Gen. Waldo took great interest in this expedition, expecting that the Muscongus, or Waldo patent, extended to some

* Wm. Lermond. 2 Minot, p. 41. Smith's Journal, p. 177, says, "Aug. 30. We have been all in alarm by the advices of great firing at George's. One hundred and fifty men, mostly volunteers, are gone with Mr. Cox." "31. Upon their return from Penaquid, they brought news that the French and Indians had attacked George's, took and returned a woman, killed 60 cattle, and moved off."



place near the spot then visited by them; and that he and his co-proprietors would derive essential advantage from the projected fortification. Withdrawing a few paces, he looked round, and exclaimed, "here are my bounds," — and instantly fell dead of an apoplexy. To commemorate the spot the Governor buried a leaden plate, bearing an inscription of the melancholly event. His body was carried to Fort Pownal.*

Gen. Waldo was a gentleman of great enterprise and worth; and the conspicuous part he acted in the first capture of Louisburg will be long recollected with intermingled pleasure and praise. He was the son of Jonathan Waldo, a merchant of Boston, but was himself born in England; possessed great activity and perseverance; and, according to a family tradition, made no less than 15 voyages across the Atlantic. He was at the time of his death 63 years of age. According to the recollection of those who knew him in their youth, he was a tall, stout, portly man, of a dark complexion, and commanding appearance.† It is believed his military conduct was unexceptionable. With regard to that towards the settlers, though he seems to have been cautious and shrewd in making a bargain, we do not find that the Irish settlers, who had been in the country and knew what to expect, had any particular complaints to make. But the Scotch and Germans, who received his offers in their own country, and judged of them according to what they had there known of *upland, meadow, tide waters, &c.*, were wretchedly disappointed, and complained most bitterly of his deception and non-performance of conditions. It is said that one of the Germans, who had property or friends, went to Boston, commenced a suit, and recovered heavy damages; and that nothing but their inability prevented some of the rest from doing the same. His sons, Samuel and Francis, and the husbands of his two daughters, Isaac Winslow and Thomas Fluker, were the testamentary executors of his large estate, much of which was in his eastern patent.

During this and other visits to the eastern country, Gov. Pownal often visited St. George's; where, from his energetic conduct towards the savages, and his readily accommodating himself to the free and blunt manners of the settlers, he became very popular. He used to salute the commander of

* 2 Will. IIIs. p. 338. Whipple's Acadie, p. 88. Smith's Journal, p. 179.

† Mr. Montgomery. A. Kelloch, 1st, &c. Williamson says he was of a *light* complexion, note to p. 388, vol. 2.



the block-house, Thomas Kilpatrick, whose name was a terror to the Indians, as "Tom-kill-the-devil;" and, in allusion to his own energetic measures against them, was hailed in return, "Tom-pound-the-devil." His pleasant and facetious conversation was as agreeable to the people here, as distasteful to the sons of the puritans in Massachusetts. One of his bonmots has been handed down. To some of the settlers who were great sticklers for the honor of Ireland, he started the question whether in the great temptation on the mount, all the kingdoms of the world were really shown. Pownal maintained the negative; and on being pressed for his reasons, answered that Satan had from time immemorial always kept *Ireland* under his thumb.

The erection of the fort beforementioned, the taking of Quebec, and other important victories which distinguished this year, gave as much joy and exultation to the English, as dismay, and distress to the Indians. Unassisted by the French, they gave very little farther trouble of a serious nature to the settlers in this quarter; although straggling parties continued to lurk about for opportunities of private revenge, exciting frequent alarms. A force of 160 men, however, was employed on the eastern frontier during the winter, of which 84 were posted at fort Pownal, and 13 at St. George's; Fort Frederick, at Pemaquid, having been dismantled the preceding year. The ship King George was also kept cruising off the coast.*

During this war, the settlers found the greatest difficulty in preserving their cattle, as they must of course stray in search of subsistence. They endeavored to keep them as near the fort as possible; and fewer were killed than might have been expected, as the beasts soon caught the contagious fear of their masters, and fled precipitately at the sight of an Indian. This made it necessary to kill them with shot only, which could not be done without raising an alarm. Some of the cattle got lost in the woods, and were found on the restoration of peace after an absence of three years. Fewer cattle were destroyed at Broad Bay; as there were not many in the settlement. Great hardships were endured and some distress occasioned by the want of provision.

* 2 Will. His. p. 342.

† In 1758, John McIntyre administered upon the estate of his father, Wm. McIntyre, of St. George's. In his account of administration, rendered in 1760, he charged 11 days spent in looking up the stock which ran wild in the woods. — York Records.

Those who were able to do soldier's duty, for the most part, drew pay as soldiers in the garrison, or in companies employed as scouts. Lermond had a Lieutenant's commission in Freeman's company as beforementioned, and in 1758 was appointed to the same office in the militia under Kilpatrick. Being good with a broad axe, he was much employed about the fort, and found no difficulty in supplying his family. Others found means to get out wood and staves, sometimes by working under protection of a guard, and sometimes by hauling oaks across the flats on the ice, and making them up into staves beneath the walls of the fort. Cord-wood, at this time, if we may trust the memory of those who were then young, brought about 58 cents at the shore; tea, 42 cents a pound; a day's work, and, except in seasons of scarcity, a bushel of corn, 50 cents; which prices did not materially vary for several years after, down to the revolutionary war. Those who could afford it, used tea or coffee at breakfast. Bean or barley broth was a substitute with others. Some attention was paid to education; temporary schools being provided, even during the war. Dr. Robinson, in the block-house, devoted all his leisure time, and particularly the Sabbath, to the instruction of the children. After this year the inhabitants worked on their farms in company, a day for one and a day for another, keeping a watch; and on any intimation of danger, an alarm gun was fired at the fort, when all hands returned for safety. Some, who possessed valuable furniture, had never taken it from the fort since the former war. Samuel Boggs the 1st, fearless himself and anxious to prosecute his business as a farmer, remained in his dwelling on his farm, though it was the most distant of any on the river. His wife having died the first year after going into garrison, his daughter, who kept his house, felt uneasy at their exposed situation, and, as some supposed, set fire to the house, in order to compel her father to remove to the fort. She was the only person at home when it was burnt, and succeeded in saving all the property in the house except a large trough of soap in the cellar, which she was unable to get out.*

1760. In 1760, the Indians began to make proposals for peace; and so little was there to fear from them, that the inhabitants mostly left the garrison, and went on to their farms, still leaving their most valuable furniture, and occasion-

* Mrs. I. Fuller.

ally returning on any alarm of danger. On one occasion, the wife of Mr. Lermond, the next morning after giving birth to a child, was carried in her bed to the river, and thence in a canoe to the fort for safety. One Sunday, during divine service, an Indian came into the fort with intelligence that his countrymen were coming to attack the settlement. He departed; an alarm gun was fired; and people came flocking in on all sides with their cattle and property. The Indians came, entered most of the more distant houses, but found little plunder. As they occasionally had intercourse with the fort, the commander like his predecessor was suspected of trading with them, which was looked upon as a grave offence by the people, although a treaty of peace had in fact been concluded with the Sagamores at Boston as early as the 13th of April. At this time the agriculture of the place was still confined to the raising of a few potatoes, peas, beans and a little English grain. There was no other road but the river, and a foot path from house to house on each side of it. Carts, and probably ploughs, there were none. Wood and staves were cut and made near the river, and still hauled on hand-sleds in winter, or by horses and cars. At Broad Bay one German woman, usually known by the name of *Great Mary*, hauled out, on a hand-sled, two sloop loads of wood in one winter. Coasters from the south shore of Massachusetts frequently came hither with provisions and groceries, which they exchanged for wood, bark and staves. One of these was commanded by a Capt. Roach, who became wealthy, but at last committed suicide for fear of coming to want. Another was commanded by one Capt. Boice, who, having amassed a considerable fortune in this business, set up a paper-mill in the town of Milton, which, being the only one in that vicinity still further augmented his wealth. One of his daughters had married Hugh McLean of this place, who, on the death of his father and brother, succeeded to their two lots at Andrews's Point. He had, at first, been employed by Boice, afterwards was taken into partnership with him, and, for many years was the principal coaster between George's River and Boston. His is one of the vessels mentioned by Capt. Freeman as guarded by him in 1757.

It was about this time that Mr. Boggs introduced the first sheep into the place, which he brought from Pemaquid by water. On this occasion the following anecdote is related. Sitting on the windlass with his flock on the deck, he became drowsy and began to nod. The father of the flock mistaking the nod for a menace, drew back, butted him over, and left

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him sprawling. Boggs in his rage, seized the assailant and threw him overboard. The rest, according to their custom, followed their leader, and in an instant the whole flock were floating in the ocean. There being no land near, the vessel hove to, and with difficulty he recovered his property. At this time his cattle amounted to more than 30 head.*

In the autumn of this year, 1760, Hatevil Libbey, the first of that name, who married a sister of the Watsons, came to the upper town, from Scarboro', and settled on the western side of the river on the lot now belonging to James Libbey. Being a tanner by trade, he soon after commenced that business and carried it on during his lifetime; and his son and grandson have continued it down to the present day. His name will be mentioned again, as he sustained many offices, particularly in the militia, from that of Lieutenant to Major, was a respected citizen, and, we believe, carried out the precept given at his baptism *hate evil*. From him all the Libbys of the town are descended.

In June, 1760, the County of York was divided and two new counties established. That of Cumberland extended to its present limits on the seaboard and thence to the northern limits of the State. All the territory eastward of Cumberland was included in the County of Lincoln, of which the shire town was Pownalborough. John North, commander of the fort at St. George's, was appointed one of the four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This gentleman had previously held a justice's commission at St. George's, but in that capacity it is said no action ever came to trial before him, as he made it a rule always to laugh or scold the parties into a settlement. There was no cost to pay where he sat as Judge.

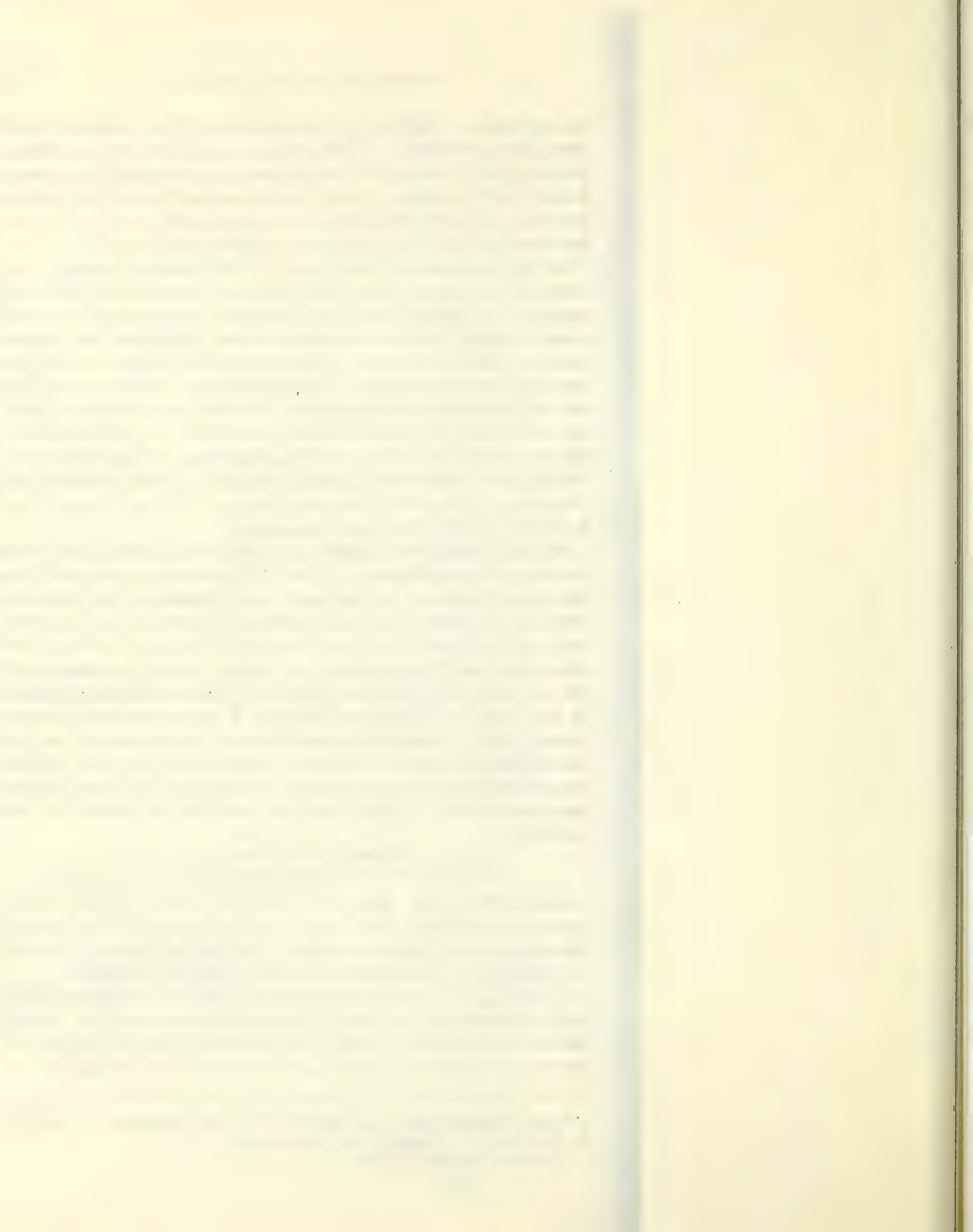
—— — “Enter but his door,
“Balked were the courts, and contest was no more.”†

About the same time Gov. Pownal, in the height of his popularity, solicited his recall, and, in August, Sir Francis Bernard arrived as his successor. In the following December George the Third ascended the throne of England.

1761-2. The years 1761 and 1762 were distinguished for a remarkable and early drought, accompanied, in many places, by distressing fires; but so little did the people of this river depend on their agriculture at that time, that no

* Mrs. Montgomery. A. Kelloch, 1st. A. Lermond. J. and R. B. Copeland. J. Boggs. L. Parsons, &c.

† Samuel Boggs, 3d, &c.



memorial has been handed down of a drought which, early in June of the former year had withered the herbage and was not relieved by rain until the 20th of August. At this time the country was still full of wild game; the bears and wolves were very destructive to small cattle; but the moose and deer supplied the loss, affording the inhabitants plenty of food whenever they could venture to pursue them. Great numbers of moose resorted to the Neck, between the present towns of Thomaston and St. George, for ground juniper which grew there in abundance. In 1762 a deep snow and crust obstructed their flight, and no less than seventy of these animals were taken. They were never found in such plenty afterwards.*

After the death of the General, Col. Samuel Waldo, who as his eldest son inherited a double share, or two-fifths, of the Patent, occasionally came hither from Falmouth, to look after the estate and fulfil any subsisting contracts with the settlers. In the original grant to Beauchamp and Leverett, the boundaries were so obscurely and incoherently described as to render it difficult to ascertain the true intent thereof, and locate the same so as to avoid controversy. Waldo claimed on both sides of the Penobscot; but as this claim was not recognized by the Province, the subject was referred to the General Court and on the 23d of Feb. 1762, it was agreed to extend the Patent six miles farther north in consideration of a relinquishment by the proprietors of their claims east of the Penobscot. The papers were accordingly made out, but, from some cause, were not executed, and nothing farther was done till 1785. In 1765 Col. Waldo transferred his two shares to Thomas Fluker, Esq., who about the same time we believe, became the sole owner of most of the proprietary claims on this river. The Middle-Neck in Thomaston was sold by Francis Waldo in England, and, after several mean conveyances at length passed into the hands of ——— Vaughan of Hallowell, by whom an arrangement was made with the settlers upon it since the separation of the State.†

In 1762 the plantations on this river were for the first time included in the county tax. Of the £132 1s. assessed upon the county, St. George's upper town, now Warren and part of Thomaston, paid £4 5s. 8d., St. George's lower town, now Cushing, St. George and a part of Thomaston, paid £4 10s. Broad Bay, now Waldoboro', £4 5s. 8d., and Medumcook

* L. Parsons. M. Copeland, Esq.

† Journal of the House.

now Friendship, £2 13s. 8d. But these proportions were materially changed the following year, when, whilst the lower town remained the same, the upper town was assessed £6, Broad Bay £8, and Medumcook £4, out of £152 on the whole county. See table IV. appended. Capt. Kilpatrick and Hugh McLean, tradition says, were the first assessors chosen in the upper plantation, who, in executing their trust, assigned one pistareen each to the ablest inhabitants till a sufficient sum was obtained, and exempted all the rest.*

Very little recourse was had to law in those days, as the greater part of the people lived too much like a band of brothers to contend in civil matters; and the few cases of criminal conduct that occurred were discountenanced by their frowns, or, perhaps, punished in extreme cases by what has since been denominated Lynch law. It is said one woman in the upper town for adultery underwent a public whipping, from no other authority than the popular will; and some years later a man for abusing his wife and family was ridden upon a rail. But disorders of this kind were not frequent, and were kept within the bounds of justice by the more sober and aged part of the community. The Germans at Broad Bay managed very well much in the same manner, except now and then when a quarrel and fight occurred. On these occasions the worsted party used sometimes to repair to Damariscotta for legal redress before a justice of the peace, and it was not uncommon for half the settlement to be over there at the trial, either as witnesses or spectators. In another respect the Germans were more exemplary than their neighbors at St. George's. Though destitute of a regular clergyman, they had, from the first, constantly met for public worship on the Sabbath. In these meetings John Ulmer had taken the lead, and was indeed paid by Waldo as a clergyman, until, on the expedition to Louisburg, the settlement was broken up. After their return he continued to labor in the same vocation, and, after the death of Leistner, seems to have acted as priest, prince, and military commander. Visiting Pemaquid towards the close of the war, and hailing the people in the dusk of evening to set him across the river, in answer to the inquiry who he was, he gave his name with such a string of Dutch titles, that they expected to find a large number of persons; and were much disappointed when they found all these honors

* Rec. Court of Sessions, Wis. Capt. R. Hall, 1st.

borne by a single individual. Matthias Remilly, beforementioned, was, however, the first militia Captain commissioned by the Governor.*

In 1762 John Martin Schaeffer, of the German Lutheran church, came from New York to Boston, where he was invited by some of the inhabitants of Broad Bay to become their minister. He agreed with them on condition of having a lot of land as a settlement, and £3 old tenor and two days' work yearly from each settler. He was a smart preacher and great singer, and was thought to be a man of learning; but from the want of proper judges, it is difficult to determine what his literary acquirements were. His moral character seems to have been less equivocal, being made up of selfishness and a destitution of all virtuous principles. He had left a wife in Germany, seduced the wife of another, a woman of great beauty, and brought her and his own daughter to America. Not satisfied with his income as a minister, he practised as a physician also, and gained much fame as well as wealth by letting blood, inspecting urine, and dealing out medicine. He was applied to by numbers from the neighboring towns, and was considered by the common people as having no equal. He had made the Germans believe it was necessary to be bled every spring, for which he received a regular fee of fifty cents for each inhabitant. He is said, also, to have charged a stated fee for every funeral, every marriage, and every baptism, which he was careful to have paid down before performing the rite. These emoluments, with such advantages as his property, influence, and superior education to those around him, enabled him to take in making bargains, soon rendered him opulent; he engaged in navigation; took the lumber and wood of the illiterate Germans, always taking out his own demands from the proceeds, and liquidating the accounts in his own way. Many a poor man had to work a week for him, to pay for the annual loss of blood in himself and family; and when any considerable sickness occurred, a sloop's hold full of wood went to pay the doctor's bill. As wealth increased, restraint was thrown off, and his vices appeared without a blush. He was very profane, grew intemperate, and though a stirring preacher, gradually lost all influence as a minister; which gave him little or no trouble. His preaching being wholly in German, and his people of the Lutheran church, he had little or no intercourse

* Jos. Ludwig, Esq. Capt. Sproul.



with the other settlements in religious matters. The Rev. Alexander McLean, a man of education both clerical and medical, who was ten years later settled at Pemaquid, considered him an ignoramus and a quack. He used to excuse his improper behavior by saying "when I have my plack coat on, den I am a minister, and you must do as I say; but when I have my green coat on, den I am a toctor." We shall have occasion to speak of him again in the course of this work.*

In 1762 the saw-mill at Mill River was re-built by Hugh McLean, who had been up to this time one of the inhabitants of the upper town. After the peace he erected a house where that of S. Andrews now stands, and moved his family down, intending to continue his abode here; but his wife, accustomed to wealth and the comforts of the older settlements in Massachusetts, could not reconcile herself to the privations of a new country, the gloom of the surrounding forest, and the neighborhood of the still dreaded savages. She accordingly returned in the same vessel, without ever landing her furniture. Her husband continued to carry on business, supplying the inhabitants with groceries in exchange for their wood and bark. He also commenced shipbuilding about this time, at his, now Andrews's, Point; but, business becoming dull and discouraging, he abandoned it after setting up the frame of one vessel, which remained on the stocks till it went to decay. His house was occupied first by Samuel Gilchrist who removed to the lower town, and secondly by Alexander Kelloch who lived there twelve years. The latter in 1764 took out license and sold liquor there, being the first licensed retailer within the limits of the town of Warren, as John McIntyre, licensed the same year, was the first innholder. McLean was an active man of business, and kept a sharp lookout for his own interest. At the same time he was ready to encourage others provided they showed any capacity for the acquisition of property. He strove hard to persuade his nephew, John Spear, who had now returned to the settlement and occupied the lot of his father Robert Spear, to join him in the erection of mills at the lower rippings; a measure which, had it been adopted, would have essentially varied the present features of the town of Warren. But he could not induce the cautious nephew to engage in so formidable an undertaking. Being always ready to trust, the less prudent

* Jos. Ludwig. Capt. Sproul. Mrs. J. Winchenbach, afterwards Shephard.



portion of the settlers were generally in debt to him, and little was said about profits, and few reckonings made, whilst the traffic went on ; but when interrupted by death or otherwise, a large bill was usually presented. In this way and by purchasing the rights of those who had removed from the place, many of the farms passed into his possession. When coasting business was good, he drove it with the greatest vigor. Keeping a barrel of New England rum on tap, he usually found men enough for the sake of a frolic to load and tow his vessel down the river in one day, coming on board for another drink as often as they broke the tow line, which they were not slack in doing.*

As there was then no other mode of conveyance, and many of the settlers had connexions at the westward, his vessel was sometimes crowded with passengers. His attention and politeness made him popular, especially with the female portion of his customers ; but the want of accommodations rendering sleep out of the question, the time on board was generally spent in mirth and jocularity. On one of these occasions, a smart, active, young Irishman complained of the hardness of the times and the gloomy prospect before him. McLean offered to oblige himself to maintain him, if he would bind himself to serve him faithfully during his life. The ladies seconded the proposal, and the young man assented with so much apparent earnestness, that McLean, always ready to clench a good bargain, wrote the indentures and offered them for signature. The honest Hibernian not knowing how to retreat, pretended to be too sleepy to do it then, but said he would think of it. Being asked next morning, if he had thought any thing more about the matter, he replied, he had thought so much of it that he could'nt sleep, and whilst lying awake thinking of one thing after another, he at last thought of the advice of his poor old father in Ireland, never to put his name to any thing in black and white. " Now I mean to stick by the bargain, but I can't disobey my father ; just make the writings all *black* or all *white*, and I'm ready to sign them." On another occasion the passengers got up a curiosity to know the Captain's age, and after some deliberation Mrs. Kelloch ventured to ask him. " Madam," said he, " I am just the age of David Kelloch." Not willing to acknowledge her ignorance of her husband's age, she dropped the subject for the time ; but a woman's curiosity is not easily

* W. Lermond. A. Kelloch. I. Spear. J. Montgomery.

allayed, and she resolved to gratify it in another direction. So taking an opportunity when her husband's spirits were a little excited, on which occasions he was always remarkably pleasant and polite, she made the inquiry, in her most winning manner, how old he was. "Madam," said he, "I am just the age of Captain McLean." Whether any nearer approximation was ever made to the true age of either, the tradition does not state.

When coasting was suspended by the approach of winter, McLean usually made a voyage with lumber to the West Indies, and sometimes to Europe. On one occasion he freighted his vessel with ground hemlock bark, took it to England, and remained long enough to retail it out by the bushel. On his arrival, the question was asked, to whom are you consigned? "To nobody," was the answer. "Who are your owners?" "I am my own owner—vessel and cargo." Several of the Boices were occasionally here, and seem to have been concerned with him in the saw-mill, lime-burning, and other business. After amassing a handsome fortune, he and his father-in-law had some falling out, and, owning the land on one side of the paper-mill, he cut a new passage for the water across a point of land and erected a new mill of his own. This gave rise to a lawsuit, which produced a coldness between him and his wife's family. After this he used to say the Boices should never have a cent of his property; and, he sometimes added, his son John having no children, it was of no use to give much to him, and the Spears would fall heir to the whole of it. Indeed he was on the point of making a trip hither, not long before his death, with a chest, as was said, heavily loaded with something. But laming himself by a misstep on going aboard, he was compelled to return; and his property went to enable his only son and heir, John McLean, with the addition of his own industrious and frugal life made to it, to found a professorship in Harvard University and the Asylum for the Insane at Charlestown, which bears his name.* Those who delight to trace the hand of Providence in human affairs may remark first, the disposition and capacity of the father for acquiring property; secondly, the disagreement between him and

* John McLean, Esq., of Boston, died in 1823, leaving \$25,000 to Harvard College, \$25,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and more than \$100,000 to the same Hospital for an Insane Asylum. Boston Weekly Messenger.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as reported in the official directory for the year 1911. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, including the name of the state or territory in which they reside. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the directory, and are not necessarily in the order of their rank or position in the Association. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the directory, and are not necessarily in the order of their rank or position in the Association.

his father-in-law, which indisposed him to divide it among his wife's relations; thirdly, the extinction of many branches of his father's family, and the accident which prevented his visiting those that remained; fourthly, the habits and disposition of the son which still continued the accumulation; and fifthly the want of children to inherit the fortune which is now employed in meliorating the condition of an unfortunate class of people, whose wants, at least in this country, had, up to that time, been almost wholly unprovided for.

Although the old settlers, as before related, had, on the cessation of Indian hostilities in 1760, returned to their farms; yet, as the war with France continued, and the fear of savage aggression was not wholly removed, most of the Scottish settlers had remained under pay in the garrison. That garrison was in 1762 discontinued, and the cooking utensils and other public property sold off at auction, leaving the guns, ammunition, and works, under the care of its late commander, Captain North. The Scottish emigrants were now at liberty to take up their farms, which, thus far, had never been assigned them. Their patron was dead; the country was all before them; they had become acquainted with its local advantages, and each was free to select for himself the most eligible situation. Dicke, and A. Anderson, took up their lots in the former settlement of Stirling. Anderson's is now owned and occupied by his grandson Gilbert Anderson; and Dicke's by his son David Dicke, now in the 88th year of his age, and grandson William Dicke. The other emigrant, by the name of Anderson, went to Falmouth in Waldo's service and little farther is known of him.* Brison settled in the lower town, now Cushing, but left no male children. Malcolm settled in the same town, but spent a few of his last years and ended his days with his son in Warren. He was a pious and worthy man, and being a seventh son was often resorted to for the cure of scrofula. His oldest son, born in Scotland, lived on the old farm, acted as magistrate and land surveyor to an advanced age, once represented his town in the legislature of Massachusetts, and delighted to do justice to Burns, Ramsey, and other authors who wrote in his own vernacular. The other son was a respectable shipmaster in Warren. Crawford and Kirkpatrick took possession of the two lots on the eastern side of the river above the head of the tide. Crawford's lot still remains in possession of his posterity, as does that of

* After some inquiries at Portland and elsewhere, I have not been able to discover any trace of this man's posterity.



Kirkpatrick also, in part. As an additional encouragement to the Scottish emigrants, Col. Samuel Waldo gave them permission to cut grass on any of the meadows not already assigned to the other settlers, until he should need them for his own use; and, in 1764, when Mr. Crawford informed him at the fort that he had cleared a road to a meadow some miles to the north-east of his lot, and obtained his approbation for cutting the same, Waldo, at his invitation, drank a glass of punch to the fortune of "Crawford's Meadow," a name which not only the meadow, but the adjacent mountain, pond, and stream issuing from it, have ever since borne. Miller settled on a vacant lot on the western side of the river, which on his death went into the hands of McCallum, who married one of his daughters, and was afterwards transferred to Capt. Andrew Malcolm, who married another of the daughters, and whose family resided there until 1850. Some went to other places; among whom were Grenlaw, Hodgins and Auchmuty, who all settled in Boston. Grenlaw engaged in merchandise, but afterwards settled on a new farm at Penobscot, where he was living near the close of the last century. Hodgins followed his occupation of bookbinder; and Auchmuty, by his trade of slate making, or otherwise, acquired wealth, and, it is said, gave name to Auchmuty's lane, where he owned valuable property, which at the commencement of the revolutionary war he sacrificed to his loyalty and returned to his native land.* Thomas Johnston, who left Scotland at the age of 18 years, was one of those who went with Waldo to Falmouth, and worked four years in payment of his passage over. He enlisted, served at St. George's, and in 1759 at Pemaquid, where he remained and settled in the present town of Bremen. His hundred acres of land were assigned him at Stirling to the southward of Dicke's and Anderson's, to whose sons, James Anderson and Wm. Dicke, he subsequently transferred it, and in whose families it still remains. Johnston was one of the selectmen of Bristol for about forty years, was a commissary at St. George's about

* D. Dicke. — It was always believed by the Scottish settlers here, as a well known fact, that one of his sons entered the British army, and was the identical Samuel Auchmuty who rose by his merits from one military grade to another, till in 1811, as Lieutenant General, he acquired the highest distinction, by the capture of Java, in the East Indies, for which service he was made a Knight of the Bath. See Gentlemen's Magazine, April No. 1810, and Feb. No. 1812. — There is no improbability in this story, though I have been unable to verify it from any documentary evidence.

six months in the war of the revolution, and died in 1811, leaving a numerous posterity.* Bird settled at Maplejuice Cove, Cushing, where he was subsequently killed by the fall of a tree, leaving a large family, many of whom came to Warren. Kye was killed by the Indians at Mill River. Brown, whose sons as before related were killed by the Indians, went up the river for alewives, and was supposed to have been drowned by accident. A skeleton, thought to be his, was afterwards found in the river near Montgomery's shore, and buried there by his friend and countryman Kirkpatrick. The widowed mother, now bereft of all, returned to her native Scotland. Carswell's name frequently occurs in the muster rolls at St. Georges; but what became of him afterwards, is not ascertained.

These Scottish emigrants were, as far as is known, all pious and exemplary people. Mr. A. Anderson and wife were members of the church in Glasgow, and brought with them testimonials of their Christian character. Dicke was a member of the Presbyterian church first formed here in 1774 or '75, and also of the Congregational church which succeeded it in 1795. Kirkpatrick was a member of the former of these churches; and Miller and Crawford were deacons of the same. Miller was a harmless and excellent man, but strongly tinged with the superstition of his country. On clear autumnal mornings he could sometimes plainly smell the fairies frying their meat on the frosty ground. In an account of groceries sold him by Moses Copeland, there is not a single charge for any kind of spirituous liquor — a rare occurrence. His wife, who survived him many years, was an amiable and godly woman; plain in her attire, which was always scrupulously clean and neat; regular in her attendance at church, whither she repaired barefoot after the fashion of her country, putting on her shoes as she arrived, and usually without a bonnet, which, when she wore one, she always took off during the services. In her younger years, during the revivals which took place under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Murray at Boothbay and the neighboring towns, Mrs. Miller, with others of her countrywomen, whenever that clergyman preached at Damariscotta, used to repair thither on foot through the almost pathless woods in order to enjoy the stirring discourses of that powerful preacher. Crawford, through life, continued

* Prof. John Johnston, Middleton, Conn. D. Dicke.

his humble and gratuitous services, attended funerals, visited the sick, and imparted Christian consolation to all who sought it. His meekness and goodness of heart rendered him universally beloved and always a welcome guest.*

1763. On the 10th of Feb. 1763, a definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris between England and France, by which the latter ceded to the former, Canada and all her northern colonies in America.

On the 20th of March of this year, Capt. Benjamin Burton, who ten years before erected the stone blockhouse and commanded the garrison there, died in his float on the river. He had been up at the fort, but having some dispute with Capt. North, refused to stay there, and set off for home in a very cold night. The recently formed ice prevented his landing; he was seen next morning opposite McCarter's; and people went to his assistance but found him frozen to death.†

Up to this time the settlements in this region, with the exception of Medumcook, were made up almost exclusively of recent European emigrants. But the inviting prospects held out by the return of peace, now began to attract people from other parts of New England. Even before the close of the war, John Spear returned from Woburn and now was settled on the lot which his father had occupied, and which is still in the possession of his descendants. Thomas Starrett, also, about this time returned with his wife from Dedham, and settled on his father's farm on the western side of the river. These men had become acquainted with agriculture as practised in Massachusetts, and soon became the most skilful and thriving farmers in the place. Starrett afterwards sold; and about 1772 purchased the McCracken farm on the eastern side, where his son and grandson still reside. These were soon followed by a number of the natives of Massachusetts and the adjoining colonies. Mason Wheaton came from Providence or its vicinity, in 1763, and for many years, carried on an extensive business near the present toll-bridge in Thomaston. He was a popular man, successively held the offices of Captain, Major, and Colonel during the war of the revolution, and was the first representative of Thom-

* Church certificate in possession of G. Anderson. Rev. J. Huse. T. Kirkpatrick, &c.

† A. Lermond. Col. B. Burton. R. B. Copeland, Esq.



aston, in 1781. He became interested in the mills at Mill River, where he died leaving an only son and daughter.

The same year, Moses and Joseph Copeland, two young men, brothers, came to this place from Milton, Mass. being introduced by Capt. McLean, who furnished them with some West India goods for retailing. Joseph lived and sold goods awhile on the James lot, near the site of the old gun house in the lower part of Warren, and afterwards purchased the back part of the upper McLean lot, built a house and lived near the residence of the late Capt. Burton. Moses, when 17 years of age, had entered the army, under Capt. Boice, the partner of McLean, was at Ticonderoga in 1758, and at the taking of Quebec in 1759. Having the preceding year spent a few months in retailing goods at St George's fort, he now established himself on the western side of the river, near the present line of Cushing, on the lot originally drawn and relinquished by Mr. Boggs. In this and the following year he built a saw-mill near the tide waters on the creek, and a grist-mill a short distance above, which, considering the quantity of water, had a good run of custom for twenty years. Active, shrewd, and calculating, he became a man of business, wealth, and distinction, and had great influence in the affairs of the plantation and town for nearly half a century. In September, 1763, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, the first officer of the kind on the river, and continued in the office for about eleven years. McLean and Alex. Kelloch were his bondsmen. In 1774, he was appointed Crier of the Court, an office which he held for three years. In these offices he obtained considerable knowledge of law, and, in the general ignorance which prevailed upon that subject, was frequently consulted in cases of difficulty. When unable to decide a difficult point, it was easier for him than his client to procure professional aid from abroad, and he became the principal lawyer of the place. His education was limited, but he possessed a good knowledge of human nature and sometimes succeeded in a way which one of more liberal attainments would hardly have thought of. For instance, on one occasion, a client having sold a yoke of oxen and taken a note payable on or before the first of October, and finding a few days after that the man was worth nothing, consulted Copeland to know if there was any way to annul the bargain, and get back the



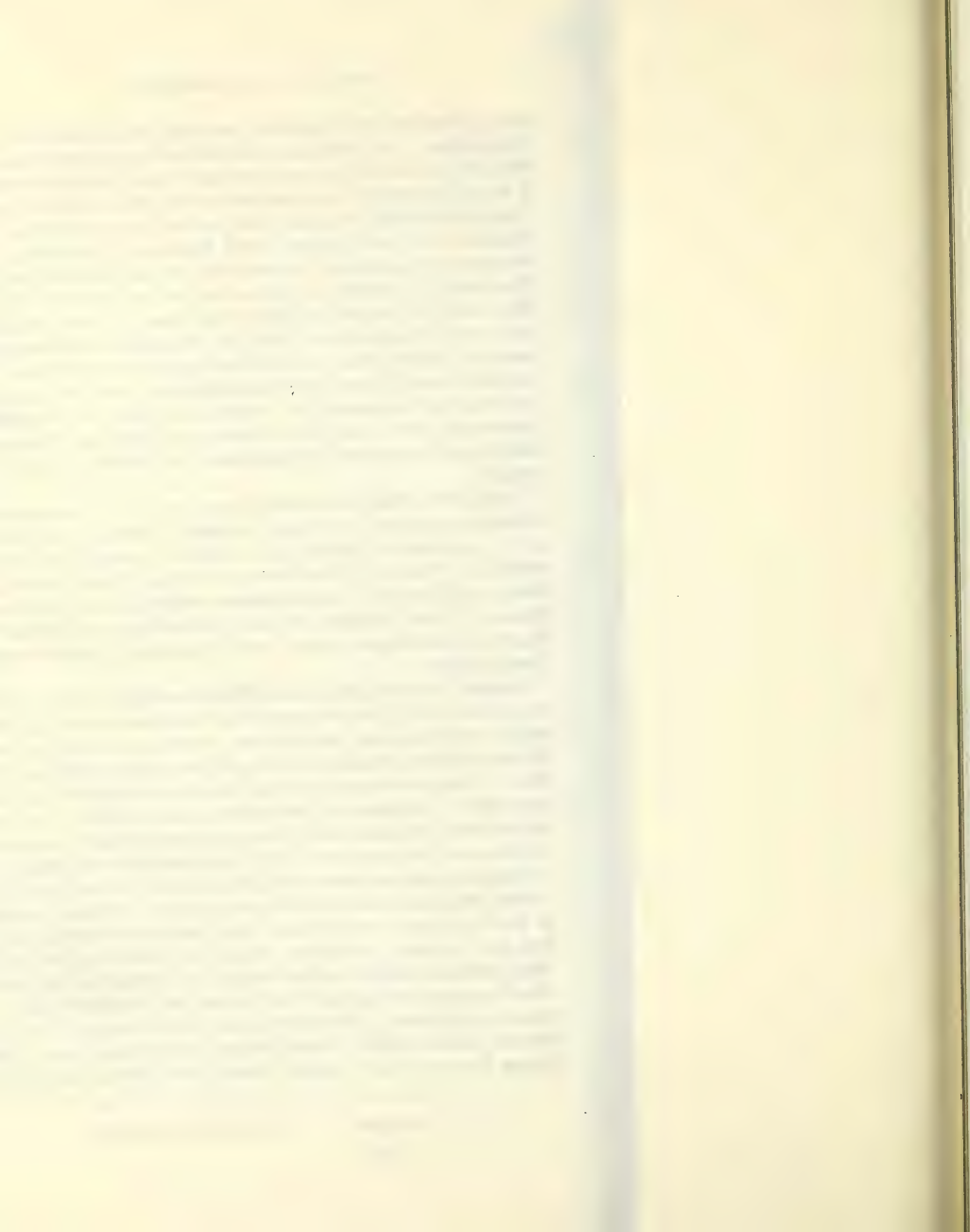
oxen. He thought it doubtful, but said he would see what he could do. He called on the debtor accordingly, and told him Mr. N. had left a note against him for collection, and if he did n't want it sued, he had better make out the money. Upon his replying that he did n't agree to pay till the 1st of October; "I do n't know," said Copeland, "anything about the agreement, but here 's the note, and it speaks for itself. That says "I promise to pay on or before the 1st of October," and he wants it *before* that time." But the debtor professing his inability to pay, he consented to arrange the matter by taking back the oxen and giving up the note. As he and his son Rufus B. Copeland, Esq., who still lives on the farm, will frequently be mentioned again, it is sufficient to remark here that from these two brothers, Moses and Joseph, are descended the Copelands of Warren and Thomaston.*

Seth Vose, from the same town, married a sister of the Copelands, settled in what is now Cushing, and brought up a numerous family of children, several of whom settled in Warren. His brother, Thomas Vose, came at a later period, and went into business with Knox at Thomaston. Spencer Vose, nephew of the preceding, established the tan-works afterwards owned and extensively carried on, by Josiah Keath.

Samuel Counce, also from Milton, settled on part of M. Copeland's lot. He first arrived in the river April 17, 1763, built a log house in the autumn of that year, and, sending for his wife and goods, entered on his new habitation Nov. 29th. This stood where that of Andrew Copeland has since been built. He was an industrious man, skilful in the use of the broad axe, and, though no regular mechanic, was much employed in the construction of mills and other buildings.

Not far from the same time, Ebenezer Sumner, also from Milton, who for a second wife married the widowed mother of the Copelands, moved on to the farm above that of Copeland and Counce. Being a tanner by trade, he did something at that business, and carried on the farm several years. He afterwards relinquished it to his son Hopestill, and returned to Milton. His descendants still occupy the farm. Several other people from Milton, as Samuel and John Keyes, Ebenezer and Henry Crane, Wm. Bryant and others,

* J. Copeland, 1st. MS. of M. Copeland, Esq.



were here for a time with a design of settling, but changed their minds and returned.

Robert Montgomery, who had been in the public service at the taking of Quebec by Gen. Wolfe, came from Middleborough, Mass. married one of the daughters of Boice Cooper, and settled on the Lushe farm, which his father, a man of wealth, had previously purchased for him, and which is still occupied in part by his posterity.

Hitherto the place had been destitute of a regular physician. In early times Mrs. Young, afterwards Mrs. Kelloch, and at a later period Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. James acted as midwives for the upper town, turning out in all kinds of weather, and occasionally swimming their horses across the river. Moses Robinson, on the western side of the river, made some pretensions to skill in medicine, as before mentioned. Dr. Daniel Locke came this year from Acton, Mass. with a family of two children, and, marrying the widow of Hugh Scot, established himself on the farm long owned by T. Starrett, Jr., and more recently by Dea. Singer. He was skilful in the treatment of sores, letting blood, extracting teeth, and in relieving such complaints as readily yielded to roots and herbs. It is said also that he laid claim to some knowledge in astrology; but whether his proficiency in this science was equal to his skill in surgery, we are unable to say. He lived on this farm till his death in 1774.

But the first regularly educated physician was David Fales, who in the present year came from Dedham to the fort, where he taught school, and, when necessary, practised in his profession. He was also employed by Fluker as his agent and land surveyor. He wrote a remarkably fair hand, was correct in all his business, but slow in its performance, and tardy in coming to the relief of a patient. In 1767, he received a justice's commission, the duties of which he discharged with more than ordinary legal discrimination to a very advanced age.

1764. About the same time other settlers came hither from Bridgewater. Among these were Micah and Benjamin Packard, who were, at least one of them, carpenters by trade, and were employed by Copeland in erecting his mills. They settled on the upper lots in the present town of Cushing. Another of these was Reuben Hall, a smart, active, young man, about 22 years of age, who had been a soldier in the late war under Gen. Amherst, had gained considerable information during the service, and having been initiated into the



mysteries of Freemasonry valued himself somewhat on what for its novelty was then considered a distinction. Marrying the daughter of Mr. Patterson, he took his farm, and till her death lived very happily in the house with her parents. He was a mason by trade, did something at the tanning business, and sometimes, in connexion with his brother-in-law, David Patterson, 2d, followed coasting to Boston. His name will occur again. He came in 1764.*

The same year, John Watts removed hither from the same town, where he had been employed in the iron works. Having the preceding year come to the river on a visit to his mother, then married to Samuel Gilchrist and living on McLean's place, he contracted to carry on the farm of Capt. McCordy, who was about removing hence to Fort Pownal, where he was employed in the government service and never returned. Watts managed his farm on shares for seven years, then removed across the river to his own lot in the rear of McLean's, where he subsequently built the house now occupied by Robert Montgomery.†

* Rec. Co. of Sessions. Thom. Reg. R. Hall, 1st., &c.

† Mrs Watts's brother, Hector McNeal, though never a resident here, was so intimately connected with and deservedly esteemed by many, as to require a passing notice. Being an experienced navigator, he was, towards the close of the war, in command of a sloop employed in carrying supplies from Boston, the place of his residence, to Quebec. In one of these voyages, encountering thick weather and head winds, he put into a place called Havre-le-Temps, N. S. and, the watch having fallen asleep, was beset by French and Indians in 20 canoes who captured the vessel and crew before they were well awake. After a time, being sent to France, and whilst in prison there, having, for want of other amusement, constructed a map of the coast from Boston to Quebec with the courses and distances, he presented it, when released at the close of the war, to the French admiral; who was so well pleased with the work, that he made him a present of a small brig in return. In this vessel, employed mostly abroad, he continued till 1775, when taking freight for Quebec he found on his arrival the city besieged by the American troops under Arnold and Montgomery. He was offered his choice either to take the oath of allegiance and remain a British subject, or give up his vessel as a prize and return to the States. Concluding to stand by his country and trust to Providence, he removed his family, (who had rejoined him from Boston,) to the American camp, and identified his own with the fortune of the revolution. In 1785, he and others petitioned the General Court for aid in publishing a set of maps of this country. After his death, it is said that a sum of money, which he had loaned for the use of the army at Quebec, was through the influence of Gen. Knox refunded to his widow by order of Congress. — H. M. Watts. Journal of the House, Mass.



It was probably about the same time, also, that Baruch and Nathan Buckland came to the place from Rehoboth. Baruch, a blacksmith, worked here a while and settled in Camden; whilst Nathan, a cooper, married a daughter of Mr. Gamble and succeeded to her father's farm.

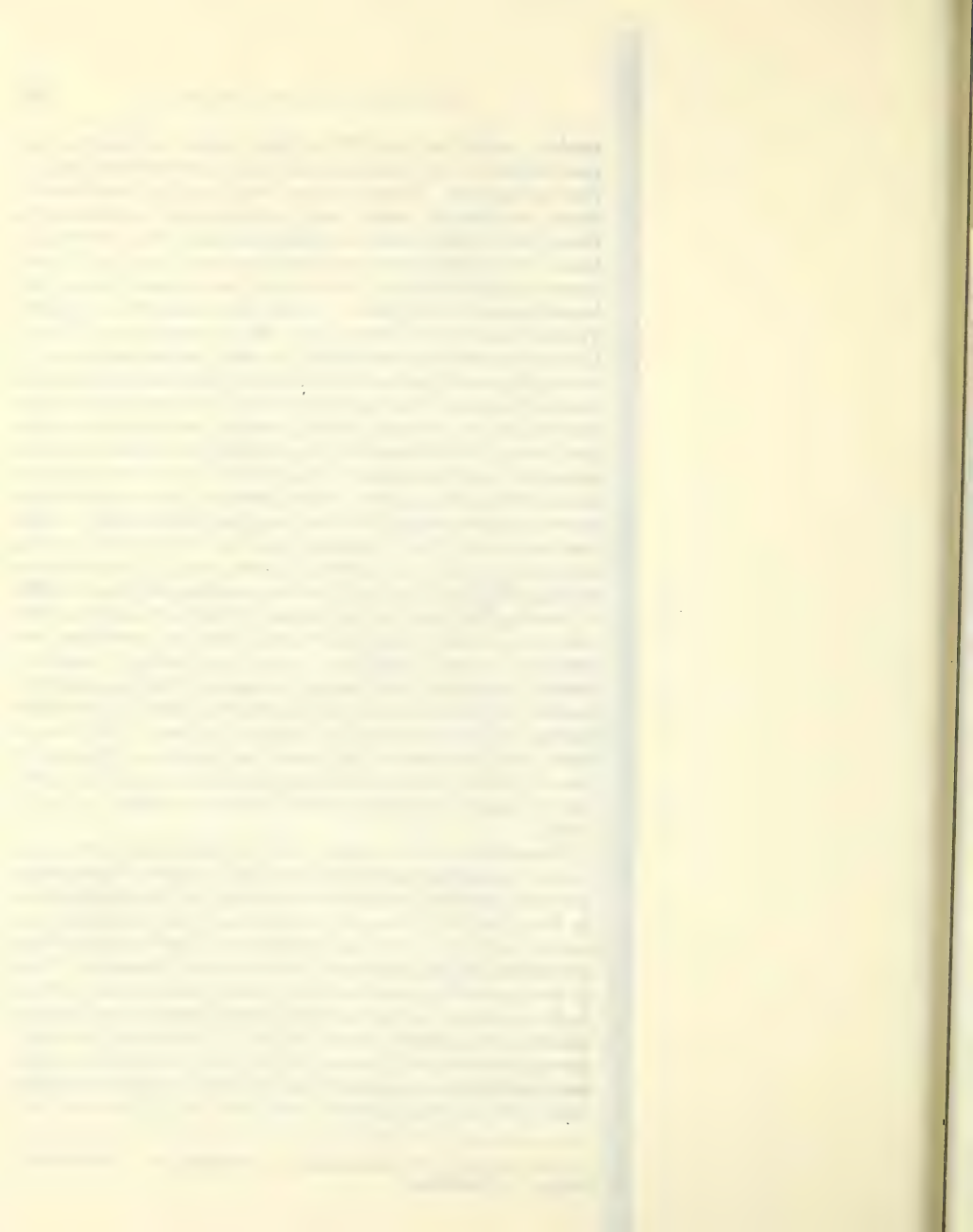
By a census this year taken for the purpose of ascertaining the ability of the colonies to bear taxation, the county of Lincoln contained 4,347 inhabitants; viz. Pownalboro', 889; Georgetown, 1,329; Bowdoinham, 220; Woolwich, 415; Newcastle, 454; Topsham, 340; Gardinertown, 200; Townshend, Pemaquid or Harrington, and Walpole, by estimation, 300; Broad Bay, St. George's and Meduncook, by estimation, 200.

Up to this time cattle remained scarce at Broad Bay. Few potatoes were cultivated there, the Germans, like the Scotch, having been unacquainted with them in their own country. Rye was the only breadstuff raised by them. But this year, 1764, Daniel Filhorn commenced the cultivation of maize, or Indian corn, which from its more abundant increase, soon grew into favor and has been extensively cultivated ever since. This grain was also about the same time introduced at St. George's, probably by the recent emigrants who had been accustomed to it in the west. Barley had been cultivated in the latter settlement, and, being hulled by hand in a mortar, was extensively used in the preparation called barley broth. The cabbage was cultivated, and saur kroust manufactured at Broad Bay, it is believed, from the commencement of the settlement; but this preparation was not introduced at St. George's till about 1777. Flax had been cultivated in both these settlements, and, prior to the introduction of sheep, had constituted the principal article of domestic clothing. After the introduction of sheep, linsey woolsey, or a mixture of flax and wool, was used. The getting out of wood and lumber continued to be the principal employment of the settlers. In severe winters, when the river was closed with ice, several would often go over to the seashore and get out a sloop load of wood in some accessible but uninhabited place, whence it might be sent off and the returns received without waiting for spring. When their land was stripped of its wood, it was burnt over or broken up with a hoe and sowed to grain; or suffered to lie, and grow up to brushwood. Those of the inhabitants that were fore-

handed, traded for their West India goods in Boston, and generally went up with a sloop load of cord-wood once a year themselves. Many of them had lived in that vicinity during the Indian wars; had relatives and acquaintances there; and as there was no passing through the country by land, and the settlements were scattered and detached, Boston formed a central point of connection and seemed more like home than any other place. Those less able, were supplied by the traders who coasted or did business here. Moses Copeland sometimes kept goods for sale, had several men in his employ, and seems to have been ready for almost any kind of business. His account with McLean exhibits charges for work on the saw-mill, rafting lumber, whitewashing at the fort, fencing the Alexander lots, framing Mrs. Giffen's house, setting out apple trees and doing other jobs on the farm, besides serving writs against divers persons. As a specimen of prices and currency at this time we give the following: — $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. butter, £1, 17s.; 1 pair shoes, £3; 1 day's work setting out apple trees, £1; 1 quire of paper, 10s.; 3 bushels corn at 25s., £3, 15s.; 1 pair of leather breeches, £2, 5s.; 1000ft. of boards, £1; half day of Counce writing Mrs. Alexander's will, 10s. Among the articles sold, besides provisions and groceries, were broadcloth, serge, ticklenberg, osnaberg, leather, shoes and ready-made clothing. The leather was furnished by Sumner and Libbey, the shoes made by Jonathan Nutting, and the clothing by Patrick Pebbles. The last of these, after the death of his father, had worked at the tailor's trade in Boston, married the daughter of his employer, Mr. Ray or Rea, and was now settled on the lot taken up by his father.*

The settlers on the western side of Broad Bay, who had thus far peacefully possessed their lands under Waldo, were this year perplexed by a claim made by Mr. Thomas Drowne, in behalf of the Pemaquid Company, of the lands on that side of the bay as far up as Charles Kaler's lot, as being without the Waldo patent and within that of Pemaquid. Most of them agreed to purchase their lands anew at the rate of 2s. 8d. per acre; and at least fifty deeds were executed to persons who had settled under Waldo. They were, however, allowed to retain the lots assigned them by Waldo for public uses; and deeds were given them of 100 acres for a meeting-house, 110 for the ministry, and one lot of 25 acres, and

* Jos. Ludwig. T. Kirkpatrick. A. Kelloch, 1st. M. Copeland's ledger. M. Robinson.



another of 41, for the support of schools. Of the lots promised for similar purposes on the other side of the river, no deeds were given by Waldo, and we believe they were never realized.*

This year is distinguished for the first militia regimental muster ever held at St. George's. It took place on Limestone hill, near the State Prison in the present town of Thomaston. Col. Cargill of Newcastle commanded; and it may be interesting to those who remember the gorgeous uniforms and glittering ornaments worn by such dignitaries in later times, to be informed that the commander appeared on this occasion in a drab pea jacket and comarney cap.†

1765. The year 1765 commenced with the passage of the celebrated Stamp Act, the beginning of those attempts to raise money without the consent of the people, which gradually alienated the colonies from their mother country and brought on their final separation.

In this year, if we may trust the memory of persons who were then young, died Capt. John North, then in command of St. George's fort, which was not yet entirely dismantled. This gentleman seems to have given general satisfaction both as a civil and military officer. After his death, but how soon after is not known, his son Joseph North and his son-in-law, Lieut. McKechnie, a Scotchman by birth, who was a land surveyor and also sometimes practised medicine, removed to Fort Halifax, and afterwards became men of property and influence at or near Augusta.‡ About the same time, probably, James and Samuel Howard also removed, having been appointed to some military or other office, in the same neighborhood.

Up to the close of the war, there had not been a framed house or barn in the whole settlement of St. George's, except the meeting-house and possibly one barn at the fort. But in 1763 a framed house was erected by Capt. McLean for his sister, Mrs. Giffin, who with her son Robert then resided on lot No. 2, above Oyster River. It was a small house framed by John Keyes, then in the employ of Copeland, who charged McLean £8 for 8 day's work framing it. In 1764 another framed house was built by Moses Copeland near his mill. In 1765, a third framed house was built by William Boggs, and others soon after by John McIntyre, John Spear, Hugh McLean and David Kelloch. In that of Mr. Boggs, dwelt

* Papers of Jacob Ludwig, Esq. in possession of Col. J. Ludwig.

† Joseph Copeland, 1st. ‡ Samuel Boggs, 3d. D. Dicke.

the builder till his death in 1792, his father living with him till his death, which occurred in 1783. His son Joseph and grandson J. W. Boggs, still occupy this house, near the willow trees, which were planted by the former in 1807. It has been shingled three times; its oak sills are still sound; and it forms a commodious and comfortable habitation. That of Capt. McIntyre, stood on the farm occupied by the late Calvin Crane, near the old apple trees between the present road and river. In this house, which consisted of one story and was painted red, the builder kept tavern for many years, at the same time keeping a ferry at his shore. License for the latter was granted in 1763, and the fees allowed were two coppers for each person, and two for a horse.*

1767. In 1767, Alexander Lermond purchased the mill lot at Oyster River, repaired, or rebuilt, the old dam, and built a grist-mill; which, being moved by the tide waters, was extensively resorted to, especially in dry seasons. Two years after, he built a house and moved on to this lot, relinquishing his own and the adjoining one, purchased of William Lermond's heirs, to his sons John and Alexander. This mill and dam were afterwards removed lower down the stream, near the present bridge, and a saw-mill added. These mills continued to run for more than twenty years, and, during the old age and after the death of Mr. Lermond, were shared by his sons Alexander and William, and son-in-law J. Wyllie. At a still later period William Lermond rebuilt the saw-mill with a new dam below the bridge.

The project of raising a revenue in America was this year revived by an act of Parliament imposing a duty on paper, paints, glass and teas. This act contributed much to open the eyes of the colonists and enable them more perfectly to understand the policy of the mother country. Parliament had, many years before, prohibited the establishment of manufactures here, in order to extend the market for those of England; and now, by laying a duty upon those manufactures, seemed determined to make the colonies pay tribute for what they had been compelled to purchase of her.

Yet notwithstanding this cause of disquietude, the peaceable state of the Indians, no longer exposed to French influence, invited emigrants to the eastward and gave rise to several new settlements. Elisha Snow came from New Meadows, and, building a saw-mill on the Wesserweskeag

* Copeland's Leger. S. Boggs, 3d. Jos. Boggs. Rec. C. of Sessions.



stream, laid the foundation of the present South Thomaston. He was followed in 1773 by Joseph Coombs, then 21 years old, with no other property than his axe, and soon after by several other young men from the same place. Coombs also built a saw-mill, and, in connexion with Snow, a grist-mill. The latter subsequently opened a tavern, which with the mills, formed the nucleus around which a village gradually grew up. Wesserweskeag, corrupted by the English into Westkeag, keag, or gig, signified, it is said, in the Indian tongue, *land of sights*, [prospects, visions, or ghosts,] *wizard point*.*

In 1767, also, John Lermond of the upper St. George's, with the occasional aid of his two brothers, went over to what is now the village of Rockland, built a camp, and got out a cargo of oak staves and pine lumber there. Not intending to settle, he put up no buildings, but the harbor was long afterwards known as Lermond's Cove. Its Indian name was Catawamteak, signifying "*great landing place*," as parties coming down the bay in canoes usually landed there either to avoid the tedious passage round Owl's Head in their course along the shore, or to proceed to St. George's for the purpose of trading, fishing, or passing down on their way westward. The place was permanently settled about 1769 by Isaiah Tolman, Jonathan Spear, — Crockett, David Watson, James Fales, Ichabod and Comfort Barrows, John Lindsey, Constant Rankin, Jonathan Smith, and John Godding, who erected log huts, and began to clear up their farms for agriculture. Lindsey's was the only house in what is now the principal village. It stood on the site of the stores built by C. Holmes and J. Spofford in Lime-rock street near Kimball's corner. For the want of mill privileges connected with tide waters to attract business, the growth of the place was slow. John Ulmer removed thither from Waldoboro' in 1795 and commenced the business of lime-burning, at which time Lindsey's was still the only house at Lermond's Cove. After the incorporation of Thomaston, it began to be distinguished by the name of the "shore," or "shore village," in contradistinction to the settlement on the river. On the establishment of a Post-office about 1820, it took the name of East Thomaston, and was incorporated by that name on the division of the town in 1848. This name in 1850 was changed to that of Rockland. The trade and navigation of this place prior to 1812 was inconsiderable,

* H. Prince, Esq. Mrs. S. Fuller, &c.

many of its inhabitants purchasing their English goods at Warren. Since that period, its business, wealth, and population have rapidly increased, the last of which now amounts to 5221. Its lime quarries are an inexhaustible source of wealth. It contains four churches, the 'Lime Rock Bank,' incorporated April 1, 1836, a Deputy Collector's Office, established in 1848, the office of the 'Lime Rock Gazette,' commenced in Jan. 1846; and by its recent efforts for the suppression of intemperance, the improvement of its public schools, the establishment of libraries and other social institutions, is doing much to improve the taste and elevate the character of its population.*

West of the last mentioned place and at George's, below Mill River, a few settlers were established, but we know not exactly how early. Among the earliest was Oliver Robbins at Mill River, whose daughter Milea, afterwards the wife of P. Butler, is said to have been the first child born east of that river.†

In 1767, also, some preliminary steps were taken toward the settlement of the present town of Camden. In virtue of an agreement previously made in the life-time of Gen. Waldo, between him and the other proprietors of the patent incorporated as "the 20 associates," a tract of land $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, extending from the salt-water N. $33\frac{3}{4}$ deg. W. 29 miles into the country, containing 100,000 acres, together with sundry islands on the coast, was selected by the said associates, and, on the 7th April, 1768, released and confirmed to them by the heirs of the said Waldo as their share of the patent. This tract, situated between the present towns of Rockland, Warren, and Union on the one side, and Lincolnville, Searsmont and Montville on the other, was divided into townships, and one of them, adjacent to the ocean, surveyed into lots for settlement. The survey was made by David Pales, Esq. in 1768; at which time not a tree had been felled, or building erected in the whole township. Within three or four years after, settlements were begun at Megunticook by James Richards, at Goose River by Peter Oat, and at Clam Cove, perhaps, by William Gregory. Richards was soon followed by Eaton, Ogier, Minot and others. Mills were erected, and an embryo village formed, which however contained no framed houses prior to that of Mr. Richards in 1788. Oat was a German, who had previously resided long

* M. Robinson. David Crocket, Esq. † Rev. J. L. Sibley.



enough in Boston to give his children an English education, and Gregory came from the neighborhood of Dedham.

In 1790 the plantation was allowed to expend the sums assigned to it in the State taxes Nos. 5 and 6, amounting to £119 7s. 2d., "in support of a teacher of piety, a school or schools, and making and repairing roads." It early received the name of *Cambden*, probably from the proprietors, as we frequently find it mentioned by that name before its incorporation, Feb. 17, 1791. Its Indian name, Megunticook, applied also to its noble mountain, signified "*great swells of the sea*." A turnpike was granted in 1802, and soon after made by Simon Barrett, over a part of Megunticook mountain, which, suspended as it is between heights above and precipice and pond below, adds another feature to the bold and beautiful scenery of the place.*

This year a Moravian minister, by the name of Cilly, came from Germany to Broad Bay, and, preaching a more spiritual and less worldly minded religion, converted many of the settlers to the Moravian faith, who in 1770 removed to North Carolina and joined a similar society there. Three years after they were followed by others, who left in consequence of the conflicting claims made to their lands; so that the settlement lost not less than 300 families, including many of its most skilful husbandmen and estimable citizens.†

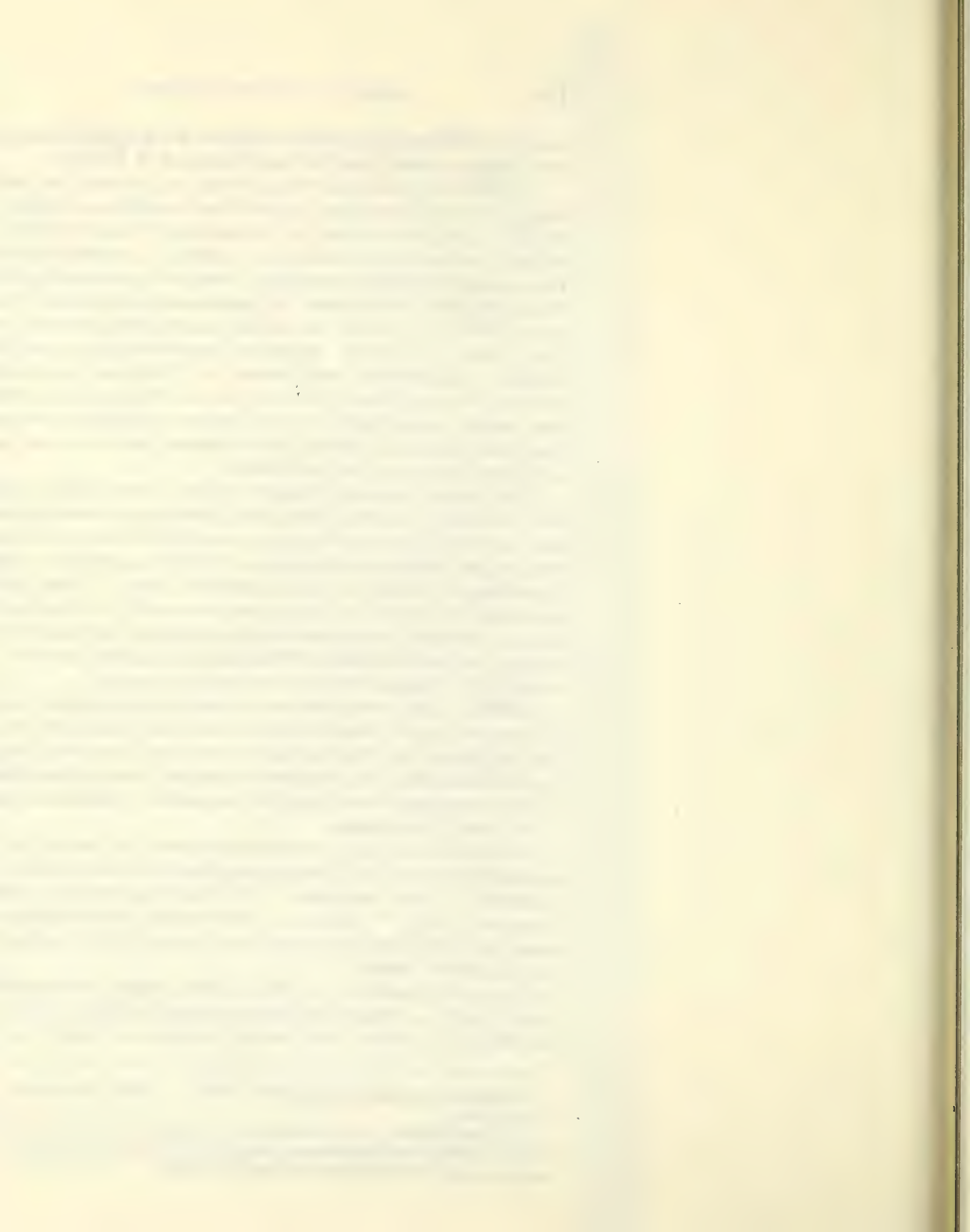
1769. The newly imposed duties met with great opposition on the part of the colonies, which was carried so far by the Legislature of Massachusetts, that Gov. Bernard, August 1, 1769, embarked for England in disgust, leaving few friends of any party, and devolving the executive government upon Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson.

In the midst of these political agitations, the minds of the superstitious were still further perplexed by an unusual appearance in the heavens. It is thus described by Moses Copeland, Esq. "In August, 1769, there was a blazing star seen, and the blaze was thought to be about thirty yards and lasted about a month."

It was first observed by Wm. Dicke under circumstances which made a strong impression upon his mind. He was but 16 or 17 years of age, wholly uneducated, and if he had

* Contract recorded in Reg. Office, Wis. 2 Will. IIIs. p. 551. H. Prince, Esq.

† So say Holmes' Am. Annals, p. 306, and 2 Will. IIIs. p. 399; but it is hardly credible that so many could have been spared at so early a period without depopulating the place.



ever heard of such a thing as a comet, it was only as the herald of calamity, that "from his horrent hair shakes pestilence and war." He was on a hunting excursion, passing alone in his float up Seven-tree Pond, surrounded as it was by the unbroken, uninhabited forest, which then covered the present town of Union. Stopping to spend the night upon the island which that pond embosoms, and rain coming on, he drew his float on shore, inverted it as a shelter from the storm, and slept beneath its covert till the rain was over. When he awoke the clouds had dispersed; the stars glistened in the sky; and the terrible phenomenon with its long fan-like train met his astonished gaze. The troubles of the Revolution coming on, confirmed him in the belief of its ominous character; and when the comet of 1811 was observed, he confidently predicted the war which ensued.*

The acts of trade, passed many years before, and now rigidly enforced, by interdicting the lumber trade to the French W. Indies, gave new embarrassment to commerce and checked the operations of shipbuilding and the fisheries. Seamen found difficulty in obtaining employment, and the eastern people their usual supplies. Associations were formed against the importation of British goods, and all who refused to unite in them were deemed enemies to the public welfare.

1770. In the following year, 1770, the duties were all repealed except a tax on tea, which was retained in token of the right of Parliament to tax the colonies whenever it was deemed expedient. This led to associations, which became pretty general, for disusing tea altogether.

* Copeland's MS. John Dicke, 3d.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM 1770 TO 1775; DOINGS AT ST. GEORGE'S PREVIOUS TO AND AT
THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE history of Insects presents, if possible, more capricious and unaccountable movements than that of mankind. In some seasons, the larvæ of species before unnoted, make their appearance in such surprising numbers as to frustrate the labors of man, and lay waste entire crops. But the same mutability of our climate, which allows these strangers to come, causes them after a time — often a very short time, wholly to disappear. In 1770, according to the journal of Moses Copeland, Esq., “about the 17th of July, there was a black worm came, a'most like a canker-worm; and they came in great swarms and eat the grass and grain all before them; but they staid but about ten or fourteen days and were removed, or it was thought that in a month's time there would not be any green thing left.” A similar insect made its appearance some time after the revolutionary war; but the precise year is not known. They were particularly destructive to flax, moving in a direct line like the ranks of an army, and devouring all clean as they went. From this circumstance, they were called the army worm. Some defended their fields by plowing a furrow, or digging a trench on the side of their approach; the steep side and crumbling earth of which they were unable to surmount. Others collected a portion of them on birch bark, and dragging them along the ground to the river, committed them to its current, supposing from their martial habits that the others would not fail to follow their leaders. Whether this mode succeeded as well as the other, or what name and rank the insect holds in entomology, the author is unable to state.*

In consequence of the removal of the Moravian emigrants from Broad Bay, many persons from the south shore of Massachusetts came to that place about this time, and purchased their vacated farms. Among these were Charles Sampson,

* According to Mr. D. Dicke, they resembled, not the canker-worm proper, but the caterpillar whose webs distigure the apple trees in spring. So undeviating was their line of march that, rather than pass round a loghouse which Mr. Anderson was then building, they ascended the walls and passed over, without in the least changing their direction.

who for many years coasted from the place and afterwards kept tavern; and Waterman Thomas, who opened a store of West India goods, had an extensive trade to Boston, England and the West Indies, and by his popularity exercised great influence over the settlement. Previous to this time, Wm. Farnsworth was the only settler of English extraction in that place, except the few already mentioned at Broad Cove and below. Mr. Schenk, a German emigrant of a later period, who commenced tanning about five years before this period, was now gradually extending his business. Persevering in this line, he acquired wealth and influence, and as captain of the militia during the revolution, was distinguished for his energy and decision. Shipbuilding was commenced there by John Ulmer, who this year built a brig of 150 tons, called the "Yankee Hero."*

The same business was also begun this year at St. George's. The first vessel there, after the abortive attempt of McLean, was built on Packard's rock, below Copeland's creek, in the borders of the present town of Cushing, by Messrs. Packard, Malcolm, and Patterson. It was designed for a coaster, probably a sloop, named the Industry, and commanded by David Patterson, 2d, who had previously coasted some time in company with Reuben Hall. He was a promising young man, had recently built a fine house, for the times, and had at this time a young wife and one infant child. The vessel was launched late in the fall, and, on her first trip in November, was lost in a snow storm, as was supposed, near Cape Ann. Every soul on board perished; and only one trunk, and some fragments of the vessel were ever seen. Those on board were David Patterson, Captain; Major Fales and son from Massachusetts; George Briggs, who had traded near the fort, John Porterfield, Robert Gamble, John Mastick, David Malcolm of Massachusetts, Alexander Baird, Samuel Watson, Mrs. Benjamin Packard with her child, and Abigail Patterson, a relative of the Captain. Their fate made many mourners, and caused a great sensation in the settlement; more especially as the Captain's brother, then of Massachusetts, had the year preceding been cast away at Musquito Harbor with seventeen persons on board, all of whom perished.†

In October of this or the preceding year, there is some uncertainty which, another melancholy occurrence happened

* Jos. Ludwig, Esq.

† T. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. O'Brien. D. Dicke. D. Patterson.



in the upper town, which overwhelmed two of the Scottish families in grief, and spread a sadness over the whole settlement. Two young men in the Stirling neighborhood, James Dicke and John Anderson, went into the woods in the afternoon to examine their sable traps, of which they had a range near the present line of Waldoboro'. The forenoon had been warm; which they spent in digging potatoes, and left home in their summer clothes without any apprehensions of a change of weather. But a cloud arose in the north-west; the air was suddenly darkened; a sheet of snow descended; and a furious wind rolled through the forest, snapping the aged trunks and endangering all beneath. Alarmed, they resolved to return; but the thick snow obscured the view, changed the appearance of things, and bewildered their minds as to direction and distance. Chilled by the change of temperature, they hastened their steps, till they came upon a well known path leading to Judas' meadow. Pleased with the discovery, they now probably felt sure of reaching home, and pressed on with the utmost alacrity. But, as is usual in such cases, their course had been changed unobserved, their ideas of position reversed, and every step was carrying them farther and farther from home. They discovered their error on arriving at Judas' meadow, but the darkness of night was added to that of the storm, and they deemed it impossible to find their way back. There was a camp in the meadow, and some hay in stacks. Here, as was judged from appearances, they determined to spend the night, and secured themselves as well as they could against the cold. What shouts for aid, what desponding cries they uttered, no ear was there to hear. The storm continued and the wind blew violently through the night. In the morning they took the road for home, and having arrived near the present dwelling place of Peter Mink, one of them yielded to the piercing cold and the preceding night's exhaustion and fell prostrate in the snow. The other pressed on for a short distance, and fell likewise. There, after a long and anxious search, they were found by their friends and neighbors, who, with saddened hearts, traced the history of their melancholy fate from their tracks and other indications that appeared. In the same storm, two women, Mrs. Rhines and Mrs. Bennet, lost their way in the woods and perished in a similar manner at what is now Rockland.*

On the 13th November, 1770, Capt. Thomas Kilpatrick,

* D. Dicke. T. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. O'Brien.



who had commanded the militia of the upper plantation during the late war, and probably retained his commission up to this time, died at the age of 77 years. Having lived unmarried, his estate passed into the hands of his sister Elizabeth and her son, John Shibles. To supply the vacancy in the militia, the people assembled and nominated Patrick Porterfield as a suitable candidate. But through the influence of Captain Goldthwait, who commanded Fort Pownal on the Penobscot, and in his journeys to the seat of government had become acquainted with John McIntyre, who kept a tavern and ferry as before mentioned, the appointment was given to the latter, and he continued to exercise the office of Captain down to the commencement of the revolution. William James was Lieutenant, and perhaps Reuben Hall Ensign, under him. The regiment, at this time extending to the Kennebec and including the settlements there, was commanded by Col. Lithgow of Hallowell; and Moses Copeland acted as adjutant. The militia at this time seems to have fallen in many places into a state of neglect. Commissions were little esteemed, many of the regiments were without officers, musters were neglected, young men were not enrolled at the proper age, and the royal Governors seemed rather to encourage than correct this negligence.*

The disposition to disuse British goods continued to increase throughout the country. Domestic economy, art, and manufactures, were encouraged; gentlemen began to appear in garments produced on this side of the ocean, and people soon found they could live very comfortably without resort to England. Cups, saucers, plates, bowls, and other dishes were made of wood; and the turning and vending of these articles became an employment of some importance. This neighborhood was supplied with them by a man from Ducktrap by the name of Dunbar, whose singularities were the cause of some merriment. Subsisting wholly, in his excursions, upon the hospitality of the people, he had learned to accommodate himself to its uncertainty, and by loosening or tightening his girdle as occasion required, contrived to appropriate a good share of the abundance offered him and to feel little inconvenience from occasional want. His reply, when enquired of if he would have more food, was uniformly "I guess I'll do," the ambiguity of which, left it at the option of the host to furnish more or not; in either alternative he

* A. Kelloch, 1st. Capt. Sproul. R. Hall, 1st. 2 Will. IIIs. p. 387.



always acquiesced, having never but once been known to refuse what was offered. At the house of Mr. Porterfield, it was determined to put his powers to the full proof. After repeatedly answering, "I guess I'll do," and having swallowed fifteen cups of coffee, and a whole quarter of lamb, he at last exclaimed, "Enough's enough; and enough is as good as a feast," and jumped up from the table.*

There being as yet no clothing mills in this part of the country, the inhabitants mostly depended upon such garments as their own ingenuity could supply. The men in summer ordinarily wore what were called petticoat-trousers made of tow cloth, and in winter, small-clothes of deer or sheepskin. In these garments they appeared at meeting whenever they were able to have one. Some of the Germans wore their linsey woolsey trousers through the winter; and most of them, at other seasons, wore them to church without stockings or shoes. At St. George's some of the more forehanded had a dress suit, which, with the stability which then prevailed in the fashions and the few occasions on which it was needed, answered their purpose for a great number of years.

The dress of a gentleman was formal and stately, compared with that of the present day. On the head was placed a fine, napless, beaver hat, with a brim two feet broad turned up on three sides, so as to hide the low crown in the middle which exactly fitted the head; one side of extra width was placed square across behind, while the angle formed by the other two, directly over the nose, gave the countenance an imposing appearance and formed a convenient handle by which on meeting with persons of dignity, it was raised with all the gravity of ceremony. This first defence of the mind's citadel, when not in use, was preserved in a large, triangular, oaken box, under lock and key. Under the hat, the head was still farther defended by a wig, which varied at different times and with different persons from the full bottomed curls on the shoulders, to the club or tie wig, which had about a natural share of hair tied behind, with two or three very formal curls over each ear. The coat was made with a stiff, upright collar, reaching from ear to ear, descended perpendicularly in front, with a broad back, and skirts thickly padded over the thighs, and ornamented with gold or silver lace. The waistcoat was single breasted, without a collar, and the skirts rounded off,

* N. Libbey.

descending over the hips. Small-clothes were buttoned and buckled at the knee. Stockings covered the rest of the leg; and the foot was defended with a shoe, secured at first with a moderate sized silver, or other metallic, buckle, which continued to increase in size and vary in shape till it covered a great part of the foot. For a riding dress, were worn small-clothes of deerskin, and boots with tops sloping upwards so that the fore part came higher than the knee, and fastened by a girdle which buckled above the knee. Jack-boots were afterwards used, with tops turned down of white. The shirt was furnished with ruffles at the bosom and wrists. As the wristband with its ruffle appeared below the coat sleeve, the sleeve buttons were no inconsiderable part of its ornament. These were not attached as at present to the wristband, which had only button-holes at each extremity, into which two buttons connected by one or more links of a chain, were inserted. These, for common, every day wear, were commonly made of brass, or other metal, and usually cost from six to twelve cents a set. Those who were able, and especially females, who used the same ornament above the elbow, had a set for dress occasions made of silver or gold and set with stones and diamonds. But so little were the superfluities of dress used here, that when one young man of the Catholic branch of the Boggs family made a visit here from Philadelphia, considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a woman capable of doing up his ruffles in the proper style.

It would be interesting to trace the various changes in this costume down to the dandy dress of the present day. But we have neither the room nor the means for detailing such frivolities. Suffice it to say that formality gradually gave place to convenience; and though new absurdities occasionally arose and continued in vogue for a while, yet almost all the permanent changes have been on the side of utility and convenience. During our intercourse with the French in the revolutionary war, many fashions were adopted from them, particularly the close pantaloons, which continued with slight variations till the fall of Buonaparte, when the loose wide trousers gathered at the hips, were borrowed from the Cossacks, who entered France in the service of the Russian monarch. The wig continued, from time to time, to shrink in its dimensions, till just after the revolution, when it was only a skull cap of short hair cut square before and behind. These were succeeded by the long queue and club of native hair, sometimes eked out and augmented with borrowed



honors; till, about the commencement of the nineteenth century, the good old custom, recommended by St. Paul, of wearing short hair, began, and, notwithstanding the frequent attempts of foppery to abolish it, seems likely from its convenience to maintain its ground.

Willingly would we describe the dress of our female ancestors, and paint the belles of the olden time; but so short lived are female fashions, and so often are they repeated, that we are unable to trace their order and succession, or even to catch the prevailing ton of any particular era. Only some glaring absurdity, such as the high-heeled shoes, the hoop petticoat, the waist-compressing stays, and the crape cushion, are preserved of these evanescent fashions. Silk, brocade, fine linen, chintz, and patch were used by such as had the means and inclination to obtain them. The recently married wife of one of the citizens, a native of Boston, caused some sensation by two silk dresses which she occasionally wore at meeting. One of these was called a sack, open before and showing an underdress of the same material. This display of dress must have sadly contrasted with a windowless meetinghouse and seats of rough boards, and gave her a reputation for pride, which, brought up as she had been, she was not conscious of deserving. Calico, which was then four shillings a yard, was but little used; the various fabrics of the present day were unknown; and such of my fair readers as supply all their wants by the fashionable process of shopping, and who spin nothing but street-yarn, may be amused to learn how, in general, the same wants were supplied by the belles of this early period. Flax being committed to the ground by the men, their part was nearly or quite accomplished. When it was grown to maturity, the women and girls repaired to the field, pulled it from the ground, and bound it up in small bundles. It was then transported to the barn on poles, or by the men with oxen. Here the seed was beat from it by the same hands that pulled it, when the bundles were taken to an adjacent field, unbound, and spread open in parallel rows. Here it remained some weeks, till wind, rain, and dew had sufficiently decomposed the stalks, when it was again bound up and deposited in the barn. There it remained till the latter part of winter, when the men, if out of employment, otherwise the women, proceeded with a suitable instrument to break up the stalk into fragments, leaving the fibres of the cuticle entire. These last were cleansed by an operation called *swingling*, twisted up in small handfuls, and removed to the house; there the material underwent the operation of

hackling and combing to free the *hairl*, or long and strong fibres, from the *tow* which was short and weaker. The former was then put on the distaff and spun on the foot wheel. A part of this was used without farther preparation, as warp to be filled with a woof prepared from the tow which was carded and spun on the great wheel. This was called tow cloth, and worn for shirts and trousers by the men and boys. Another portion designed for female wear, was spun with a finer thread, variously colored, and woven in checks or stripes. Another portion, designed for sheeting and table linen, underwent a farther process called *bucking*. This was done by placing it at the bottom of a cask filled with ashes, through which water was made to pass, and the lie returned again and again, till the alkaline action upon the yarn was sufficient. It was then laid upon the snow, or grass, and kept moist till sufficiently whitened by the sun. After this it was woven, and the cloth spread again to complete its whiteness. Sometimes linen warp was filled with wool, and, in later times, with cotton; both which articles were carded and spun by hand. To aid these processes, what were called *spinning-bees* or *wool-breakings* were resorted to, when all the girls in the neighborhood would collect and card or spin till night, sometimes being joined by the young men and finishing the day's work with a dance.

Such being the tedious process, it is not strange that the fair Germans, brought up to out-door work, should sometimes prefer purchasing their apparel in Boston with the proceeds of hoeing and reaping. Elizabeth Kaler, afterwards the wife of Joseph Ludwig, worked eight days this year at hoeing potatoes for John Ulmer at eight pence a day; a man's wages at the same time being two shillings. Gowns, as female dresses were then called, being usually open before, were, in the absence of bonnets, readily inverted over the head as a defence against sun or rain. So convenient was this custom, that it had not entirely disappeared among our German neighbors at the commencement of the present century; at which period, umbrellas though introduced were but little used.*

Though witchcraft was generally believed by the first settlers, and perhaps more intensely by the emigrants from the west, who came imbued with the Salem delusions, yet little actual mischief seems to have resulted from it in this region. If among the Germans there were few professed witches,

* Mrs. J. Fuller. Jos. Ludwig, Esq.



they had those who pretended to cure diseases by charms and incantations; and this power continued down to the very era of mesmerism. At St. George's, now and then a cow or an ox was elf shot; and occasionally some individual of singular appearance was dreaded by many, as possessing the *evil eye*, which, as far back at least as the days of Virgil, has had the power of bewitching cattle.* Against its effects, however, they felt perfectly secure, if by presents they could procure from him the expression of "God bless you." Some of the Scotch, on their first setting down in the woods, are said to have prayed earnestly for protection against the witches and warlocks, and the things that cry *boo* in the meadows. But, after becoming acquainted with loons, frogs, and other vocal tenants of the woods and marshes, they began to hear with delight the sounds they dreaded before. The fairies and elves continued their sports at times, till after the revolutionary war. But the whole tribe of invisible beings seem to have accompanied the settlers from Europe rather from personal attachment, than from any expectation of making a permanent settlement in the new world. As the first emigrants died off, the creatures of their imagination gradually abandoned the new generations that sprung up, and, except perhaps now and then a freak in some obscure quarter, no longer trouble the community.

But though these creatures of fear and fancy were more or less early repudiated by the understanding, it was not so easy to displace them from the imagination, or efface the impressions they had made on the mind. In the scarcity of books which prevailed at that day, added to the privations always incident to a new settlement, few means were found of gratifying, by reading, that love of marvellous adventure and moving incident so pleasing alike to the learned and ignorant. This want was supplied, as in the middle ages, and the ages more remote that preceded the invention of letters, by ballads, songs, and stories, which cheered the long evenings and stormy days of winter. These were made up of real encounters with bears and savages on the one hand, and those of giants, witches, and demons in enchanted castles on the other. Being related by those who in earlier life had shuddered over them as realities, they were listened to with thrilling interest by other children in their turn, whose minds were thus early imbued with a secret

* "Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos."—Ec. III.



horror, which on every unexpected appearance, every unusual sound, was ever after ready to startle and alight them. Thus a secret, lurking belief, disavowed indeed by the understanding, but retaining a strong hold on the imagination, has been handed down, and upon some minds still exercises a powerful influence. Unlucky days, haunted houses, and evil omens, are not wholly unheard of at the present day.

In the want of books and other means of education which prevailed, it is rather surprising that so few children grew up without learning to read and write. But privileges are generally prized in proportion to their scarcity. A few books sometimes occupy more time, and impart more thorough instruction, than a multitude, carelessly read and indifferently pondered. The Bible and hymn book, the primer and almanack, were in almost every house, and a Sunday school in every family. Other schools, when any there were, were resorted to with a zeal for learning in proportion to their infrequency; and many persons, with only a few months' schooling, became in after-life extensive readers, and wrote and spelled with accuracy. Fales was a competent instructor for those in his neighborhood, and others of more slender acquirements were occasionally employed in other places. Some invalid unable to labor, some widow or single woman not otherwise employed, were all that the settlers had the means to compensate. Among these was Bartholomew Killeran of the lower town, who was altogether helpless from a paralytic affection of his lower limbs. He taught school in various places, and amongst others at the house of Moses Copeland for the children of that neighborhood. He was highly esteemed for his amiable disposition, and not the less so, that, in place of the birch and ferule, he was obliged to make use of loaf sugar to stimulate and encourage his pupils. One of his children, the Hon. Edward Killeran of Cushing, was long known as a successful, polite, and accommodating master of a packet coasting between this river and Boston, and afterwards as a member of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine. The acquirements of the son argue well for the ability of the father as an instructor. A Mr. Mott was also employed for a while farther up the river. He afterwards settled, we believe, at Medumcook, and was favorably remembered here.*

Nor were the settlers better able to provide for religious, than

* R. B. Copeland. T. Kirkpatrick, &c,



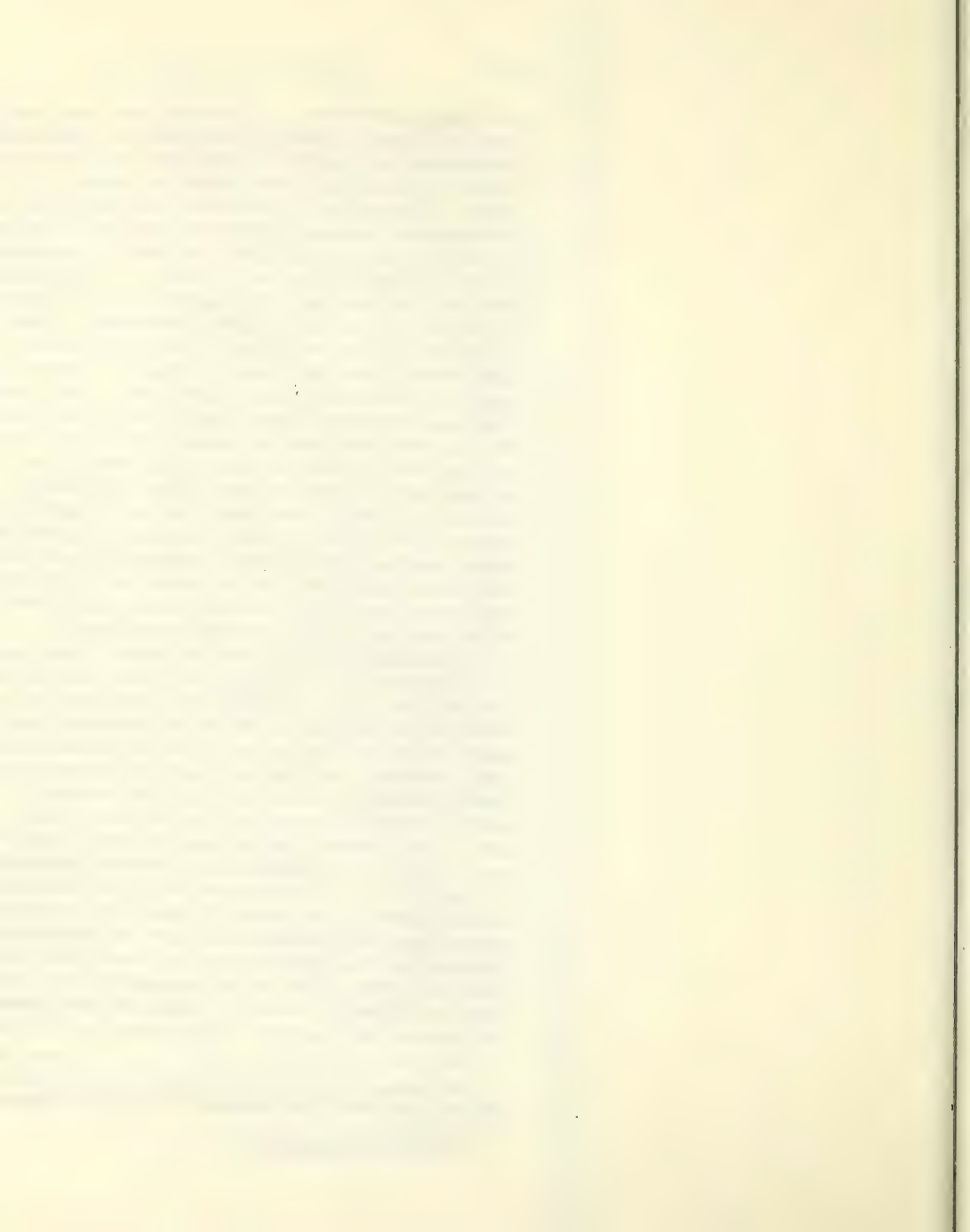
for literary, instruction. A transient visit was occasionally made by some traveling clergyman or missionary, who preached and baptized for a short time, and was sometimes induced, by voluntary contributions, to remain for a longer period. Among those to whom the place was thus indebted in the interval between the close of the last Indian and the beginning of the revolutionary war, may be mentioned the names of John Dennis, — Drown of Portsmouth, Levi Hart and Joel Benedict of Connecticut, — Wadham, John Strickland, — Scales, Ezekiel Emerson of Georgetown, Alexander McLean of Bristol,* and a Mr. Porter, who in 1774 seems to have spent several months in the place. To many of these clergymen, considerable sums, nominally, were paid; but as the tenor is not stated in the account of Mr. Copeland, who acted as treasurer, their true value cannot be given with certainty. Their visits, though few and far between, were, on that account, all the more dearly prized; and long journeys were made by aged men and feeble women with infants in their arms, accompanied by bare-headed and barefooted children, to hear the words of mercy and peace proclaimed in the name of their Redeemer. Happy, perhaps, might it now be, if the good produced were in the same proportion to the privileges enjoyed.†

In the autumn of this year, a saw-mill was erected on Back River by Mr. Pebbles, in connexion with his father-in-law, Mr. Ray, or Rea, of Boston. The latter had acquired considerable property in the tailor's business, and was induced to invest a portion of it in this undertaking. The place, however, was ill-chosen, with no convenient brow for landing lumber; the dam was long and expensive; and the mill stood a great distance from the shore. It did some business the first season; but the frosts of winter lifted the dam; and the whole work after a few years was abandoned.

The growing hostility between the royal Governor and the representatives of the people, between power and principle, custom-house restrictions and freedom of trade, continued to increase, and the people more and more to take part in it. The only custom-house in the eastern province was established at Falmouth, of which Francis Waldo, second son of the General, was collector. Other members of this family

* Mr. McLean, a native of the Isle of Sky, came in 1773 to Pemaquid fort, was settled and continued the minister of Bristol till his death in 1805.

† M. Copeland's Leger and MS.



had been promoted to official stations by the royal governors; and this circumstance naturally, if not necessarily, led them to take sides with the King.

1772. In the apportionment of the County tax, and probably also the State tax, if any were called for, the two plantations on St. George's river were, from this year, included together as one, and the sum of £21, 10s. 1d. assessed upon them. In consequence of this, the inhabitants of both assembled together for the choice of assessors; and the meetings were held alternately in the upper and lower town. At a meeting held in the upper town, McCobb of the lower was chosen moderator. Upon this, Capt. McIntyre exclaimed, "what! McCobb, McCobb forever?" That gentleman remarked he was not anxious for the office, and was ready to relinquish it. "To whom?" said McIntyre. "To you, if agreeable." "Ah well," said he, taking the chair, "now things go on regular." We are not to infer from this that Capt. McIntyre was over greedy of office, but only frank and fearless in manner, disdaining all concealment or hypocrisy. In one of these years, the collection was undertaken by Reuben Hall on the western side of the river, and by Joseph Copeland on the eastern. The latter, after collecting a part, suffered the remainder to linger along till Susanna Annis who lived in his family, for want of pasteboard, made use of the tax-bill to stiffen her bonnet; and the collector was at last obliged to sell a yoke of steers to raise the money. The depreciation of the paper currency, in the mean time, helped him so much that his loss was not great.*

In this and the preceding year, much distress was occasioned by a malignant fever which prevailed on this river, and carried off many of the inhabitants. Its victims in the upper town were Mrs. Porterfield, James Lermond, John Miller, 2d, Margaret Miller, and perhaps others.

1773. The plantation of Broad Bay, was in 1773 incorporated into a town by the name of *Waldoborough*. Its boundaries were described by courses, distances, and monuments, so inconsistent with each other that it was impossible to follow them, which gives some countenance to the story that the surveying party took with them too much liquor for the nature of their work. This incorrect survey was afterwards the cause of some dispute between Waldoborough and Warren, which was arranged by mutual consent,

* Rec. C. of Sessions .A. Kelloch, 1st, &c.



and the line surveyed and marked by James Malcolm, Esq. This line was again called in question by the authorities of Waldoborough, and established by order of the Supreme Court in 1836. As this act of incorporation in some measure disconnected the settlement from that of St. George's, we shall pursue its history no farther than that of the latter place requires; hoping that some one competent to the task will give its story in a manner worthy its prosperity and the character and enterprise of its inhabitants; not forgetting to do justice to its German fathers, among whom were particularly distinguished Jacob and Joseph Ludwig, who in spite of every disadvantage found means to acquire enough of the English language to enable the former to record the early transactions of the town intelligibly, and both of them to represent it efficiently in the Legislature of Massachusetts.*

The stock of tea having accumulated in England in consequence of its disuse in America, many cargoes were, this year, shipped to the latter, in the expectation that, when once landed and the duties paid, it would find its way into the country and meet with purchasers. Three cargoes arriving in Boston, every means was used to induce the consignees not to receive it; and when these failed, and the town meeting, held on the subject, prolonged its deliberations to a late hour in the night without coming to any determination, seventeen men, disguised like Indians, boarded the ships on the evening of the 16th December, and threw 342 chests into the water. One of this party was Benjamin Burton, the second of that name, of the lower St. George's, then about twenty-three years of age. Being accidentally in Boston on board a coaster, and hearing

* Jacob, or, as baptized, John Jacob Ludwig, was about 18 years old at the time of his arrival in America. In the latter part of the French and Indian war he seems to have resided in Boston where he enlisted into the army and did service at Ticonderoga, Lake George and Crown Point, and was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant. When the town was incorporated in 1773 he was chosen the first Town Clerk and one of the first Selectmen, which offices he continued to fill with few intermissions for 40 years. He frequently represented the town in the Legislature and sustained other town offices. In 1776 he was appointed Captain of a company sent to Machias for the protection of that place. In 1788 and at several subsequent periods he was elected a Notary Public, and in 1789 appointed a Justice of the Peace, which latter office he held till near the close of his life. His knowledge of both English and German eminently qualified him to act as a magistrate among a mixed population nearly ignorant, as they for a time were, of each other's language. He retained his faculties up to the time of his death, Jan. 1, 1826, at the age of 91 years and 5 months. — Col. J. Ludwig, &c.



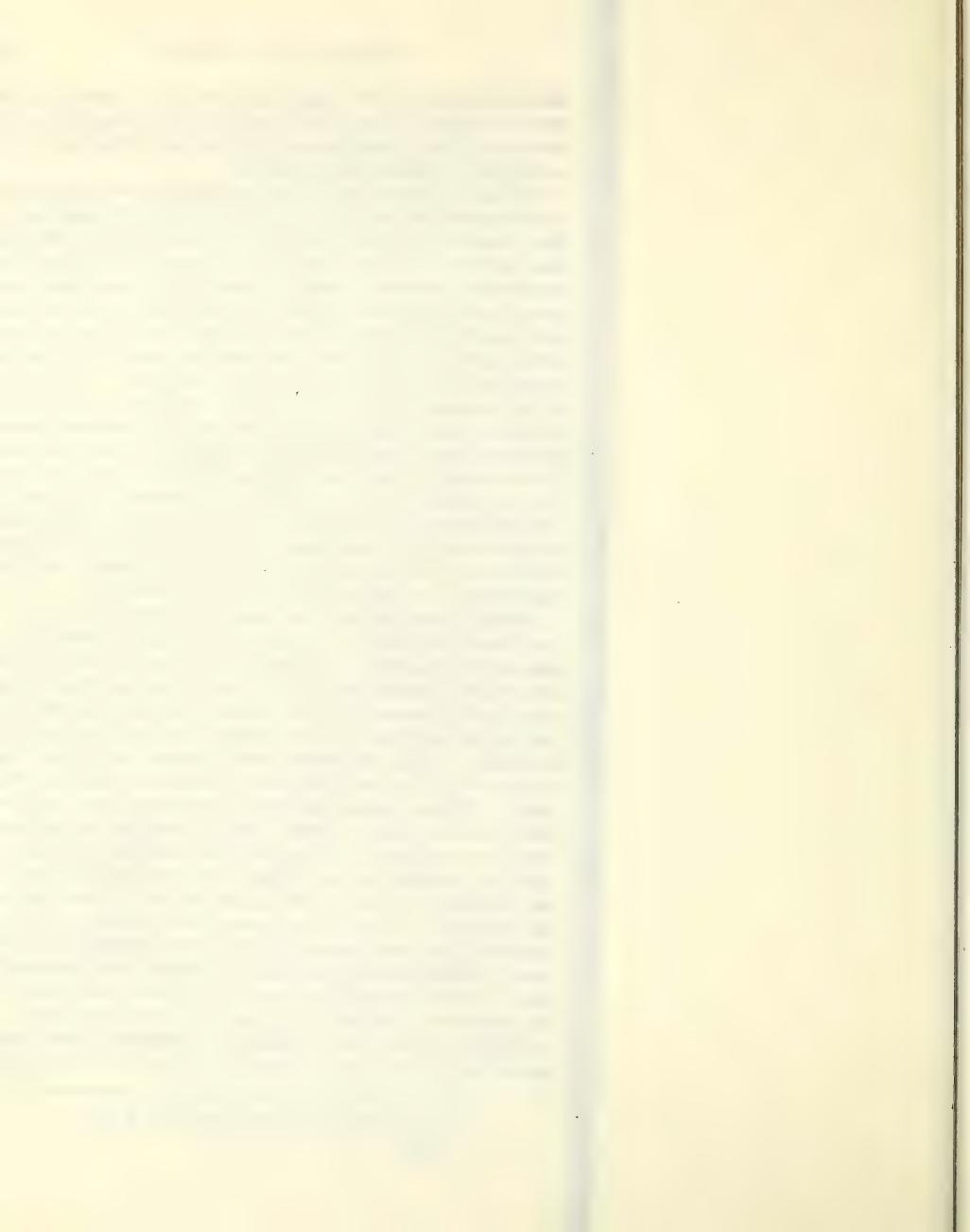
what was going on, he joined the party at a moment's notice, and was stationed in the hold to fasten the slings upon the tea-chests; thus giving an early intimation of the part he was to take in the approaching contest.*

1774. Disgusted with this, and similar acts of opposition, and despairing of the title of nobility, to which he aspired as the reward of his subserviency to the ministry, Gov. Hutchinson, in June, 1774, left his native colony for England, and never-more returned. Gen. Thomas Gage, who had many years been commander-in-chief of the troops in this country, was appointed Governor, and, in connexion with the forces already stationed at Boston, assumed the attitude of a military despot rather than that of a civil magistrate. Opposition to his administration continued to increase until the 17th of June, when learning that the House of Representatives had by a vote nearly unanimous, determined to choose five delegates to meet in Congress at Philadelphia, he sent the Secretary to dissolve the assembly. Apprehensive of this, the House ordered the door to be locked; and, as they proceeded in the choice, the proclamation for dissolving the General Court was read by the Secretary on the stairs; and Gov. Gage and the Legislature never met afterwards.

But the gloom which hung over the political horizon did not prevent the stream of private sorrow from flowing in its accustomed channel. In July of this year, its current was swelled by a number of deaths in the upper plantation, occurring about the same time, and some of them under the most painful circumstances. Four corpses lay awaiting sepulture at the same time. Of these, Mrs. Sumner an elderly lady, and one other person not now remembered, died a natural death. William James fell from a wheeling plank and was drowned in the river. Anna Young, belonging to the lower town, but employed in the family of Mr. Boggs, while engaged in washing at the shore, was requested to set two women across the river; and on her return fell from the float, and perished before any assistance could arrive. It is remarkable, that, in a dream of the preceding night which she related in the morning, the whole occurrence was foreshadowed to her mind with all its attending circumstances, even to the particular individuals by whom the corpse was found.

1775. On the 4th September, delegates from eleven colonies met in a second general Congress at Philadelphia,

* Col. B. Burton. Thom. Reg., July 4, 1831.



published a declaration of rights, and adopted such other measures of determined opposition to British pretensions as showed plainly that a crisis was approaching, and arms alone could decide the controversy. Preparations were accordingly made on both sides, the British to enforce their authority, the Americans to defend their rights; all remained in anxious suspense until the 19th of April, 1775, when the first scene of the great drama was opened at Lexington.

The eastern people had not been behind their western neighbors in their opposition to British encroachments, nor free from the evils which resulted. Care had been taken to fill with decided whigs the offices of selectmen and plantation committees. The closing of the port of Boston, interrupting supplies, had caused a scarcity of provisions, though the preceding season was fine.* Capt. Mowett, commander of a British sloop of war, after giving the people of Falmouth a specimen of arbitrary power, proceeded to Penobscot and dismantled Fort Pownal, interrupting the peaceable trade which had there been carried on with the Indians. Fears of Indian hostilities were consequently excited, and these were increased by rumors of an invading army from Canada.

How these rumors, and the conduct of the commander of Fort Pownal, affected the people at St. George's, may be gathered from the following letter. "To the Selectmen of St. George's. Ft. Pownal, May 8, 1775. Gent'n. On the 27th of last month about 20 arm'd men arrived here from St. George's, who came in the name and as a Committee from the people of St. George's and others who they said had assembled there to the amount of 250 men, and this party in their name demanded of me the reasons of my delivering the Cannon, &c., belonging to this Fort to the King's forces. I told them I tho't their request reasonable and that I would give them all the satisfaction they desired in this matter and immediately left them. I went into the Fort and got the Governor's letter to me and it was read to them. I then inform'd them that this was the King's fort and built at his expense:

* The winter of 1774-5 was remarkable for its mildness. In the Journal of the Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, are the following entries: "Jan. 23, 1775, very moderate weather; 27th, a summer day; 28th, wonderful weather. Feb. 7th, there has been no snow and little rain since the 29th of Dec.; we saw two robins; 11th, warm day; 18th, cold; 20th, snow, incomparable sledging; 21st, a summer day; 23d, a great snow storm. March 7th, the frost seems out of the ground in the streets; 28th, it has been a wonder of a winter; so moderate and unfreezing."



that the Governor was commander-in-chief of it, that I could not refuse obeying his orders, that I was ready to make oath that I had no intimation of this matter until Mr. Graves who commanded this expedition, shew'd me the Governor's order within ten minutes after his vessels came to an anchor here ; and that in case it had been in my power to have resisted this order I should not have tho't it expedient to have done it, as the inevitable consequence of such resistance would have been the Total Ruin of this River ; being that a small naval force at the mouth of it could entirely stop the provision vessels and coasters and must soon have broke up the River. Upon my representing these facts and reasoning in this manner, Capt. Gragg and his party appeared to be satisfied. He then told me that they had intelligence that the Canadians and Indians were coming down upon us ; that the arm'd vessels that went from hence had kill'd the people's cattle at Townsend, and they expected to meet with the same fate at St. George's ; and that among all the people that were assembled there, they hadn't ten charges of ammunition and were very scant of arms ; and that one part of their orders was to desire and demand of me a part of ours. I informed them the true condition of the Fort and the scarcity of ammunition upon this river ; still they persisted in their request. I sometime after told the Serjent he must see what there was and let them have what could be spar'd upon such an emergency ; and he accordingly delivered them 7 muskets, 10 lbs. Powder, and 24lbs. Ball, for which Messrs. Sam'l Gragg, Rob. McIntyer, and Benj. Burton gave a receipt as a Committee from St. George's. Now, Gent'n, as it appears that this alarm was premature and that as these people came as they declared with authority from your town, I hope you'l interfere in it and see that the arms and ammunition are returned to the fort and especially too, as it now is declared and known to be true that this river is barer of arms and ammunition than you are at St. George's. I shall inclose a copy of the Governor's letter to me for your satisfaction. I beg the favor of you to communicate this letter together with the votes pass'd upon this river, (which will be delivered you by a committee sent on purpose) to your town that they may have opportunity to act in it as they judge expedient.

I am, &c., Tho. Goldthwait.*

The leader of the party alluded to in the above letter,

* Original letter in possession of Mr. Alex. Brown of Thomaston.



Samuel Gregg, son of one of the first settlers in the upper town, was an active, merry-hearted, frolic-loving, master of a coaster, who, a few years before this period, had cast away one of McLean's vessels, and, from neglect in entering a protest, experienced some difficulty, and, as he thought, much injustice in settling with him. Being now out of regular employment, he warmly engaged in the cause of the revolution, and raised a company of minute men, which, however, except on this and some other similar occasions was not called into actual service. On the 19th of Sept. following, a few of his men were for a time employed, probably in enforcing the regulations respecting coasters, and were billeted as follows ; in the lower town at George Young's, 2 men, at Hanse Robinson's, 5 men ; in the upper town at William Watson's, 2 men, and at Samuel Creighton's, 2 men.

To the settlers at St. George's, the prospect of political affairs presented a different appearance according to the different positions from which it was viewed. Most of the old settlers, who had identified themselves with the colonies, had participated in the sacrifices made, and glorious deeds achieved in the preceding wars, and knew something of their prowess and ability to defend themselves, were ready to enter upon the contest with all the zeal of persons defending their firesides and homes. But some of those who came from Scotland at a later period and had formed few acquaintances beyond the narrow settlement on the river, still regarded their mother country with the most filial affection, and shrank from any attempt to sever the connexion between them and the land which they still called their home. There were their fathers, mothers, brethren and sisters. There was all they had been accustomed to admire as great, to cherish as dear, to reverence as sacred. The contest seemed to them not only unnatural, but desperate. In the history of their own country, they had seen how irresistible was the power of England ; as Protestants they had gloried in the triumph of the present dynasty over the Catholic pretender ; how could they now consent to weaken that dynasty by a domestic feud, or believe that a few scattered settlements in the wilderness could successfully resist the power which had long prevailed over the land of their birth, and recently bid defiance to the world ? They generally discouraged the attempt, and predicted its failure. Few of them went any farther than this. Kirkpatrick was a zealous friend to the revolution in every stage of its progress ; several of the young men of the Anderson, Malcolm, and Dicke families, were among the recruits



enlisted for the defence of Machias in 1776; and, could impatient patriotism have been willing to wait, the lagging rear, perhaps, might have been brought up to the front rank of public opinion.

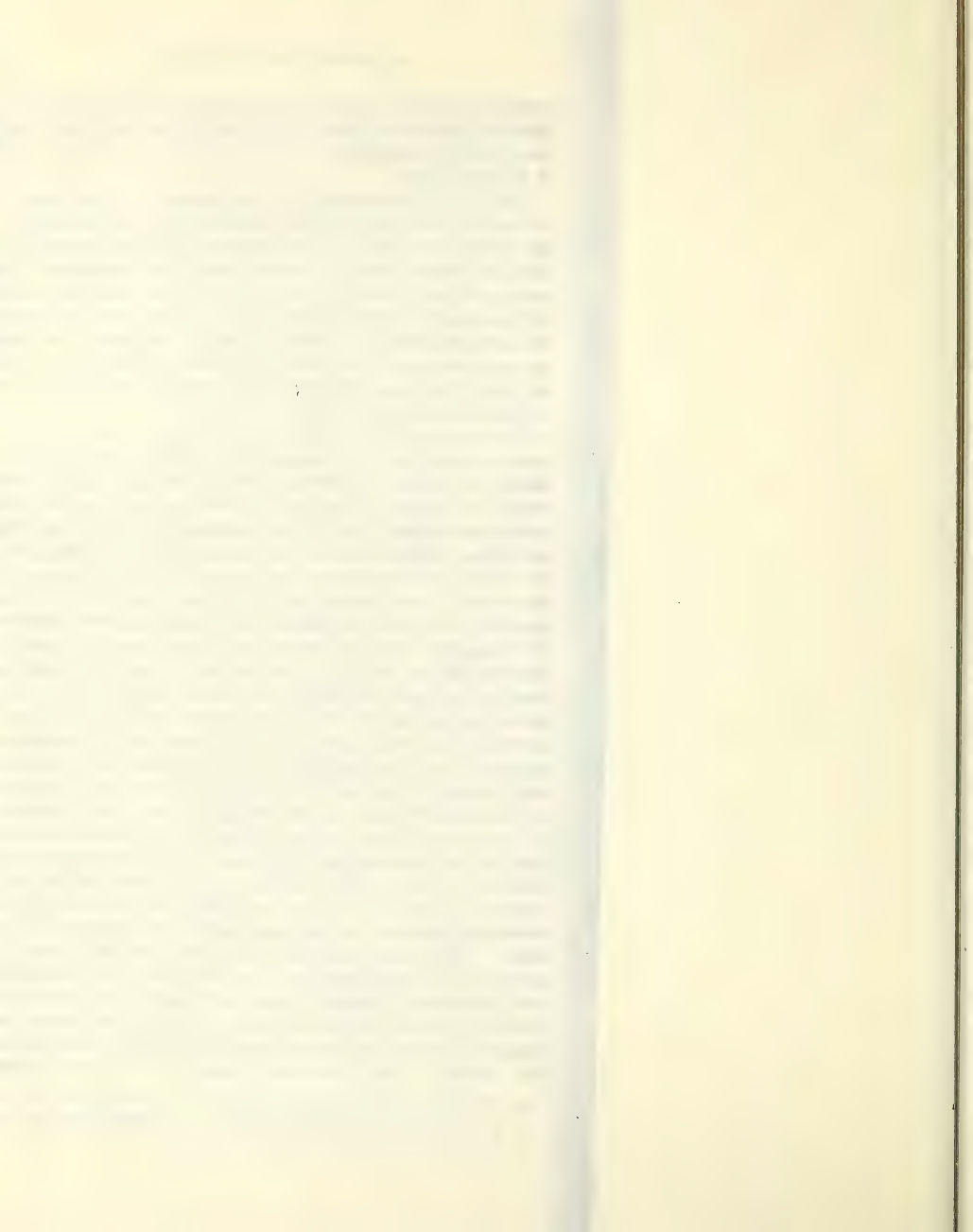
Not at all discouraged by the aspect of the times, the Lermonds this year, 1775, commenced shipbuilding, the third attempt of the kind in the place, and launched the 'Dolphin,' at Oyster River, a coaster which ran successfully four years, and was then cast away. As the political troubles of the country increased, the courts of law were interrupted and the emoluments of office became uncertain. In consequence perhaps of this, Moses Copeland, having the preceding year resigned the office of deputy sheriff, this year devoted himself to farming.*

The attention of the Provincial Congress, which had now taken the place of the charter government, was called to the distress prevailing in these eastern settlements, by petitions from Fox Islands, Machias, Waldoboro', and other places, which represented that there prevailed a great scarcity of provisions, as well as arms and ammunition, in consequence of which the inhabitants were exposed to depredations from the enemy; and some, according to report, had actually perished for want of bread. To relieve these distresses, the Congress recommended the committee of safety of Newburyport to exchange two or three hundred bushels of corn for fuel and lumber at moderate prices; and a part of one of the regiments which had been enlisted in Maine was put under the command of Col. Freeman of Falmouth, to be stationed "on the seaboard, in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln, as he and Gen. Preble of the same place, and Major Mason Wheaton of St. George's river, should appoint."†

There were some other circumstances, about this time, that had an encouraging influence upon the eastern people. Besides the news of the glorious affair at Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, the fall of plentiful showers changed the withering aspect of nature, and opened a prospect of good crops. The long desired arrival of corn and flour, too, administered abundantly to the necessities of the people; and intercourse between place and place was encouraged. Yet the inhabited Islands, and the smaller settlements, were frequently severe sufferers from the plunder and abuse of the enemy. Many recruits from the western counties,

* A Lermond. M. Copeland's MS.

† 2 Will. IIis. p. 428.



and some from the more eastern settlements, had enlisted and joined the army at Cambridge, among whom was William Robinson, David Kelloch, and David Brown, of the upper St. George's, with many others from the lower.*

The General Court, which, in July, was again organized according to the provisions of the charter, enacted that all appointments and commissions, which were made prior to the present session, should on the 19th of Sept. be null and of no effect. In consequence of this measure, new officers both civil and military were appointed. Those of the county of Lincoln were Wm. Lithgow of Georgetown, Aaron Hinkley of Brunswick, Thomas Rice of Wiscasset, and James McCobb of Georgetown, Judges; Jonathan Bowman of Pownalborough, Judge of Probate; and Charles Cushing of the same place, Sheriff. Mr. Fales of St. George's, who, as Fluker's agent, was supposed to have a leaning towards the side espoused by his employer, was reported to have exercised the duties of his office as a justice of the peace, after his commission had been thus annulled by the General Court. A paper designed as a test to try men's principles, probably a declaration of allegiance to the Provincial Government, or something of that kind, had been sent to Capt. McIntyre; but he declined to make any use of it. Not so Alexander Kelloch. He took the paper, and, with Capt. Gregg, collected a party, and, assaulting the house of Justice Fales, offered him the alternative of signing the paper or riding a rail. He chose neither, and remained inflexible. His wife attempted to appease the mob by means of a pailful of flip; and the sons of the justice offering to be sureties for their father's conduct, they dispersed without farther action.

Hitherto, as before remarked, this place had been destitute of any stated preaching since the death of the Rev. Mr. Rutherford. But now, 1775, the Rev. John Urquhart, who the preceding year came to this country from Scotland, was employed to preach alternately in the upper and lower towns.

As these places were unincorporated, a contract was made with the citizens of each in their individual capacity. The conditions agreed upon were, that Mr. Urquhart should have a settlement of £100, and an annual salary of £80, to be paid one half by the upper, and the other by the lower town. On behalf of the upper town, the contract was signed by Boice Cooper, David Kelloch, Robert Montgomery, Alex. Kelloch, John McIntyre, William Boggs, Samuel Creighton,

* Williamson. M. Robinson.

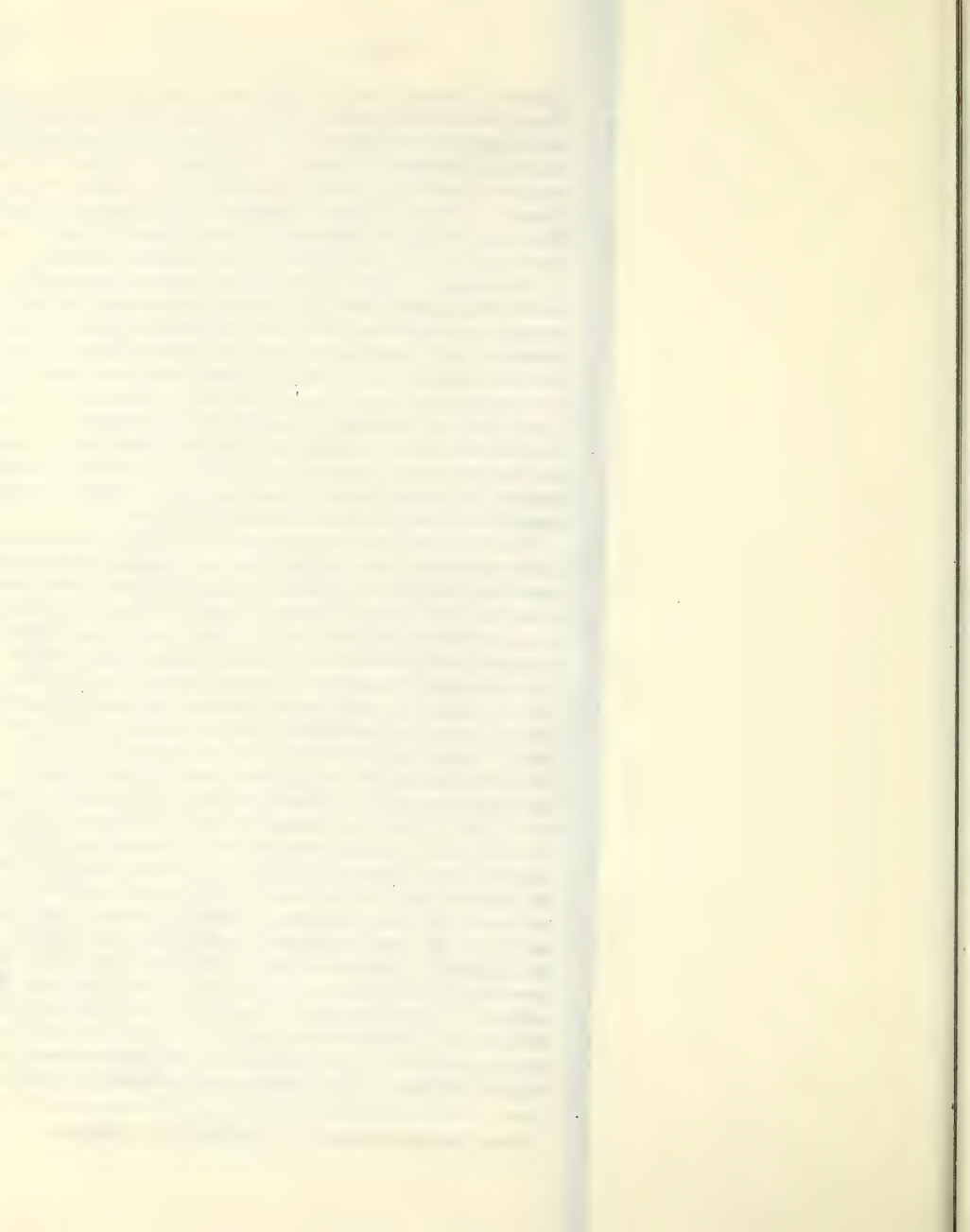


Hopestill Sumner, David Creighton, Wm. Robinson, John Spear, John Miller, James Anderson, John Kirkpatrick, Samuel Boggs, Joseph Copeland, John Watts, John Crawford, Jr., Archibald Anderson, Archibald Anderson, Jr., Thomas Starrett, John Lermond, Alex. Lermond, Daniel Rokes, Stephen Peabody, Patrick Pebbles, Reuben Hall, Samuel Counce, Ezra Sumner, Alex. Lermond, Jr. and Samuel Gregg; and they were to pay in proportion to their several abilities.*

The coming of Mr. Urquhart was peculiarly agreeable to the Scottish settlers; who had been so disappointed in their expectations, and so dissatisfied with the country, that any thing connected with their native land was doubly dear to them. Even the thistle, when by accident some stray seed had taken root among them, troublesome as it was known to be, was hailed with joy, because it had grown in Scotland. It was not therefore to be wondered at, that the same dialect, tone, and manner, to which they had listened in childhood, should awaken the most thrilling emotions and in some measure atone for the want of more substantial qualities.

The Irish and later emigrants, if not equally enthusiastic for the candidate, were rejoiced at the prospect of constant preaching; and, as his politics corresponded with their own, it was resolved to employ him. Some wished to postpone his ordination and hire him a while first; but he was urgent to be settled, and offered as one reason, that his wife, whom he left in Scotland, would then know whither to direct her letters. At what time, and under what auspices, he was ordained, is now difficult to be ascertained; as no record of it is to be found. According to tradition, the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Emerson of Georgetown, who again repeated the same discourse at the ordination of Rev. Mr. Riddel at Bristol in 1796. After the incorporation of Warren, the town, by voting him a year's salary of £40, informally adopted Mr. Urquhart as its minister, though no contract to that effect was ever entered into. At the same time it was voted "not to pay him the settlement money;" perhaps because it had been partly paid by the individual contractors. He appears to have gathered a church in each of the two towns, of which Crawford and Miller were the deacons in the upper, and McKellar and Joseph Robinson in the lower. His meetings were well attended, people coming on foot through the woods or from up and down the river in boats, the only pleasure carriages of the time. The singing was performed a line at a

* Court Records, Lincoln Co. Greenleaf's Eccl. Sketches.



time, as read by Moses Copeland, the tune set by Capt. McIntyre, and sung, not by a separate choir, but by the congregation promiscuously. Boice Cooper used to act as tithing-man to keep the boys and dogs in order; in doing which he frequently made more noise than he suppressed.*

Mr. Urquhart visited the people, catechised the children, and maintained a rigid church discipline. In the last of these duties, he was sometimes, perhaps in accordance with the times, extremely indelicate and rude. Great reverence was paid him in his parochial visits; but his person was ungainly, his manners awkward, and his conversation not very agreeable, especially to the young. But these were small matters in a minister; and as long as his character remained unquestioned, the national prejudices of the Scotch, the politics of the Irish, and the love of order in the western emigrants, conspired to palliate his defects, and to sustain him in his popularity. After the battle of Bunker Hill, a kind of politico-religious meeting was held, at which, from the text, "behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth," he preached a warm, patriotic discourse, as acceptable to one part of his hearers as distasteful to others. At length so obtrusive did his politics become, that some of his hearers in the lower town began to absent themselves from church. Observing this, he called upon Malcolm and McCarter, and inquired why they "dinna come to meeting?" "Oh," said they, "we dinna like yer doctrine." "And pray, what fault do you find with my doctrine?" "Oh, ye're all for war and bloodshed, war and bloodshed." "Ah well," said he, come to my meeting, and I'll preach such doctrine as will suit ye." This apparent readiness to sacrifice principle to popularity, had no tendency to raise him in their estimation; but, sustained by the majority, his influence for the present remained unimpaired.†

How matters were managed on this river in the absence of legal authority, during the interval between that of the Royal government and the resumption of that of the Province in its own name, may be judged of by the following extracts. "At a town meeting of the Inhabitants of a place called St. George's, held at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Michael Packard on Tuesday, June the 6th, 1775. Chose Mr. Mason Wheaton, moderator, and Mr. John Shibles, clerk. Chose also as a committee of correspondence, Mason Wheaton, Haunce Robinson, George Young, William Watson, Samuel

* Town Records. Rev. J. Huse. T. Kirkpatrick. D. Dicke, &c.

† N. Libbey. D. Dicke. T. Kirkpatrick, &c.

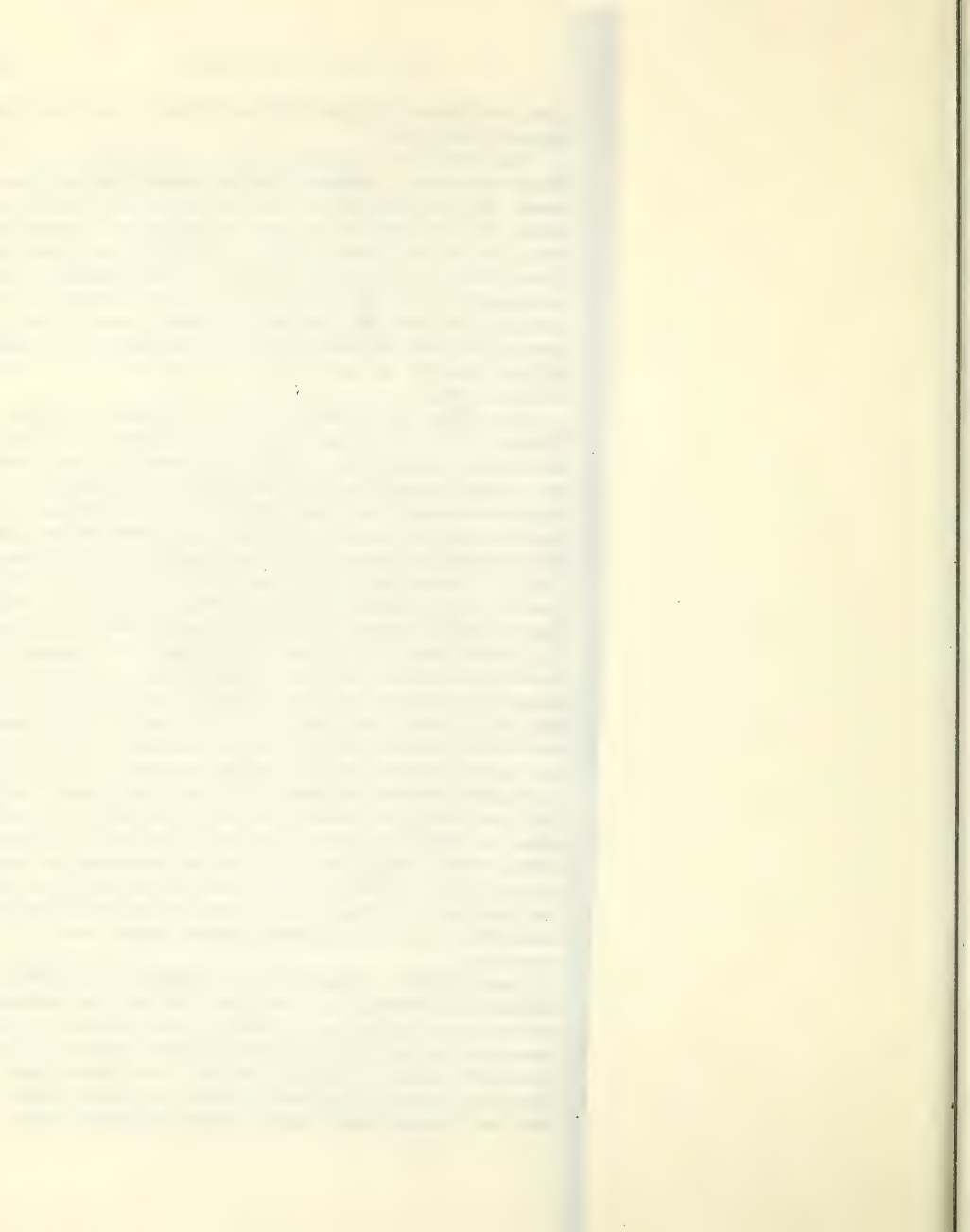


Creighton, Moses Robinson, Thomas Starrett, Jonathan Nutting and Elisha Snow."

"June 10. The committee met and chose Capt. Jonathan Nutting chairman. Ordered, that the money collected as a county tax, be laid out in powder, lead, and other warlike stores. Ordered, that the powder be divided on Wednesday, 14th June, at the house of Capt. J. Nutting, and that Mr. Mason Wheaton be appointed to write to the Provincial Congress, and for Mr. Tho. Starrett to receive the drum and colors. Ordered also, that Mr. Dunbar Henderson receive 3lbs. of powder, Mr. Geo. McCobb 1½lbs. and Mr. Benjamin Burton 1½lbs. of powder for alarming the inhabitants in Case there should be need.

"June 13th, the committee met at the house of Capt. J. Nutting. Ord'd, that Capt. Atwood sail for the port of Salem and to make report to the committee according to his agreement with them, and that this committee oblige themselves to repay what money they shall receive of John Shibles, (who was the collector of the county tax) when it shall be demanded of him by the county, and that Capt. Haunce Robinson, Capt. J. Nutting and Mr. Moses Robinson, receive 11lbs. powder, each, Mr. Geo. Young, 10½lbs., Capt. Thomas Starrett, 14lbs., Mr. Samuel Creighton, 14lbs., Mr. Wm. *** 7lbs., Mr. Elisha Snow, 7lbs., Capt. M. Wheaton * * * powder, for the defence of the inhabitants. Ord'd, that any person wanting to hire marsh or meadow belonging to the heirs of the late Brig. Waldo, apply to Capt. M. Wheaton for the same and for him to return the hire to the committee. Ord'd, that any vessel coming into the harbor supposed to be of the Tory party, that one or more of the committee take a sufficient party and go on board such vessel and enquire into the affair, and that any person that shall disobey his officer's orders, or shall make parties against the committee or their orders, shall be deemed as Torys, and that no mobs or parties joyn to go on board any vessel or vessels within our boundaries, or do any unlawful action, without leave of the committee.

"June 22, 1775. Copy of a Letter Sent by this Com'tee to Capt. Jona. Nutting at Campden. Sir, we are Informed that your vessel is a going to Halifax, which creates a great uneasiness and as the greatest Part of the Com'tee are met we thought proper to acquaint you of it and Desire you to Come and do something about it, before the vessel goes, for fear your Interest should suffer Damage and your Name be



returned to * * Congress. Per order, J. Shibbles, clerk." To this, one of the parties concerned, wrote back, "we assure you that we have not broke over one of the Congress Resolves in any thing. Sir, the Committee are to meet for Campden next Monday and if they have any objection I am willing to comply with it," &c.

"From the Com'tee of St. George's to the Com'tee of Salem. Gent'n. Capt. Atwood loaded with Cordwood from this place, Bound for Boston as we suspect, we thought proper to stop, and brought said Capt. under obligation to put into the Port of Salem and get directions from you, and pray you to send us a letter back by the said Capt. Atwood of your proceedings, &c. St. George's, June 3, 1775."

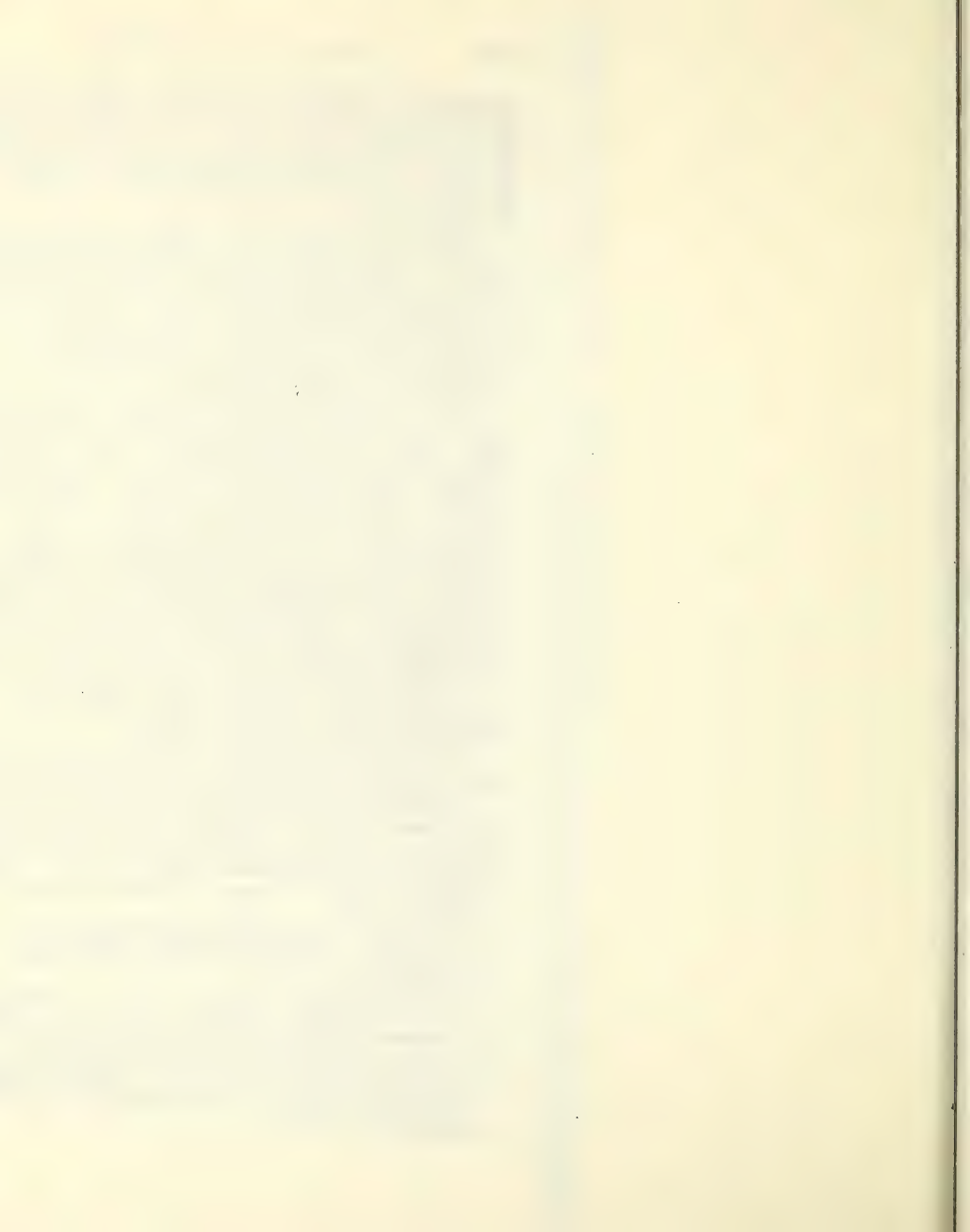
"At a meeting Heald at the House of Micah Packard, Munday ye 10 of July, 1775. * that Mr. Elisha Snow, chearman. Voated that Mason Wheaton be accountable for what Reents is Due for Mr. Flukers and the heirs of the leat Brig. Waldo's Farm which he now enjoys. Voated that Capt. McIntyer is not *adspcted* as a 'Tory. Voated that Mr Orquarts leater be recorded and sent to the Congress. Voated that Capt. Saml. Graags going to Penobscot With a number of men and Bringing away Some arms and Ammunition from Fort Pownal, for which they gave their Receipt for the Seame to Col. Goldthwait, for which the Committee of St. Georges *Condescend* to. J. Shibbles, clerk."

"St. Georges, July 3, 1775. For Expences To conduct the prisoner taken at Machias which dined at the house of Mr. M. Packard. Old Tenor £4 10s.

"At a meeting Heald at the House of Mr M. Packard on Mounday July ye 17, 1775. Chose Wm. Watson Chearman — voted that No answer be returned to Mr Winslows Lenton from Long Island, dated July 16, '75, to the Com'tee of St. Georges, — that Capt. M. Wheaton, Mr. Saml. Creighton, and Mr Moses Robinson go as a Com'tee and * * Com'tee of Campden to go and inquire * affairs of Long Island and make report, &c.

"July 18. Voated by the whole Meajority that Capt Dennis Fogearly be a Committee-man in the place of Capt. J. Nutting Now absent.

"To Capt. Wm. Pendleton. July 17, 1775. Sir, &c. We cannot think proper for you to Contrack any Traid which we sopose is for the Kings Troops, which you No by the Congress orders is Contrey to our oblegation, which we are determined to adhear to. Per orders of the Com'tee. J. Shibbles, Clerk,



"At a meeting Heald at the House of Mr M. Packard on Mon. Aug. 28, 1775, chose M. Wheaton chearman. voted that Adam Teal, belonging to Georges Islands, by order of the Com'tee shall receive Ten Stripes Weal Lead on at a post prepared for the same, for a crime which said Teal is found Guilty of, * * stealing of a piece of Tow Cloth from Arch'd Gamble on the 25th day of July, 1775. Which Punishment was executed on said offender the said day and at said place.

"At a Meeting Heald at the House of Capt. Wheaton on Tuesday Sept. 19, chose Mr E. Snow, Chearman. 2d. permitted Capt. Sam. Hathorn in sloop Sally to sail to Ipswich. 3d. permitted Capt. Wheaton's schooner to sail to Portsmouth. 4th. permitted Capt. James Watson to sail to Ipswich. 5th and 6th. that Capt. Wm. Hutchings' sloop and Capt. Philip's schooner remain in custody till farther orders. 7th. that Capt. Gragg bring Linneken to Justeas on Friday next. 9th. that Lieut. Benj. Burton take Capt. Philips' schooner to go a fishing and for said Burton to return the fourth part of his earnings to the Com'tee or to said owner. 10th. that Capt. Gragg send the party of men that was to be stationed at Wessowesgeeg to Tennas Harbor to Duble the guard there. J. Shibles, Clerk."*

By a later entry, it seems that the schooner committed to Burton was lost; and the same committee, in 1777, paid the owners £37 10s. lawful money, as indemnity. The multifarious duties performed by this anomalous committee, though sufficiently incongruous, were not more so than is usual in the time of a revolution, when the people, having taken into their own hands, must of necessity exercise, all the powers of government.

* This record, (slightly injured, where blanks occur, by mice,) was preserved among the papers of Wm. Watson by his daughter, Mary, till her decease, and is now in the possession of Mr. A. Brown. From the difference in orthography and penmanship, it is probable that the former part of this record was revised and copied, and the remainder, from July, made up extempore.



CHAPTER IX.

INCORPORATION OF WARREN IN 1776, WITH OTHER TRANSACTIONS TO 1780.

1776. One of the first measures adopted in 1776, was the reorganization of the militia. That of each county in Maine, was placed under the command of a Brigadier General. Charles Cushing of Pownalborough was appointed to that office for the county of Lincoln. The regiment which included St. George's, extended to Newcastle. It had been recently under the command of Col. Cargill, but how long he retained his office is uncertain.* The regimental officers in commission during this war, were, as near as can be ascertained, Col. Farnsworth of Waldoborough, Major, afterwards Colonel, Mason Wheaton of Thomaston, and Major Hanse Robinson of St. George's, now Cushing. The two last had previously commanded companies. The first company officers in the upper town under the new government, spontaneously elected by the people in 1775, were, Thomas Starrett, Captain; Hatevil Libbey, Lieutenant; and Alexander Kelloch, Ensign; the last of whom was the first in the place to display the stars and stripes of the national flag. Besides the officers, the company then consisted of thirty-four privates. Under the auspices of Capt. Starrett, who possessed as much moderation as firmness, the military affairs of the place, were, during the war, conducted to the general satisfaction. Massachusetts was, this year, called upon by Congress for a levy of 5,000 men; yet so exposed were the eastern settlements, that none were taken from the County of Lincoln, and but thirty-nine from Cumberland. The wages paid at this time to a private soldier, were £3 per month; but, in consequence of recent emissions of paper money, this was probably worth less than its nominal value.†

The Declaration of Independence, which passed on the 4th of July of this year, was printed and sent to all the ministers of the Gospel in the State, to be publicly read by them on the first Lord's day after its reception, and to be recorded by the town clerks in their respective town books. His part of the service, we may readily imagine, was performed with

* We find him in 1779 at the head of a party employed in demolishing and leveling Fort Pownal. — Wil. His.

† 2 Will. His. p. 445, 446. A. Kelloch, 1st. R. Hall, 1st.



alacrity by Mr. Urquhart, and it must have been an occasion of great interest and deep emotion to his audience.

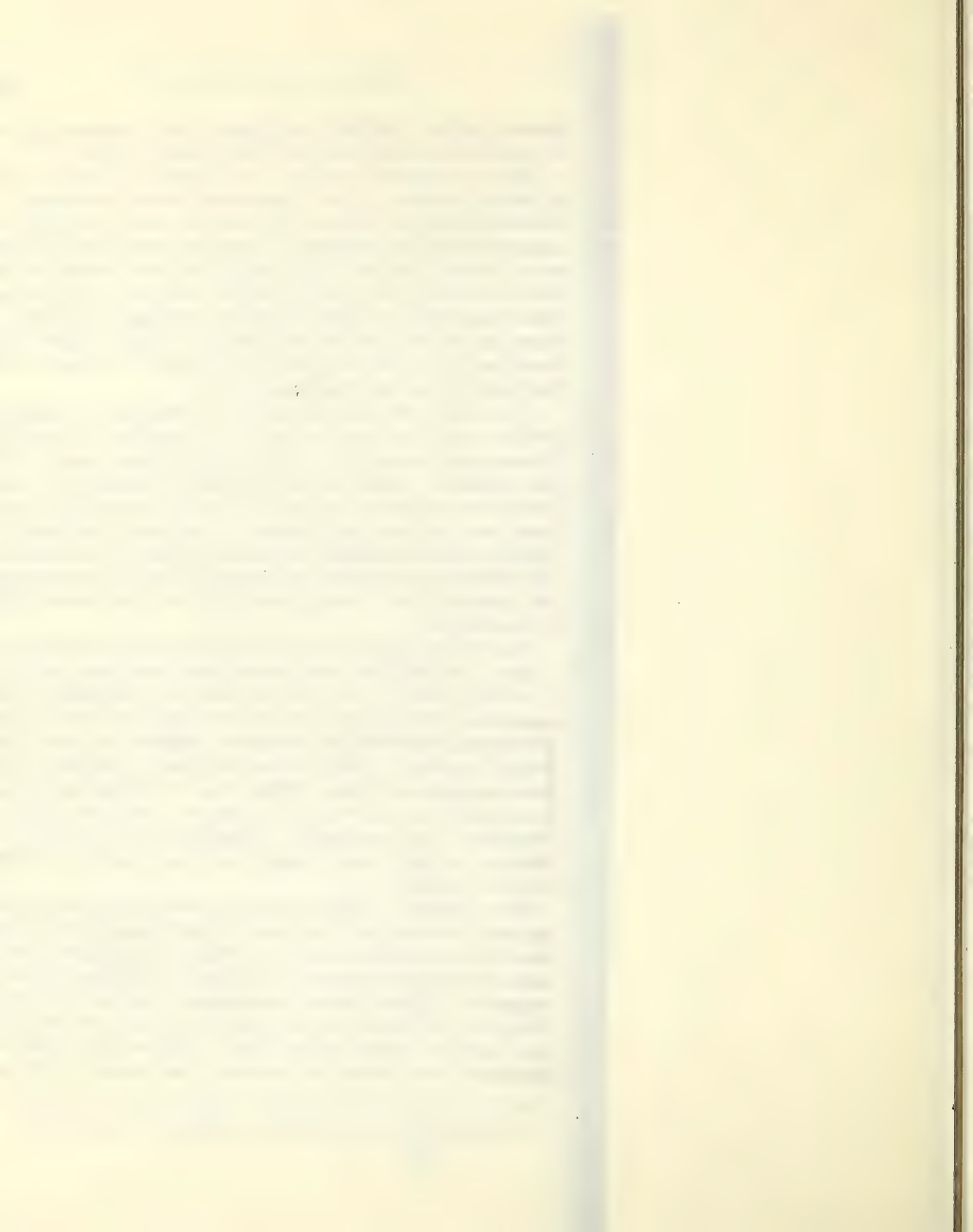
After this decisive measure, the friends of freedom took a bolder position; their opponents were denounced as traitors and foes to their country, all lukewarm persons were suspected, and the property of notorious tories was considered as lawful plunder. The whig and tory principles also ran high among the eastern Indians; but the whigs among them being much the most numerous, the tories remained at home as neutrals, whilst the whigs, as agreed upon by a treaty made this year at Watertown, formed themselves into bands and joined the American army.

The country was now involved in a serious and expensive conflict, with no prospect of an immediate termination. Business was interrupted; and the government found it difficult to provide means for paying and subsisting its troops. Besides the ordinary recourse to taxation, requisitions were, from time to time, made upon the counties and towns for various articles of clothing according to their several abilities. Of 5,000 blankets which the State called for in the autumn, the quota to York county was 212; to Cumberland, 123; to Lincoln, 89.

Two hundred men, for the defence of the coast between Camden and Machias, were raised this year; one company of which, under Capt. Jacob Ludwig of Waldoboro', was recruited in this vicinity. Of this company, the present town of Warren furnished the following officers and men, viz: Joseph Copeland, Lieut.; Samuel Counce, Sergeant; and James Anderson, William Dicke, Andrew Malcolm, Francis Young, and Joseph Peabody, privates. On the third of November, they marched to Megunticook, embarked for Machias, did duty there through the winter, and were absent about six months.*

The difficulty in raising the minister's salary and assessing taxes, together with the desire of participating with other towns in the measures of the revolution, induced the inhabitants of the upper town on St. George's to petition to be incorporated. Their petition was granted; and on the 7th of November, 1776, the said plantation was incorporated into a town, and, in honor of Dr. Joseph Warren, who had the preceding year fallen so gloriously on Bunker Hill, was

* S. Peabody. Col. J. Ludwig. D. Dicke. Counce's Jour.



named WARREN. It included its present limits, together with all that part of the present town of Thomaston lying above Mill River. Messrs. Porterfield, Shibles, and others, being dissatisfied with the minister of Warren, or otherwise indisposed to be connected with it, immediately joined with the inhabitants of the adjacent territory in petitioning for the incorporation of another town, which was granted the 20th of March following, and a gore of about 6,000 acres of land between Oyster and Mill Rivers, taken from Warren and annexed to the new town.* This was named THOMASTON, in honor of Major Gen. John Thomas, of the Massachusetts line, who died the preceding year at Chamblee. As the Watsons preferred to continue their connexion with the town of Warren, the point occupied by them, was, for the present, retained within the limits of that town. Thomaston, then containing South Thomaston and Rockland, gradually increased in wealth and population till the census of 1790, when its inhabitants amounted to 801. Its growth was much more rapid, after Gen. Knox made it the place of his residence in 1794; but the history of this town is worthy of a separate volume, and will not be pursued here farther than its connexion with that of Warren may render necessary.†

As there were no representatives from this part of the country in the General Court, it was necessary, in order to obtain acts of incorporation, to dispatch special agents for the purpose to Boston. The petition from Warren was committed to Capt. Gregg. His account of services in getting the incorporation act passed, was subsequently presented to the town, and seems to have given some dissatisfaction, as on two different occasions a committee was appointed to examine it; and, as late as 1784, the town voted to pay him "£3 out of the town money."

The petition from Thomaston seems to have been entrusted to Benjamin Burton; or if not, there must have been a petition for another town on the river, about the same time. For we find, in his memorandum book, an account of expenses in getting the town of St. George's incorporated; from which it appears that he set off on horseback on the 26th of November, and crossed Winnesimmet ferry into Boston on the first of December, thus making a journey in six days which is now

* Mr. Shibles, however, did not live to see the measure completed, his death occurring Feb. 7, 1777.

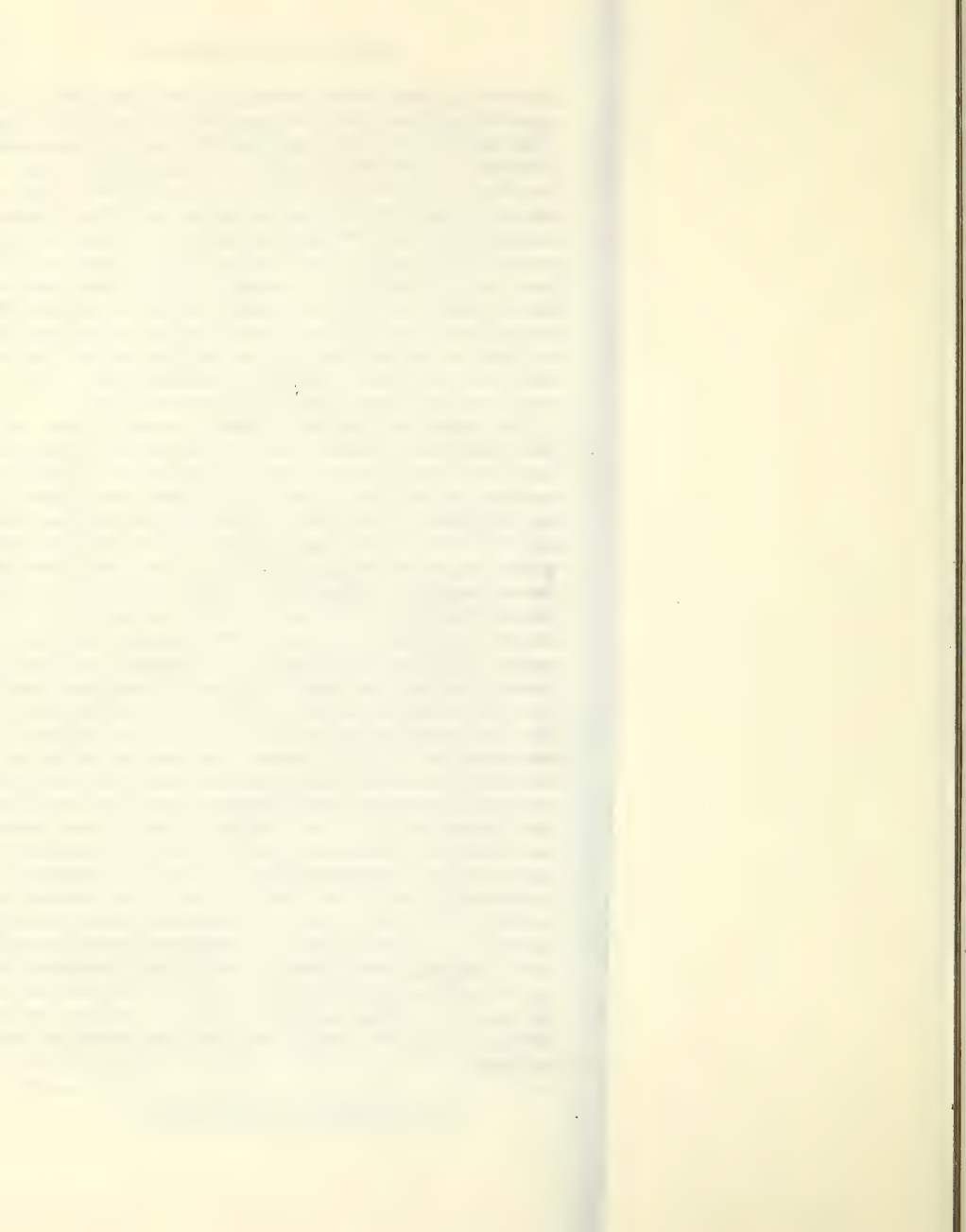
† Acts of incorporation, &c.



performed in about twelve hours. At that time, there were eight ferries between this river and Boston, the first being at Waterman's in Waldborough, and the last at Winnesimmet in Chelsea. The whole expenses of himself and horse till his arrival in Boston, were £1 7s. 5d. = \$4,56. This was certainly a moderate sum, and shows the high value of money compared with other articles at that time. From six pence to one shilling was paid for a meal of victuals, and from four pence to eight pence for crossing a ferry, being about one third of what is charged at present. Allowing for the difference in the value of money, the expense in getting from here to Boston, at that day, was not less than \$13 or \$14, besides a week's labor of a man and horse amounting to at least as much more, making the whole little short of \$30.*

The prompt and versatile Burton seems to have undertaken this journey almost at the moment of closing his summer's work in the present town of Union, where he had been employed as architect in erecting the first dwellinghouse of any importance in that place. This business he had taken up of his own accord, commencing the use of tools when quite a boy, in the construction of a violin—an instrument that so completely fascinated his youthful mind, that he immediately set about, and succeeded in making one. From this, he proceeded to greater undertakings; eventually became a skilful house, mill, and ship carpenter; and was, the present year, together with Benjamin Packard, employed by Dr. John Taylor in building a mill, house, and other structures. The first attempt to settle the town of Union, was made in the autumn of 1772, by James Malcolm, Archibald Anderson, (2d,) James Anderson, and John Crawford. They were young men belonging to St. George's, mostly natives of Scotland brought over in their infancy, who, in their hunting excursions, had become acquainted with the advantageous localities about Seven-tree Pond. With the consent of Mr. Fluker, who agreed to sell them the land for \$2 an acre, they selected their favorite lots, and determined to commence a settlement. Malcolm and A. Anderson chose the place about Vaughan's mills; while Crawford and J. Anderson took up the neck between the upper part of Seven-tree Pond and the main river. They spent the greater part of that and the following winter, in clearing the land and getting out staves and lumber. On the 13th of May, 1774, they got their lots

* Town Records. Burton's Ledger, &c.



surveyed, preparatory to farther improvements. No crops were raised by them, the method of raising grain upon burnt ground being ill understood here, till subsequently taught and practised by Dr. Taylor. In July following, their plans were disconcerted by the arrival of the gentleman last mentioned, who had purchased the whole township, and came with John and Phineas Butler, two young men of Lunenburg, the place of his residence, to commence a settlement. They disembarked at Miller's landing, and, having purchased a ferry-boat of Capt. McIntyre to transport their stores and baggage, procured teams and hauled it across from Boggs's landing to the river above Starrett's bridge, where they again embarked and proceeded to the place of destination. Some altercation took place between Taylor and the young men whom he found encamped there, and who were unwilling to relinquish their possessions. Taylor offered to allow them to retain their clearings, but refused to give up the water privileges; and they, disappointed in their principal aim, and finding themselves without remedy, abandoned the whole. The place had been named by them, and was long after called, Stirlingtown. Taylor went back that fall, and the next spring, in consequence perhaps of this purchase, was chosen a member of the Council for the eastern, or Sagadahoc province. The Butlers remaining, continued their labors this and the following summer, hiring out during the winter in Thomaston. Taylor returned in the autumn of 1775, and entering into an agreement with Mr. Packard, induced him to remove to his new township. Packard erected a house on the western side of the pond, and with the two Butlers spent the following winter in getting out timber for the buildings to be erected in the spring. The next summer he and Burton were employed in constructing a grist-mill and dwelling-house for Taylor, as before mentioned. Thus commenced the settlement around this beautiful sheet of water, which took its name from the seven trees that waved over the island in its bosom. This island was at that time, and for many years afterwards, tenanted by a pair of wild geese, who reared their annual broods around the ancient Indian tomb, that for want of sufficient depth of soil, was raised with stones and earth several feet above the surface. These stones were sacrilegiously removed to form the hearth and jambs of Taylor's chimney; the geese were driven from their old domain by the vandal hand of sport; fields of waving grain succeeded to the forests removed by the axe and flames; the settlement increased, slowly at first, but more rapidly after

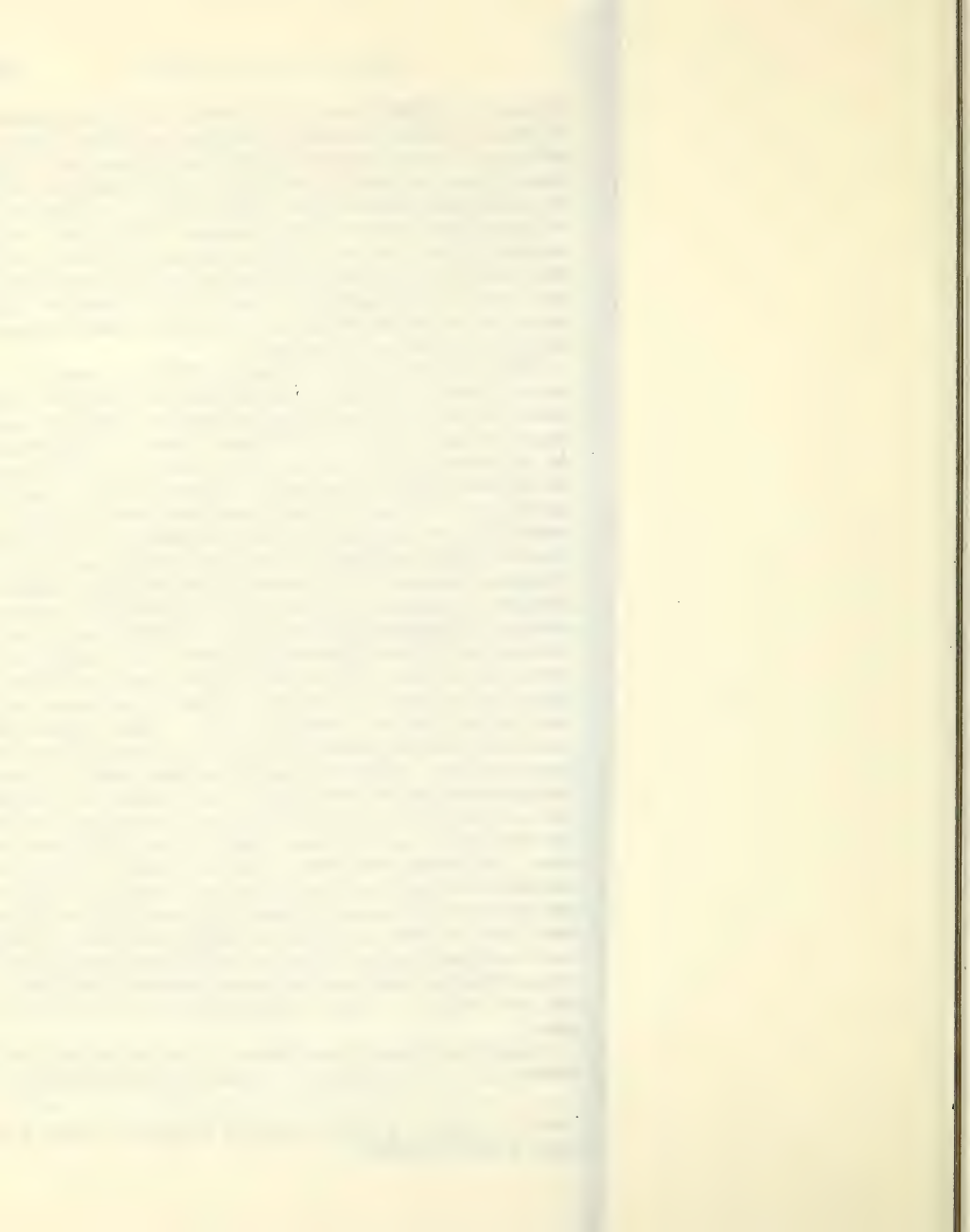


the war, till in 1786 it was incorporated by its present name of Union. It then contained 17 families, and about 150 inhabitants. Coming from an agricultural region, and being remote from salt-water privileges, the inhabitants of this town devoted themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of the soil, and became thrifty farmers. They gave early attention to fruit trees, most of them having extensive orchards; a matter rather neglected, or thought incompatible with the climate, in the plantations below. But the history of this town is in the able hands of one of her own sons, and must not be farther encroached on here.*

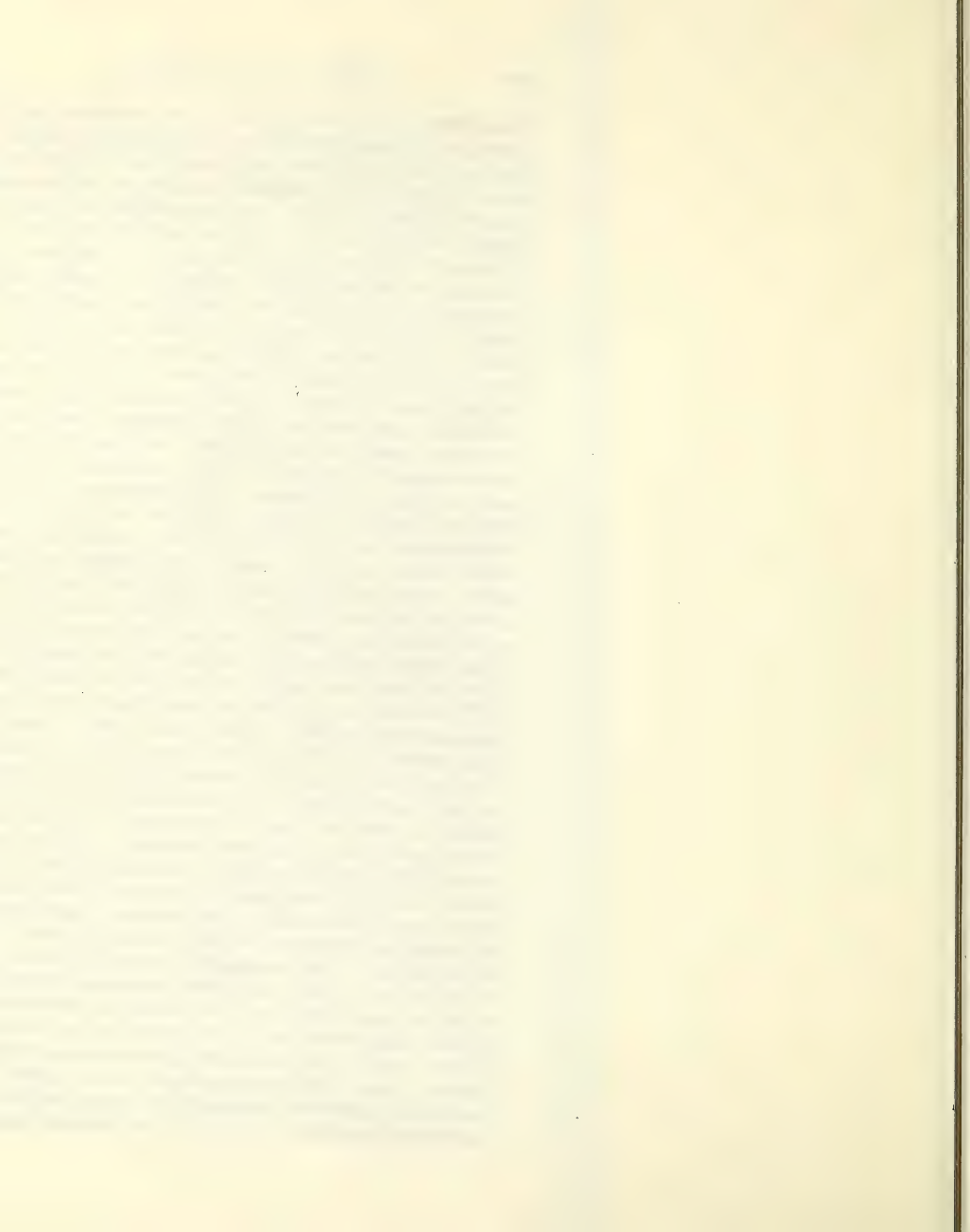
1777. On the 10th of March, 1777, by virtue of a warrant from Waterman Thomas, Esq. of Waldoboro', the town of Warren held its first annual meeting at the meeting-house, and made choice of William Watson for Moderator. At this meeting, the following town officers were chosen, viz. William Boggs, town clerk; William Watson, Hatevil Libbey, and Thomas Starrett, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Hall and Joseph Copeland, constables; Patrick Pebbles, Wm Boggs, and Stephen Peabody, committee of safety; Alexander Lermond, town treasurer; Capt. McIntyre, Samuel Creighton, Alexander Lermond, Jr. and Robert Montgomery, surveyors of highways; Boice Cooper and John Spear, fence viewers; and William Robinson, hogreeve. At a subsequent meeting on the 19th of April, they made choice of Hatevil Libbey as a delegate to attend a county convention, and voted to pay him ten shillings a day. Thus began the records of the town, which are preserved unbroken, down to the present time. Some of the earlier portions, however, have the legal defect of not being signed by the clerks who made them; as, till 1784, they were kept on loose sheets, and at that time copied into the town book by the clerk then in office. Mr. Boggs was town clerk two years. The office was then filled one year by Alexander Lermond; and he was succeeded by his son, Alexander, 2d, who held the office from 1780 to 1817, a period of thirty-seven years. The last, who copied the loose sheets as before mentioned, wrote a fair and legible hand, and his records compare most favorably with those of many neighboring towns of the same period.

A committee of safety, so efficient in the earlier stages of the revolution, was at this time deemed a necessary organ in

* Col. B. Burton. D. Dicke. Rev. J. L. Sibley, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College.



every town. Its primary object was to correspond with other towns, and to concert measures for the public defence. Mr. Peabody, who this year was chosen one of its members, came originally from Middleton, Mass., in 1767, and commenced working at his trade as a blacksmith near Owl's Head. Settling on a lot of land without any title, as was customary in those times, he had raised or purchased a yoke of oxen, and began to form hopes of overcoming the disadvantages of poverty, and providing for a numerous and rising family in part by farming. But Mr. Fales, agent of the Waldo heirs, and Mr. Wheaton, commenced actions against him, the one for trespass, the other for debt; and when at the beginning of winter he was returning from Lermond's mills with some meal and potatoes which he had obtained for his winter stores, he was met near Mill River by the sheriff, who attached his oxen and left him to transport his provisions as he might. His potatoes were frozen and lost, the oxen kept at charges till spring, when they were sold to pay for their keeping and the cost of court. Discouraged and disheartened, he soon after moved to the neighborhood of Oyster River, where he resumed his occupation; and after a few years and the loss of his wife, who died about 1774, went on to the Scot farm. Having married the widow of Mr. Scot, whose second husband, Dr. Locke, was now dead, he resumed his trade there, and carried on the farm till the present year, 1777, when he removed to the place since owned by his son Stephen Peabody, 2d. At the latter place, a saw-mill had been erected in 1774 by Col. Starrett, John Lermond, and Abraham Locke, son of the doctor. The last of these having a claim upon the Scot farm, an arrangement was made by which he sold that farm to Sampson, of Waldoboro', and Peabody took the saw-mill and possessory claim to a valuable tract of the surrounding land. Constructing, in the course of two days, a slight habitation, with no other frame than posts of spruce poles connected by plank instead of plates and beams, he moved his family and lived in it many years. The best of the lumber to the eastward of the mill having been cut away, the remainder was felled, burnt, and the logs hauled up in two large piles near the house for firewood, and the ground sown with rye, which, producing a bountiful crop, relieved their present want, and gave encouragement for the future. Some years afterwards, he was followed hither by two brothers, Samuel, who settled in Union, and Daniel, who succeeded Capt. John Wyllie on the present Haskel farm.



From these three, are descended all the Peabodys of this and the neighboring towns.

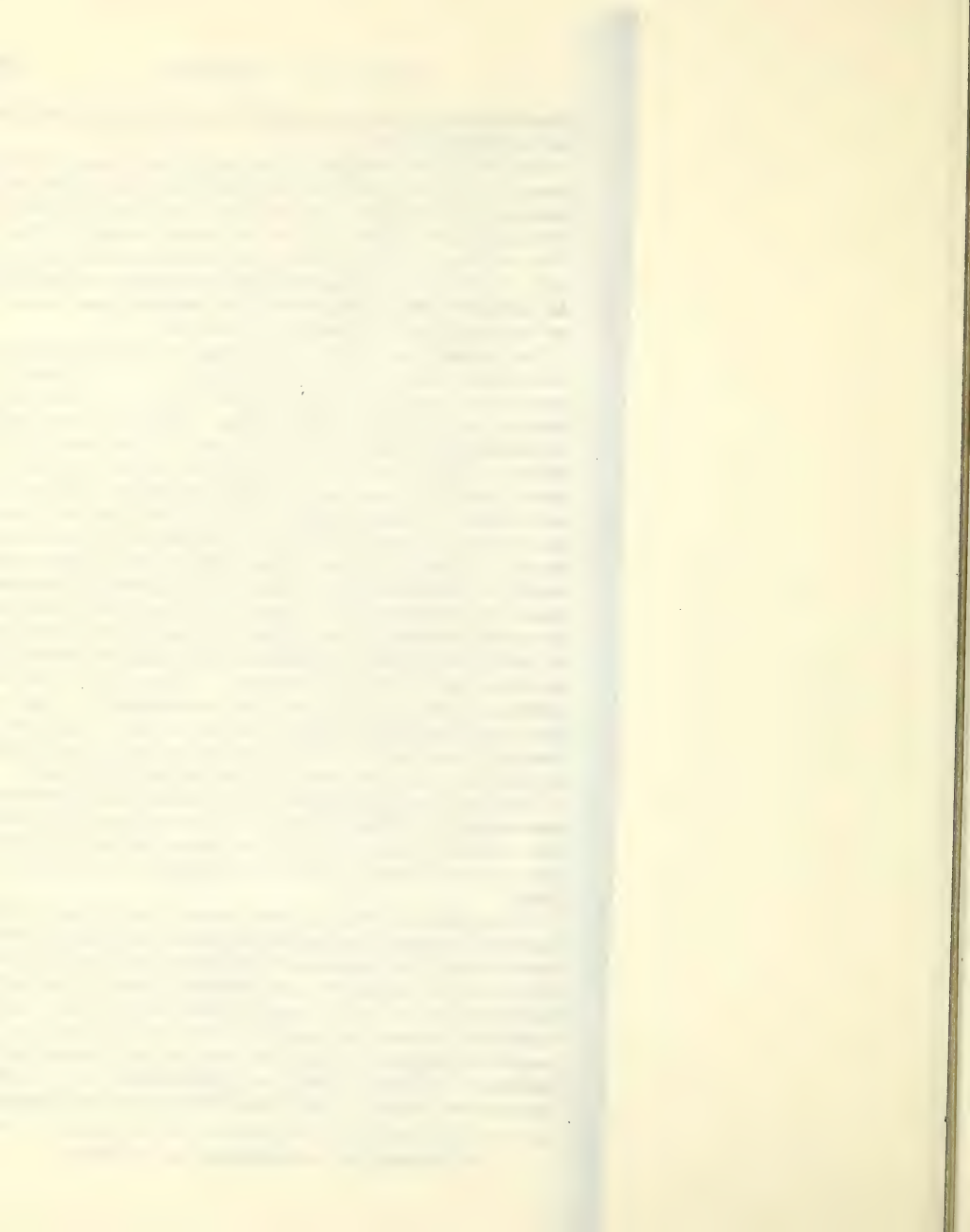
Soon after the building of this mill, John Lermond, who seems to have had quite a fancy for these structures, took possession of the burnt land, removed his family thither in 1775, and built a saw-mill on the main branch of Oyster River at the great falls, a mile or so below Packard's present mill. He was attracted there by the advantages afforded by the meadows for raising cattle, and entered upon farming and lumbering with his usual laborious zeal.*

The Haskel farm was at this time occupied by Thomas Calderwood, who came from Long Island. It was afterwards successively owned by a Mr. Houston, who returned to Damariscotta, and by Capt. John Wyllie. The last named, also of Damariscotta, had recently married in this town, and in this year, 1777, or the preceding, was, together with the vessel in which he was coasting to Boston, taken by the British and carried to Long Island. After being detained there nearly a year, he was assisted by the steward in whose service he was, to escape to New York, where, after living some weeks in a Dutch family, he found an opportunity to return home. A few years after, he went on to the Haskel farm and afterwards removed to the Giffen lot, where he spent the rest of his life, having built the house still standing and owned by his son-in-law, Capt. R. Robinson. Two years after the period we are treating of, he commanded a sloop in the expedition against Biguyduce, for a long time was an energetic master of a coasting vessel, sustained many town offices, and once represented the town in the Legislature.

The Scot farm being now in the hands of Mr. Sampson, was tenanted by Philip Sechrist, a German from Waldoboro', who introduced saur kraut to the town, and, after residing there several years, settled the farm now occupied by T. Jones.

To complete the State quota of troops, the General Court provided, this year, clothing for the recruits, and offered additional bounty; the ministers of the Gospel read the legislative address to their respective congregations; and it was made highly penal either to discourage enlistments into the Continental army or navy, to depreciate the bills of credit, or to weaken the supports given by the people to the National Independence. In short, if there were good reason even to suspect any one inimical to the United States, he might be arrest-

* S. Peabody, 2d. John Starrett. H. M. Watts.



ed on a justice's warrant, and banished to the enemy, unless he would take the oath of allegiance; and his return incurred a forfeiture of his life. Under this authority, the oath of allegiance was tendered to several of the Scottish settlers of Warren, most of whom readily subscribed to it, and two, who refused, being arrested by Reuben Hall with a file of men, were discharged on giving their word of honor to undertake nothing against either party.*

The exposed situation of the eastern coast, offering many temptations to the unscrupulous or disaffected, to engage in illicit traffic, and exposing others to the depredations of hostile vessels, the militia were frequently called out; and a force, enlisted for the purpose, was regularly employed for guarding and protecting the coast. In the latter service, a company was again raised by Jacob Ludwig, Capt.; William Farnsworth and Jacob Winchenbach, Lieutenants; Jonathan Nevers, Ensign; Caleb Howard and Godfrey Bornheimer, Sergeants; Peter Hilt and Andrew Knowlton, Corporals; with 18 privates, who went down to Machias in the spring, and with some difficulty returned by water at Christmas. A similar company was raised for a shorter service on the Penobscot, commanded by Nathaniel Pales, Captain, Thomas Robbins, 1st Lieutenant, Samuel Boggs and John Black, 2d Lieutenants, and consisting of 67 privates and 8 non-commissioned officers, mostly belonging to Thomaston, St. George's, and the shores and islands of Penobscot Bay. Besides Lieutenant Boggs, several privates, in one or the other of these companies, were from Warren.†

Yet the coast was, this season, so infested by British ships of war, as to interrupt the supply of provisions, which on this river rose to an extravagant price. Moses Copeland, in a manuscript sketch, says he gave five dollars for two bushels of grain. Mr. Counce's family were without bread or potatoes for nearly forty days, subsisting mostly on fish; and for one bushel of corn, which he obtained in the lower town, he agreed to give four days' work in haying time. John Lermond, had this year a large field of rye at the Burnt Land, which ripened earlier than usual. This he threshed out upon a flat, smooth, ledge of rock, for want of a better threshing floor, and sold it all by the peck, and half-bushel, to relieve the famishing population.‡

* 2 Will. Hist. p. 457. T. Kirkpatrick.

† Pay Rolls in Sec. office, Boston.

‡ Copeland's MS. R. B. Copeland, Esq.



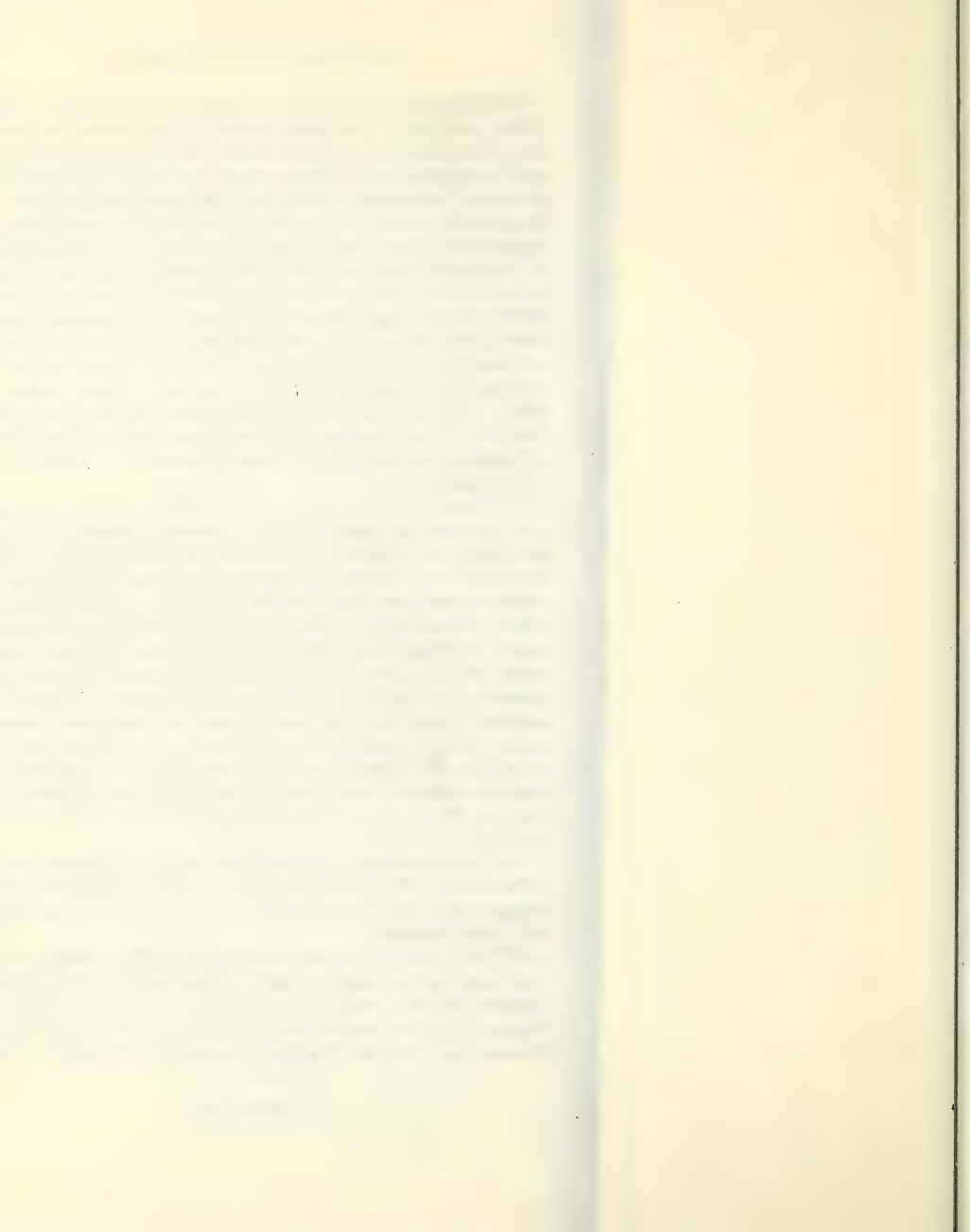
Other places were alike, or even more, destitute. Noah Miller, who at the commencement of the revolution resided as a land surveyor at Coveket, N. S., and, on account of his whig principles and refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the royal government, was obliged to leave that province with his family, which he effected with difficulty, and, with Mr. Knights and some others, had settled at a place called Canaan in the present town of Lincolnville, found himself cut off from all resources except those the woods and waters afforded. Having long subsisted upon flesh and fish alone, and having previously sold many of her best articles of clothing, his wife reluctantly consented to part with her silver shoe-buckles, the precious gift of a distant friend; and with these, which cost \$5, in Philadelphia, the husband made his way on foot to Owl's Head, and was glad there to obtain for them three pecks of Indian corn, which, after being ground, he carried home on his back.*

Miller was not the only one of the Nova Scotia refugees who stopped in this vicinity. Besides Atwood Fales and D. Jenks, who settled in Thomaston, John Paskiel, also of Coveket, was, for his attachment to the cause of freedom, and refusal to take the oath, confined in prison on Prince Edward's Island; from which, with the aid of three companions, he made his escape, and, seizing the first canoe he came across, made his way from point to point round the whole peninsula, subsisting on such food as he could venture to beg at the scattered houses on the coast; and so proceeded westward till he arrived at Ash Point in Thomaston. There, he hired out with a Mr. Heard for a few years, then went into the service as boatman under Gen. Wadsworth, and afterwards settled in Warren, on the farm still owned by his son, John M. Paskiel.

But the surrender of Burgoyne, which happened on the 17th of Oct. 1777, suddenly broke through the gloom which hung over the land, and diffused in its place the light of joy and encouragement.

1778. At the annual meeting in 1778, which was this year held on the eastern side of the river at the house of Thomas Starrett, most of the former officers were re-elected. Hopestill Sumner was chosen constable; John Watts, Samuel Counce, and Nathan Buckland, committee of safety; Robert

* J. Miller, Esq.

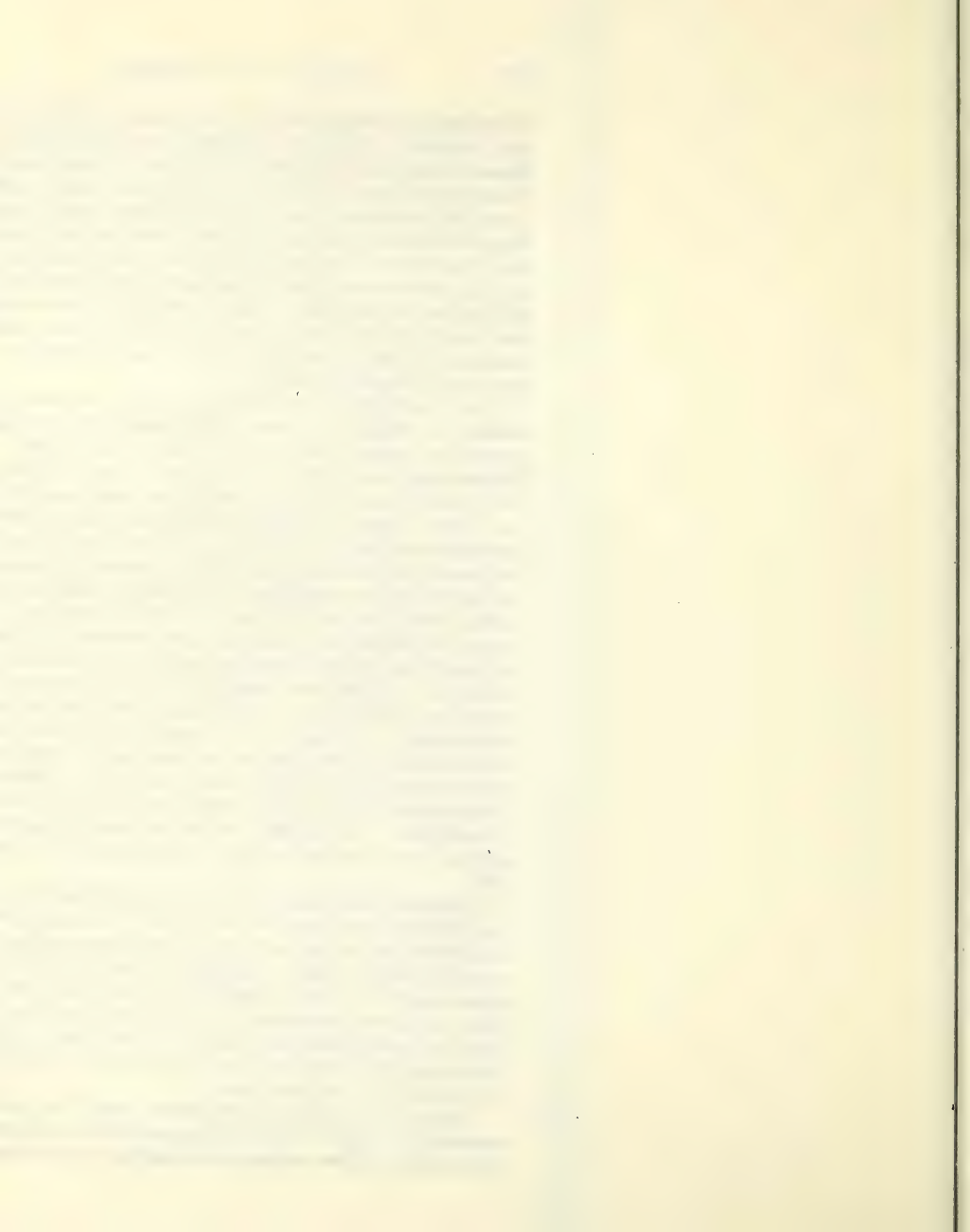


Montgomery, fence viewer, in the room of Boice Cooper, who, together with Moses Copeland and John Dicke, were chosen surveyors of highways; and Daniel Rokes, hog-reave. Rokes came from Milton about 1764, being then thirty-five years old, and, after hiring out a year or two with Oliver Robbins of Mill River, and then with Dr. Locke, married the daughter of the latter. He then resided near Oyster River, a part of the time near where George Lermond now lives, and a part of the time on the Giffen lot, cultivating the land on shares, and working out for other people. He, this year, took John Lermond's relinquished farm, No. 4, and carried it on for the seven succeeding years.

But in addition to the officers of the preceding year, a number of others were now added, which throw some light upon the advancement the settlement had made. Wm. Watson was chosen sealer of leather; David Kelloch, culler of staves; Hatevil Libbey, surveyor of boards and shingles; and Wm. Boggs, Joseph Copeland, and John Crawford, a committee to regulate the fishery. From this it would seem that some progress had been made in tanning; but as staves and not hoops are mentioned, it is probable that the manufacture of casks was as yet small. The fishery had been a subject of importance from the first settlement of the river, as, in addition to shad and alewives, there was then a fine run of salmon. These were caught in seines in various places in the river, particularly at McLean's Point; but the alewives were taken in dip-nets at the upper falls. Boats came up from all parts of the river to the head of the tide, to which place the fish were brought down by hand. There was no fishing ground at the lower falls until after the erection of the mill-dam. The fishery was, at this time, regulated by the general law upon that subject, and continued to be so till 1802.

It was also voted, this year, "that the polls work one day on the roads and the estates in proportion," — a mode of raising a highway tax, which, with few exceptions, continued down to a very recent period. It was also voted "to raise £30 for a town stock." It is not known on whose motion this somewhat ambiguous phraseology was adopted, but this too, has been continued down, we believe, to the present time, with the exception of the school-tax, which, since 1795, has been determined by a separate vote.

This sum of £30, or \$100, sounds small for one year's expenses of a town; but it will appear still smaller when the depreciation of the currency is taken into the account. This



is stated by Williamson to be, at this time, as \$30 of paper for one of specie. According to a scale of depreciation used in the Treasurer's Office, it was in September of this year as four to one. It was, probably, different in different places, according to the amount of foreign trade carried on, in the prosecution of which, specie was absolutely necessary. In places like this, where there was little but barter trade, and scarcely any call for specie, it was easy for patriotism, by offsetting the price of one thing against another, to keep up the nominal value of the bills much longer than in more commercial towns. This different and rapidly declining value, rendered a tax, payable in specific articles of clothing and provisions, the only sure means of obtaining the requisite supplies for the public exigencies. This was accordingly resorted to, and, to raise the amount required of it, the town voted in April, "that there be given \$6 for a shirt, \$6 for a pair of stockings, and \$7 for a pair of shoes." But articles of clothing were not the only burdens, the town was called upon to bear. A quota of men for the army was also required, and, at a meeting in July, the town voted that such men be hired by the town, and the money for that purpose be assessed on the inhabitants. Capt. Starrett, and Lieutenants Libbey and Kelloch, were made a committee for hiring them. The number at this time required of the town, was only two, out of the 2000 raised by the State.*

The compensation of the selectmen was, by a vote of the town, fixed at \$2 a day. This sum, according to the true depreciation, would have been worth less than seven cents in specie; yet, as it went to offset their portion of the town tax, estimated in the same ratio, it answered their purpose as well as if it had been set at \$15, and the tax raised in proportion.

At a meeting in May, the town "voted against the form of Government." This vote, so baldly recorded, refers to a State constitution, which had been reported by a committee the preceding year, and was now submitted to the people and rejected. Whether the question was to be decided by majorities of towns acting in their corporate capacity, or whether there was not information enough in the meeting to see the necessity of returning the yeas and nays, is uncertain. It would not be at all strange if the latter were the case; as a neighboring town, some time after this, once voted "that John Hancock be Governor."

In September, a law was passed by which the estates of

* Mass. Records, &c.



three hundred and ten persons by name, late inhabitants of the State, were all confiscated. Among these were Francis Waldo of Falmouth and Thomas Fluker of Boston, heirs of Gen. Waldo, and principal proprietors of the Waldo patent. As these persons had retired to the enemy, they were called 'absentees;' and the several Judges of Probate were authorized to appoint agents to administer upon their estates, as if the late possessors were in fact dead. By this act and their previous absence, the proprietors were unable to give valid titles to lands within the patent, now regarded by the people here as forfeited, and on the same footing as other public lands. This was an additional inducement to the practice of squatting, as it was called, or settling on lands without a title; which extensively prevailed for many years. Fluker seems to have lived not many years after this, as, in 1784, he is styled "an absentee, lately deceased." Francis Waldo, also, died in June of the year last mentioned. His brother, Col. Samuel Waldo, had died in Falmouth, as early as 1770, leaving, among several children, one son of the same name.

The three counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln, being this year erected by Congress into a maritime district, called "the District of Maine," that name was, for the first time, extended over the territory here.

The interest of public affairs, and the stirring events of the times, did not divert the attention of the people of Warren from what was passing among themselves. The character of their minister, who had now built a house and was living on the lot given to the first settled minister, began more and more to develope itself. At first, he was earnest to get settled, that his wife might know where to find him; then, he was eager to have the town incorporated, that his salary, before depending on a voluntary subscription, might be raised by tax, and constitute a legal claim on the people. His zeal in the cause of American independence, appeared warmer than was perfectly natural in one so recently from the mother country. And when all these desires were gratified, his affection for his wife seemed suddenly to have abated. He remarked to some of the ladies that he was sorry he had married in Scotland — thought he could suit himself better here, and made use of other sinister expressions. At a wedding at Deacon Crawford's — an occasion which, in those days, brought every body together — he told one of the young ladies "not to be in a hurry about getting married, that he expected soon to receive a letter with a black seal, that a meenister's ledly was thought a great deal of in Scotland," — no equivocal intimations.



To this girl's mother, he afterwards repeated this expectation of a letter with the news of his wife's death. On her inquiring the reason, "Oh," said he, "I have had bad dreams; I dream't the soles of my shoes came off." "But," said she, "you have other relatives; your dream may refer to some of them." "Hah!" said he, "I am sure it's my wife, I dream't one of my teeth fell out." Receiving no encouragement in this quarter, he began to turn his attention to another. A daughter of Capt. McIntyre was then courted by Isaac Wyllie of the lower town, a smart young man, afterwards commander of a coaster. Urquhart, by injurious insinuations against him, so worked upon the minds of her parents as to break up the match. The next step was, to exhibit the letter with the black seal. This was shown to a few persons; the parson appeared in deep mourning, and offered up public prayers on the occasion.

But the afflicted man was not slow in seeking consolation. A courtship was observed to be going on. Suspicion flashed upon the minds of men. Moses Copeland and others requested to see the letter. It was lost — he had dropped it, together with a record of baptisms, whilst crossing the river. How had it been received? It was brought by two strangers who lodged at McIntyre's, and crossed the ferry. Inquiry was made at Waldoborough and Thomaston; no such persons could be heard of; and, in those days, the arrival of a stranger was as little likely to be forgotten as that of a steamer is now. Suspicion was confirmed. People took sides for and against the minister, with as much warmth as they had done for and against the king. Mrs. James, the midwife, whose influence was in proportion to her dignity, was as strong an advocate for Urquhart as for Washington — would as soon doubt the patriotism of the one as the purity of the other.

It was proposed to refer the matter to the Presbytery, whether at the request of his friends or foes we know not. It is said that Mr. Dicke attended at one of its sessions, and brought down a citation for Mr. Urquhart to appear, and make his defence at the next term. Whether he was sent by the church, or by individuals, cannot now be ascertained. At the subsequent term, Col. Starrett attended on the same business; but, in the absence of the records of the Presbytery, it is impossible to give a clear and definite account of the nature and date of these transactions.

The town, in May, 1778, voted, "that there shall no man be sent to the Presbytery this session;" also, "that the town will not pay Mr. Urquhart any more salary."

This latter vote seems to have given the minister some alarm, and caused him to look about, and examine the ground on which he stood. He had a strong love of property, and could ill brook any diminution of his income. Neither his settlement, nor his first year and a half's salary, for which he had no claim upon the town, had been paid, except in part by individual contributions; the first year's salary voted by the town, was in the same predicament; and the depreciation of paper money was, every day, reducing the value of the nominal sums thus due to him. He had made no contract with the town, and had no other claim against it than that of services rendered. In this state of things, besides complaining to the Presbytery, he petitioned the Court of Sessions, immediately after the vote above mentioned, and both the town and the individual contractors were cited to appear at the September term of said court, and make answer to said Urquhart. Reuben Hall was chosen agent in behalf of the town, and the contractors employed Roland Cushing of Pownalboro' as their attorney. At the September term, the Court decided, that one-half the settlement money, £50, and one and a half year's salary, reckoning from the 7th of May, 1775, to the incorporation of the town, the 7th of November, 1776, £60, together with £29 14s. 8d. damages for delay of payment, should be paid by the individuals who signed the original contract; and it appointed David Fales, Mason Wheaton, and John McKellar, to assess the same upon their polls and estates, and commit the same to Hopestill Sumner, collector of Warren, with warrants to collect and pay in the same to the said U., who, on his part, was to allow and deduct all such sums as any of them had previously paid. The Court also decided, that, although the town had made no contract with Mr. U., yet, as he had discharged the duties of a minister of the Gospel for said town, he was equitably entitled to a compensation; and it directed the selectmen of Warren to assess the sum of £86 8s. 4d. upon the inhabitants thereof, to be paid over to the said U., as his salary in full from the incorporation of the town to the time of making the decision, he deducting all former payments as in the other case.

This decision of the civil power was sufficiently favorable to Mr. Urquhart with regard to the past, but threw no light upon the future. If no contract subsisted between him and the town, the latter might, at any time, dispense with his services on giving him notice. Here the town rested, and nothing further was done during this and the following year. Mr. U., whose marriage with Miss McIntyre had already taken place,



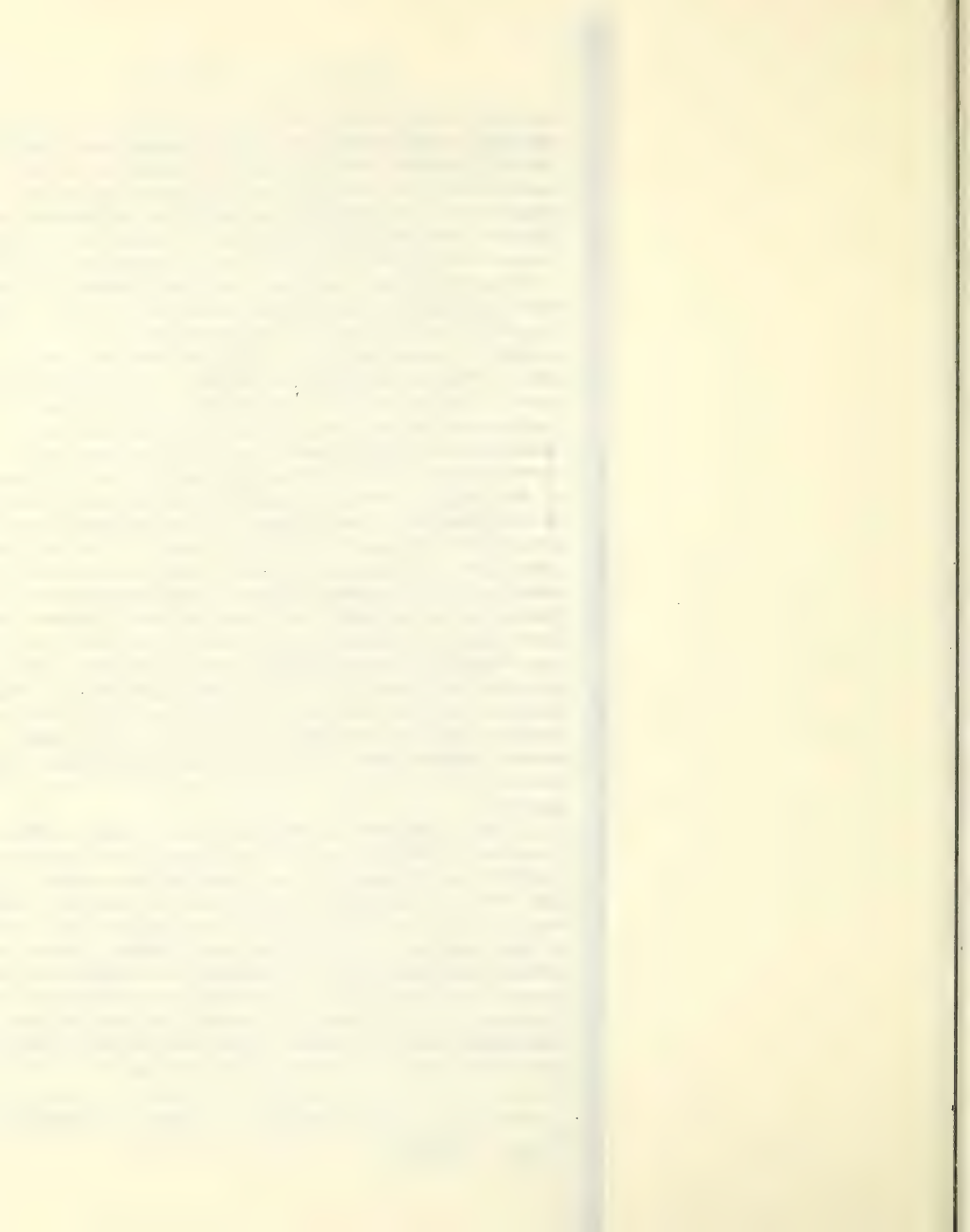
had many warm friends, who, believing him innocent, were unwilling to part with him; and his countryman, Rev. Mr. McLean, reposing confidence in his statements, advised his continuance. He remained, therefore, preaching to such as chose to hear him, subsisting on voluntary contributions and the sums awarded him by Court, for the collection of which warrants were issued in April of the following year, 1779.*

It was during this year, that the Rev. Thurston Whiting, who subsequently removed to this town, made a visit to Mr. Urquhart's, and formed his first acquaintance with the town in which he ended his days. This gentleman was, two years before, settled as Congregational minister over the town of New-castle. Having married a descendant of Mr. Campbell who had occupied the mill lots at the head of the tide, he now came to examine the property, and claim the right of possession. As there was yet no bridge across the river, he forded the same at Mr. Boggs's shore, and called upon Deacon Crawford. Whiting was then a young man of a prepossessing appearance, agreeable manners, a cultivated mind, and of the Orthodox faith. And, as the weaker points of his character, which peculiarly exposed him to temptation, were not then known, he was regarded as a man of great promise. He found the two lots on the western side of the river occupied and claimed by Alexander Bird, who, finding these lots unoccupied, had, some years before, taken possession of them. Either at this time or a few years after, an arrangement was made, by which it was agreed that the two lots should be shared between them, Whiting taking the northern, since owned by Hovey, Page and others, and Bird retaining the southern.†

1779. The facilities afforded by the eastern harbors to American privateers, and the annoyance these occasioned to British vessels passing to and from Halifax, together with the desire of obtaining a safe harbor and a more copious supply of masts and timber for their navy, induced the enemy to take possession of Biguysduce, now Castine; which was effected June 12th, 1779. A scheme to dislodge them, was immediately set on foot by Massachusetts in concurrence with Congress. A large force was ordered for that purpose, of which 600 were to be drafted from Gen. Cushing's brigade in Lincoln County. The drafts from this and the neighbor-

* Town Rec. Court Rec. Lincoln Co. N. Libbey. T. Kirkpatrick, &c.

† Rev. T. Whiting.

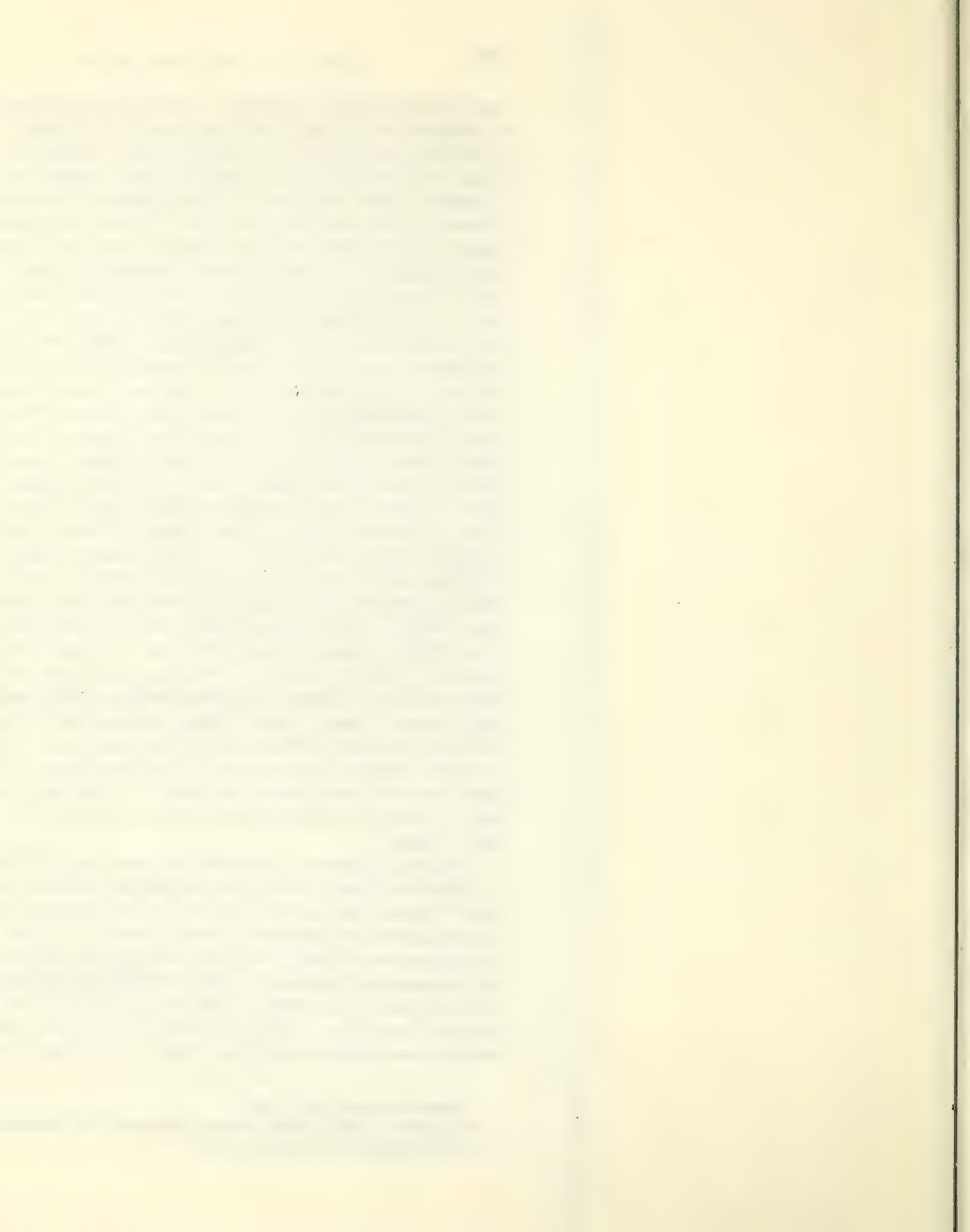


ing places between Waldoboro' and Penobscot Bay, formed a company in Col. McCobb's regiment, as follows :— Philip M. Ulmer, Captain ; John Mathews and Alexander Kelloch, Lieuts. ; Joshua Howard, Wm. Robinson, Joseph Coombs, and Abraham Jones, Sergeants ; Elisha Bradford, Francis Young, Ebenezer Jameson, and Matthew Watson, Corporals ; Jonathan Crocket, John Miller, Charles Jameson, John Blackington, Ephraim Snow, Richard Keating, Ichabod Barrows, Jacob Keen, Joseph Ingraham, James Heard, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Ephraim Stimson, John Libbey, James Eustice, Robert Hawes, Andrew Robinson, Jonathan Nutting, Jacob Robinson, John Brison, Dennis Connary, John Wissle, Corn. Morton, Paul Jameson, Geo. Conden, Luke Jones, Jacob Acorn, Baltus Stilke, John Hunt, John Acorn, Wm. Palfrey, John Cornmouth, Samuel Crane, Jos. Jameson, Levi Loring, John Ulmer, Chris'r Newbit, John Varner, Francis Vinal, Martin Hoch, Paul Mink, Jos. Simmons, Martin Heisler, Peter Winchenbach, Valentine Mink, Jacob Ghentner, John Tuck, Silvester Prince, John Carver,* John Gordon, Wm. Gregory, Peter Off, [Orf, or Oat,] Andrew Wells, Nathan Knights, Leonard Medcalf, Daniel Gardner, Samuel Marshal, Michael Achorn, Chas. Kaler, Henry Oberlock, Martin Brodman, Chris'r Walk, John Benner, Geo. Hoch, Isaac Sargus, Geo. Hoffsis, Chas. Demorse, Thomas Adams, Thomas Morton, and Charles Conner. Of these, the town of Warren furnished Lieut. Kelloch, Sergeant Robinson, Corporal Young ; and Samuel Crane, John Libbey, Joseph Jameson, Stephen Peabody, Jr., and perhaps John Miller, privates.† In addition to these, most of the citizens able to bear arms, volunteered their services, and joined the flotilla before any attack was made. On the eastern side of the river, scarcely a man was left at home.

The troops were all mustered and reviewed at Townshend, or Boothbay, and, under the command of Generals Lovell and Wadsworth, sailed thence in twenty-four transports, accompanied by nineteen armed vessels, at the head of which was the frigate Warren of 32 guns, all commanded by Commodore Saltonstall. On the 25th of July, they arrived at their place of destination, but, on account of the surf, lay inactive two days. On the third day, a party of soldiers and marines, after having been kept in the boats all night,

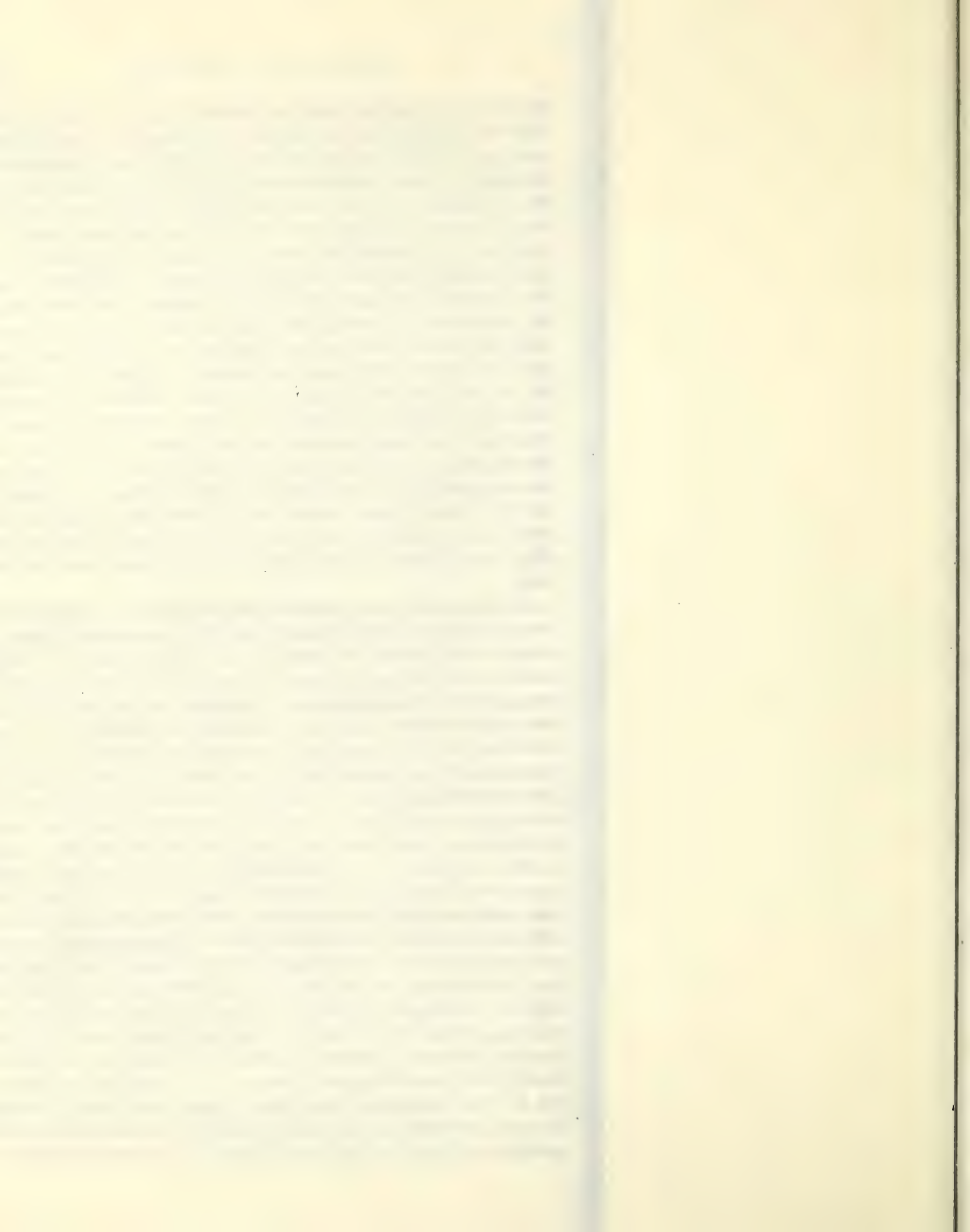
* Marked "killed July 27th."

† Pay-roll in Sec. Office, Boston, lettered "Sea Coast Defence, 294—349, Penobscot service, 350—533.



crowded in a standing position, without room to sit or otherwise rest themselves, moved to the shore in a still, foggy morning. The position of the enemy's fleet, rendered it necessary to land on the western side, in front of a precipice two hundred feet high. On the brow of this, was posted a line of troops, who opened a brisk fire as our boats approached. A volunteer who was present, represents the balls as falling in the water like hailstones. The cliff where they landed being inaccessible, they divided into three bands, one deploying on each hand, whilst the centre kept up a brisk fire to draw the enemy's attention. Orders had been given, to form on the shore and march up the cliff in order; but the precipice was so steep that it was difficult to ascend, even by grasping the bushes. Ulmer ordered his men to discharge their pieces, twice, up the bank, then get up the best way they could, and form in order above. This was done successfully; the others succeeded with more difficulty; and the enemy were soon driven from the place, leaving thirty killed, wounded, and taken. Our loss in this brilliant affair, which lasted about twenty minutes, was one hundred men.

But here, after this splendid beginning, the wrongheaded counsels and wilful disposition of the Commodore began to thwart every attempt at united and vigorous action. Delay ensued, until the appearance of a British fleet of superior force, left the Americans no alternative but to retreat in the best manner they could, or surrender at discretion. They sailed up the river, and were pursued by the enemy, some of the vessels being taken, and some burnt or blown up by the Americans themselves. The troops mostly landed on the western side, and, after a painful march and suffering much from hunger, found their way back to the settlements. Most of them passed to the northward of this place, and came out on the Kennebec. Several of them were so struck with the timber and soil in the present town of Montville, that they afterwards returned and settled there. One company passed through this town; but, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, they were obliged to encamp on its borders; and spent the night in Crawford's meadow. Goaded by hunger, they, next morning, found their way to the settlement, and, dividing between Deacon Crawford's and Wm. Boggs's, obtained a breakfast in those hospitable houses. Of those taken prisoners in this expedition, one, John Libbey, was from Warren. He was captured in an outpost which the Americans took possession of, on the night of Aug. 7th, in the obscurity of



which he got intermingled with a party of the enemy who came out of the fort, and was detained several weeks. One volunteer, Samuel Boggs, was killed. He was found in the woods where he had died of a wound, but how, or by whom inflicted, was never known. From the appearance of the ground, he was supposed to have died a lingering death in extreme agony.*

The enemy having thus gained a foothold in our immediate vicinity, the militia of the regiment, now commanded by Col. M. Wheaton, were frequently called out on sudden emergencies, and more permanent detachments stationed at particular places. Capt. J. Ludwig, with Lieut. Jacob Winchenbach, Sergeant G. Bornheimer, and 17 privates, did duty at Broad Bay from Sept. 21st to Nov. 1st. Lieut. Kelloch was continued in service through the following winter, and stationed with a company of drafted militia at Clam Cove. The intercourse between him and his family in Warren, for clothing and other purposes, was carried on by way of the Burnt-land and Madambettox, then the usual route. Lieut. Burton, with another party, was stationed at Camden harbor, and nine men, under Capt. Eleazer Crabtree and Sergeant David Jenks, were raised for the defence of Fox Islands, and served from Sept. 5th to Dec. 5th.†

This defeat, the enemy upon our coasts, the embargo which prevented intercourse between our seaports and other places, and the uncommon drought, were circumstances which increased the dearth of provisions and the general distress. In consequence of the drought, extensive fires raged in the woods. One of these swept over the neck of land between the river and North Pond, from where Edmund Starrett, Esq. now lives, up to Starrett's bridge. Rocky meadow, and an adjoining tract were burnt the same season.‡

The currency continuing to sink, was now as forty to one; the price at Falmonth, in June, of a bushel of corn being \$35; of wheat meal, \$75; molasses, \$16 per gallon; and, in August, \$19 for a pound of tea.§

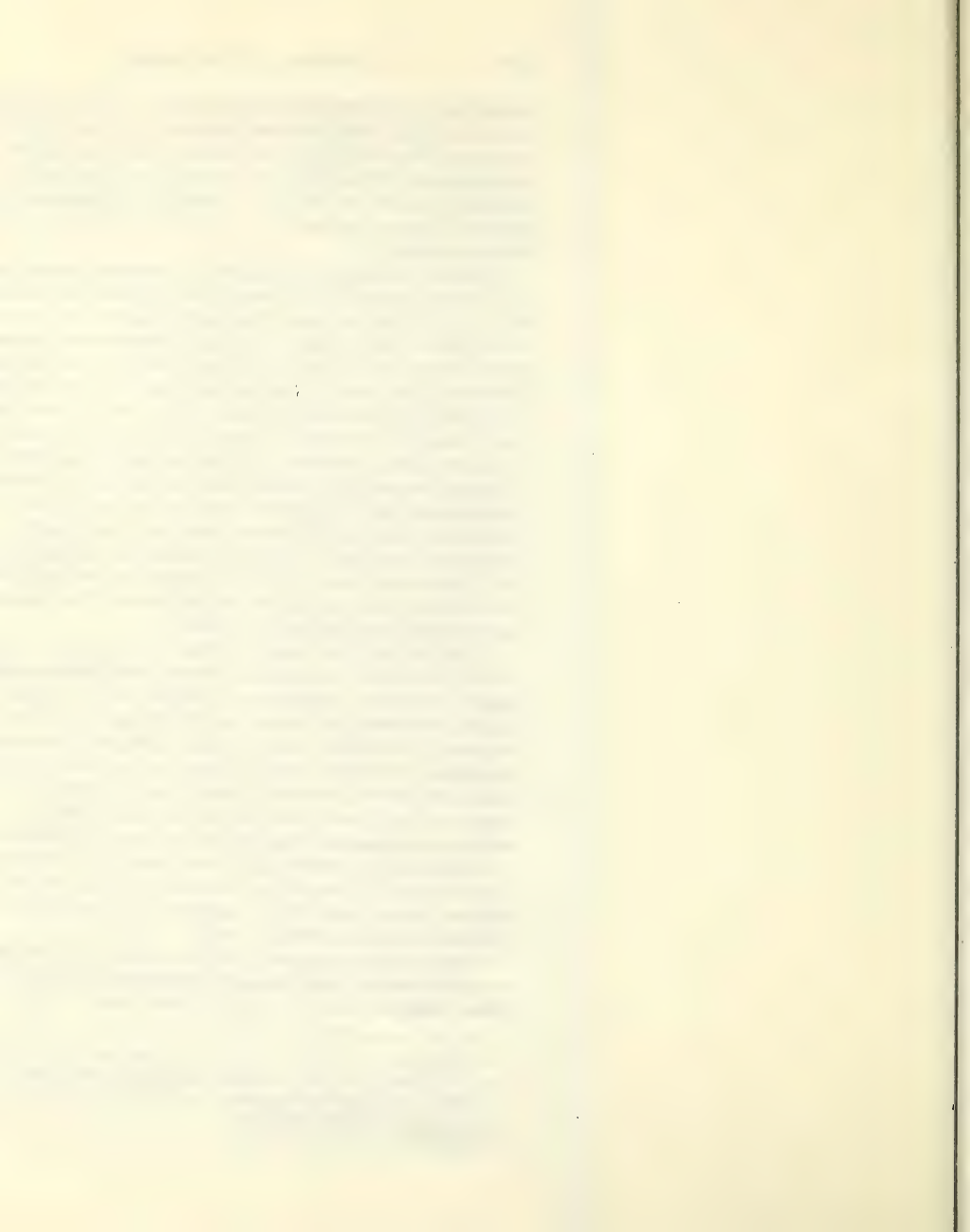
Warren, this year, received some addition to its population by the arrival of Capt. Samuel Payson and sons from Sharon, Mass. followed soon after by his whole family. He, with his

* Will. His. S. Crane. D. Dicke. J. Boggs. H. M. Watts, &c.

† A. Kelloch, 2d. W. Lermond. Pay-rolls in Sec. Office.

‡ What is called the *Burnt-land* was burnt over before the town was settled.—T. Kirkpatrick, &c.

§ Smith's Journal, p. 111—112.



eldest son, had served some years in the army, with pay scarcely sufficient to maintain his large family; and now resolved to direct his steps eastward, where land, at least, was abundant. Proceeding to Boston, he found a vessel, Capt. J. Wyllie master, bound to St. George's, and applied for a passage. He was told no vessel would sail till the embargo was removed. Availing himself of the proffered hospitality, he staid on board one night, and, in some of the neighboring places, found labor for himself and sons sufficient to pay their expenses till the embargo was removed. Arriving in this town, he took, on shares, the farm of William Robinson, (now again in the army,) and carried it on for three years.*

It was, also, in the early part of this year, we believe, that the town lost another of its earliest settlers. Mr. Archibald Gamble, in hauling hay across the river on the ice, broke through, and was drowned, near what has since been called Gamble's rock.†

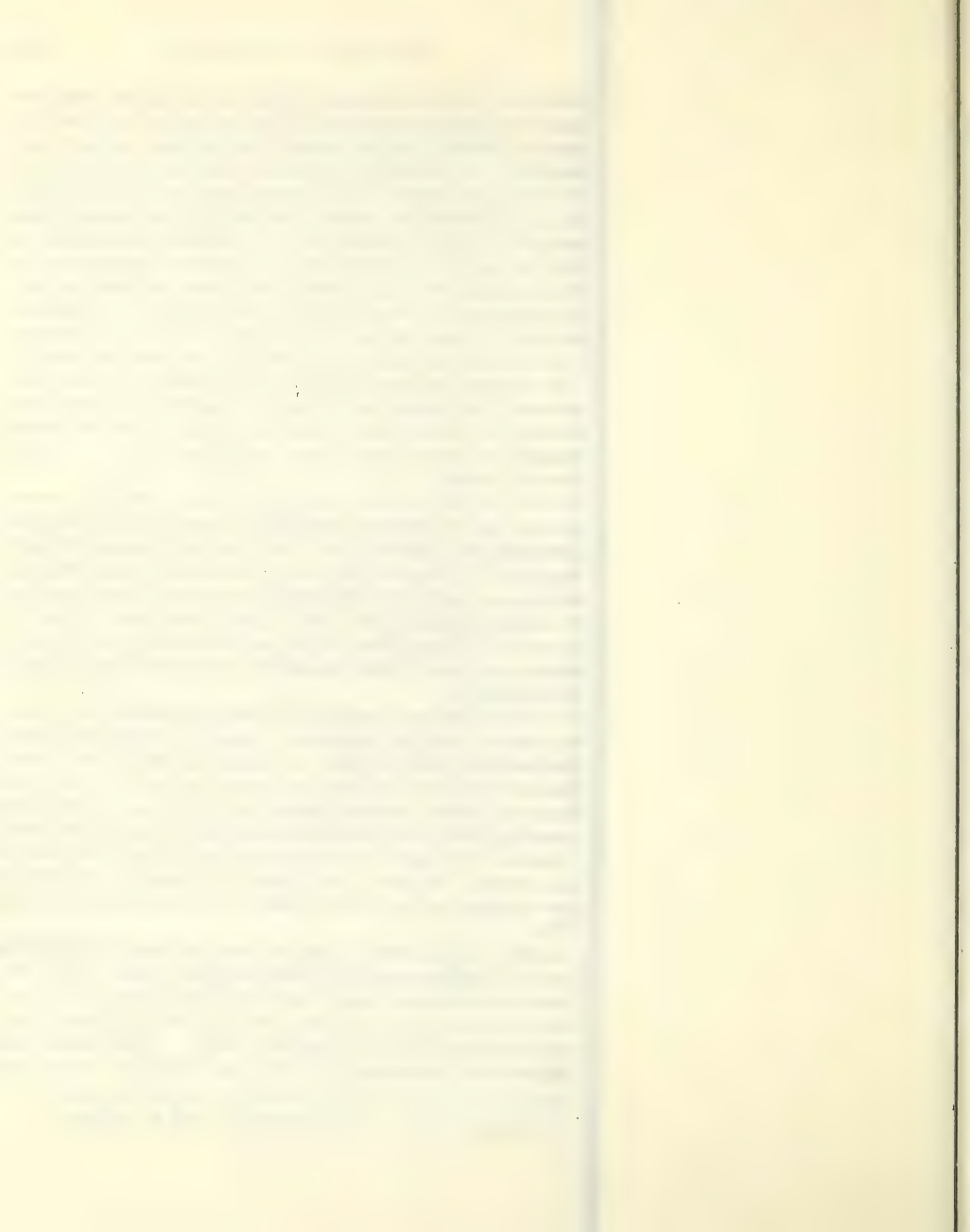
At the annual meeting of the town, this year, the former officers were in general re-elected; except that Alexander Lermond was chosen clerk, and Patrick Pebbles, William Boggs, and Alexander Lermond, Jr., assessors, distinct from the selectmen; Capt. John McIntyre, constable; John Crawford, Jr., David Creighton, and John Spear, committee of safety; Alexander Kelloch, John Watts, and Samuel Boggs, fish committee; and John Nelson, Samuel Counce, and David Kelloch, road surveyors.

This Mr. Nelson, a native of Scotland, came to this place as a pedler, carrying his goods in panniers, with two horses. He also kept goods for sale at Lermond's mills for a time, had now purchased the farm at present occupied by Francis Spear and others, and was living in the house he built the preceding year, which was afterwards long occupied by Rev. Thurston Whiting, on the spot where the widow S. McIntyre's now stands. Nelson's deed from S. Howard, and that of the adjoining lot to John Crawford, Jr. were dated July 19, 1776.

In May, it was voted "that the four rod road between the land of J. McIntyre and P. Pebbles be laid open." This relates to one of those roads which Mr. Waldo agreed to give, one at least for every five lots, and for which a space four rods wide was left in the original survey. This vote is the first evidence the records afford of any thing like laying out

* J. Payson.

† Mrs. S. Fuller. Mrs. P. Williams.

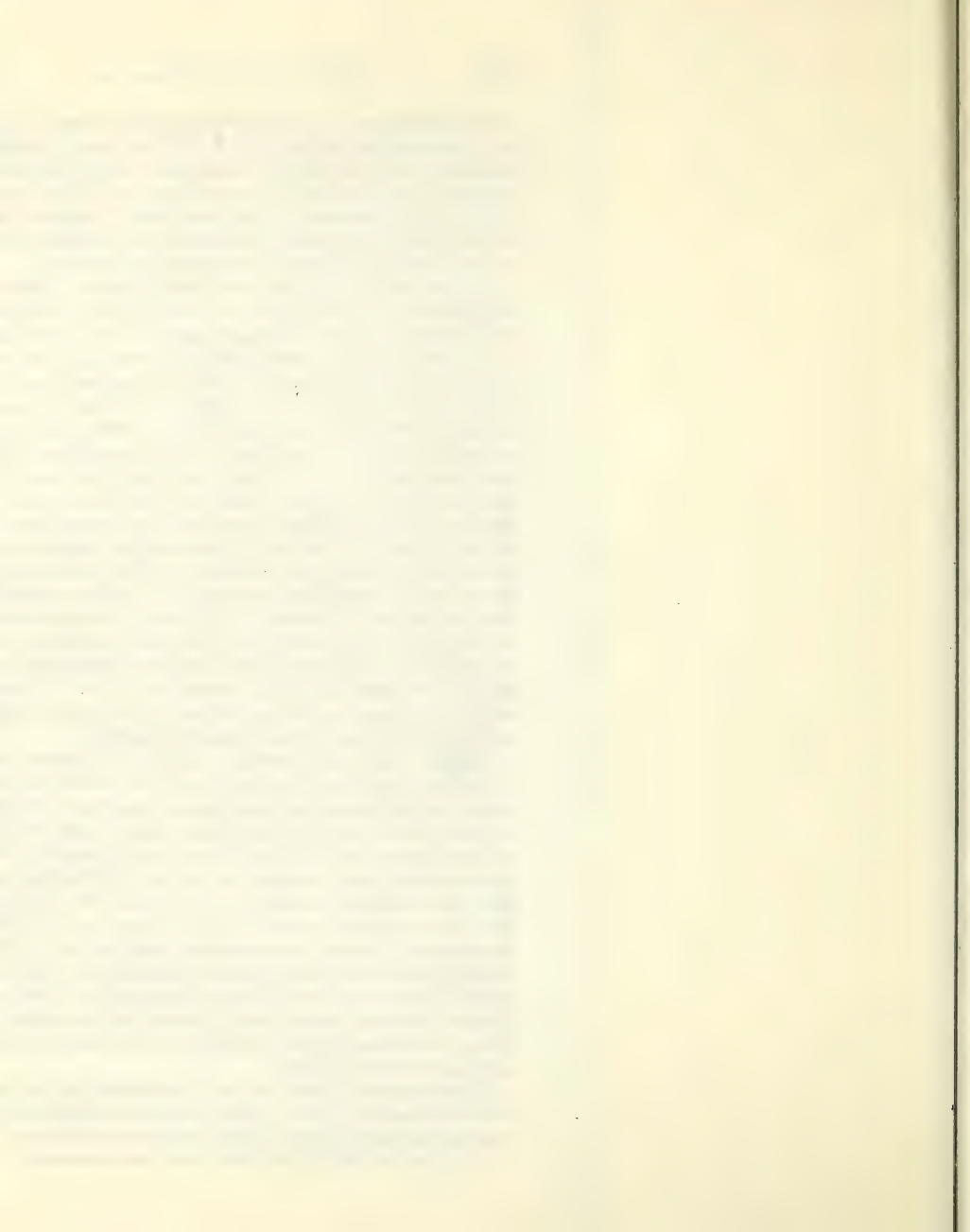


a road in the town. At the same meeting, it was "voted that no alewives be caught at the falls for sale;" which vote seems to prove that these fish were now in great demand, and that more people came for them than could find room for fishing. The intention of the vote was, to prevent the first comers from monopolizing the stands, and making a profit by the sale of fish, to which all were equally entitled.

On the 28th of May, the town made choice of Moses Copeland as their Representative in the General Court, it being the first time the town was represented. This gentleman had, the preceding year, opened a shop of goods, and was now doing a small business near his mill in the lower part of the town. At the same time, J. McIntyre, T. Starrett, and Wm. Lermond, were chosen a committee "to instruct the representative and draw up a petition." They voted, also, "that the town does not choose to do any thing about the form of government at this time." The former of these votes was in conformity with the fashion of the time, the instructions of Boston and other towns to their representatives being among the ablest documents of the revolution. What instructions were given by this committee, or what the petition alluded to, we have no means of knowing. The last of these votes referred to the State constitution, the formation of which was then in agitation. Delegates met to take this subject into consideration, in September, at Cambridge, and, after referring the subject to a large committee, adjourned to October 28th, and subsequently to the 5th of January following.

1780. After a protracted session, a Constitution, completed, accepted, and printed, was distributed for adoption among all the towns and plantations throughout the State. A majority of two-thirds of the voters present, was required for its ratification, which being subsequently obtained, the Constitution went into operation on the last Wednesday of October, and continued unaltered until after the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. On the question of its adoption, the town of Warren, in accordance with the vote of the preceding year, seems not to have acted at all. At the first election, Sept. 4th, John Hancock was chosen Governor, and Thomas Rice of Pownalboro', Senator for the county of Lincoln. It does not appear from the records that Warren took any part in this election.

The winter of 1779-80 was remarkable for its severity: On Christmas day, there was a violent snow storm of about two feet in depth, and on New Year's day, another still deeper; in both of which the wind was north-westerly. These



were the principal snows; but the fences were all covered during the winter, and there was no traveling except upon snow-shoes. For forty-eight days, the sun had no power to melt the snow even on the roofs of houses. Mr. Copeland, who attended the winter session of the Legislature, set out on his return home in February, and came as far as North Yarmouth on snow-shoes. Lieut. Benjamin Burton, then stationed at Camden with a body of troops, went in the same month with a flag of truce to obtain the release of Eliakim Libbey, a young man of this town, who had been taken, the fall before, in a schooner that was cut out of the Westkeag river, loaded with lumber for the W. Indies. He passed directly from Camden harbor to Biguyduce, across the mouth of Penobscot Bay on the ice; and succeeding in his mission, returned with Libbey in the same manner.*

CHAPTER X.

FROM 1780 to 1782; CLOSING EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION, ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTIES, &c.

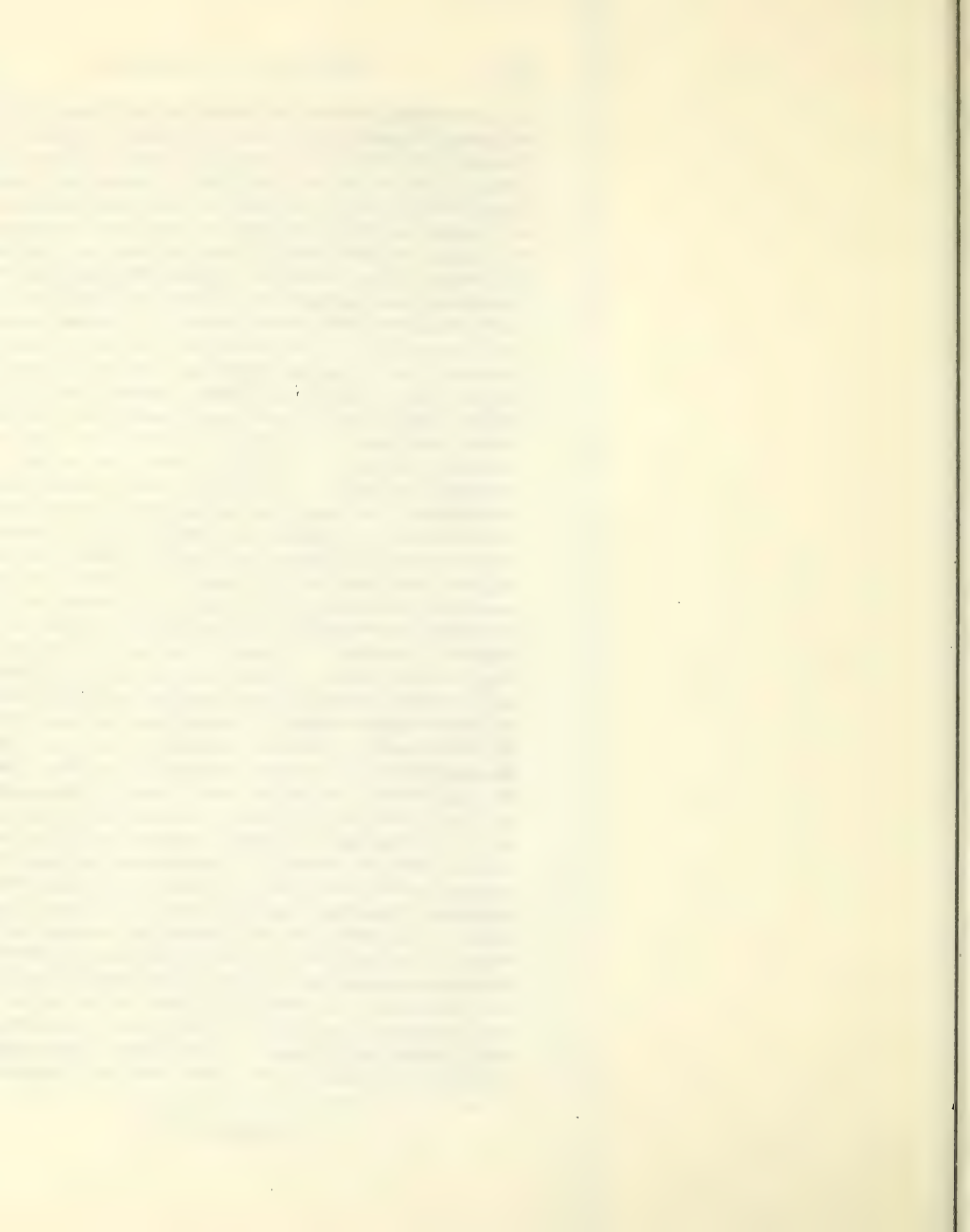
THE disastrous attempt against Biguyduce, had the effect to encourage the adherents of the British, and give rise to considerable illicit traffic. Those who had been plundered or otherwise molested as tories, now sought satisfaction by retaliation; and some, who had nothing to complain of, were tempted by the prospect of gain to furnish provisions to the enemy. The inhabitants of this town, in general, had neither the means nor inclination to engage much in either. Complaints and accusations were, indeed, made on both sides. Many reports, to the disadvantage of particular persons, were put in circulation, resting, generally, upon no very conclusive evidence. Waldo Dicke and John Nelson were the only ones who actually joined the British. The latter had lost his employment as pedler in consequence of the interruption of trade; and the former was led by inclination, resentment, and the prospect of success, to take sides with the enemy. Many from other places had done the same; and their knowledge

* Copeland's MS. D. Dicke.



of the country, harbors, and inlets, enabled them, with facility, to commit depredations on sea and land. To put a stop to this state of things, a detachment of 600 militia was ordered out for eight months' service; 200 of which were stationed, under George Ulmer, at Camden. To that place, the friends of freedom on the Penobscot, deeming their situation there no longer safe, now repaired as an asylum from the enemy. A number, also, particularly Treat, Pierce, West, the two Cochranes, and perhaps some others, of Frankfort, brought their families to friends and relatives in Warren, and remained for some time at the houses of Col. Starrett, Alexander Lermond, Mrs. James, and perhaps elsewhere. Some hostile attempts were made upon Camden; in one of which, the saw-mill on Megunticook stream was burned; but the grist-mill, which was also set on fire, was saved by a party under Leonard Metcalf, who bravely repelled the enemy, and extinguished the flames. On this, or some similar expedition, undertaken in retaliation for the taking of a vessel from Castine harbor, the Scottish commander, Col. Campbell, had orders to burn the place; but finding nothing but scattered log-huts, and being likely to meet resistance, he excused the omission of this part of his orders to his father, the General, by saying he "wouldn't risk the life of a man for all the *soo* *hooses** in Camden." A kind of tavern, in a log-house, was kept at Clam Cove by Wm. Gregory, a jolly, light-minded man, much fonder of a merry story than a political discussion, and more eager to amass a fortune than maintain the rights of either country. He was reckoned a tory, and his house frequented by illicit traders; though he was often plundered by both parties. On one occasion, about this time, a knocking was heard at night at his door. He, answering, was requested to open his door to a friend; when, as he did so, in rushed a file of men, all, except the commander, speaking a foreign tongue, probably the Scotch highland. They inquired if two deserters, whom they described, were in his house; and, being satisfied that they were not, compelled Gregory to go with them, as a guide, to the ferry at Thomaston. On their arrival, the boats were all on the other side; but, after a little talk not understood, one stripped off his clothes in an instant, notwithstanding the coldness of the season, and, plunging in, soon returned with a boat. Leaving him to dress and warm himself as he could, the rest went over to Watson's house,

* Anglice, *pig-sties*.



found the deserters, returned to Clam Cove, and embarked before the dawn.

The coast was infested with privateers, both British and American. A sloop belonging to Capt. Henderson, M. Copeland, and others, was this year taken by the enemy; but, being afterwards retaken, was restored to the owners on payment of \$80 salvage. After the capture of this sloop, and the loss of the Dolphin, cast away the preceding year, but a single vessel, belonging to Col. Wheaton, remained in this river. This also was cut out in the night time, by a party said to be headed by Waldo Dicke, and conducted without molestation to Biguysduce.

Among the many who were drawn to this quarter from other places for the sake of carrying on intercourse with the British, was one Capt. John Long, who frequently passed to and fro, plotting schemes of mischief. Being found at Warren, on one occasion, the people undertook to arrest him. Seeing himself surrounded, with no chance of escape, he brandished his knife, and threatened the life of any one who should approach. This caused a little hesitation; but the circle gradually contracted around him, till he was seized by John Spear, from whose grasp, once fixed, there was no disengagement, and was disarmed, pinioned, and taken to Waldoboro' on horseback. A party there, undertook to conduct him on to the County jail; but, somehow or other, he found means to effect his escape this time; though in 1781 he was again apprehended in Camden, and sent all the way to Boston under the care of Philip Robbins of Stirlington.

The command of the whole eastern department, between Piscataqua and St. Croix, was given to General Peleg Wadsworth. He was empowered to raise a company of volunteers in Lincoln County, whenever he should think the public safety required it; and to execute martial law, ten miles in width upon the coast eastward of the Kennebec and upon the islands, conformably to the standing rules and regulations of the American army. He arrived at Falmouth, April 6th, and took immediate measures for raising the troops required for that and the more eastern posts. With a portion of these, he came to St. George's the following week, and fixed his head-quarters at Thomaston. To draw a line of demarkation between friends and foes, he issued a proclamation strictly prohibiting all intercourse with the enemy.

Soon after this, a number of British partizans took a young man from one of the Islands by the name of Stephen Pendleton, who went as a pilot, and conducted them to the



dwelling of Mr. Soule, a wealthy man and staunch friend of liberty, in Waldoboro'. They entered his house, seized and bound him, and told Pendleton he might have his choice either to help plunder the house, or guard Soule. He, according to his own account, not liking the idea of plunder, chose the latter. They proceeded to ransack the house, and were about to break open the desk; when Soule, unwilling to lose his treasure, made such exertions to free himself, in defiance of Pendleton's threats to shoot him, that he was on the point of succeeding. Pendleton, trembling for the safety of himself and whole party, fired, and shot him dead, severely wounding his wife, also, at the same time. This raised an alarm, and the marauders were glad to escape to the woods, conceal themselves as they could by day, and travel by night, subsisting on the bark of trees, till, by a circuitous route back of the mountains, they reached Penobscot, and returned to Biguyduce. Pendleton was afraid to return, and after the war lived in Nova Scotia, making one or two clandestine visits to his family on the Island.*

Immediately after this high-handed outrage, Gen. Wadsworth issued a proclamation denouncing death upon any one convicted of aiding or secreting the enemy. Subsequent to this proclamation, a man by the name of Jeremiah Braun, residing back of Damariscotta, was taken up, charged with piloting a party of the British through the back country for the purpose of pillaging. He was tried on the 23d or 24th of August by a court-martial at Wadsworth's head-quarters, condemned, and sentenced to be hung. Being rather a simple sort of a man, and, as many thought, unconscious of any offence in what he did; the sentence was generally considered as a feint to frighten him, and prevent a repetition of the crime. Many went to the General, and among them Mrs. James and other women, to intercede for his pardon. But the crisis demanded decision; an example was thought necessary; and Wadsworth remained inflexible. On the day after the sentence, a gallows was erected on Limestone hill, and the miserable man conducted to it in a cart, fainting at the sight, and rendered insensible from fear. In this situation, Mr. Coombs, who was standing near, was asked to lend his handkerchief to tie over the prisoner's eyes. Supposing it a farce, he complied; and the prisoner, to appearance already dead, was swung off, to the astonishment of the spectators. The General was greatly moved, and was observed walking

* H. Prince, Esq., &c.

his room in apparent agitation the most of the following day. Many friends of the revolution regretted that such an example of severity, however necessary, should fall on such a victim.

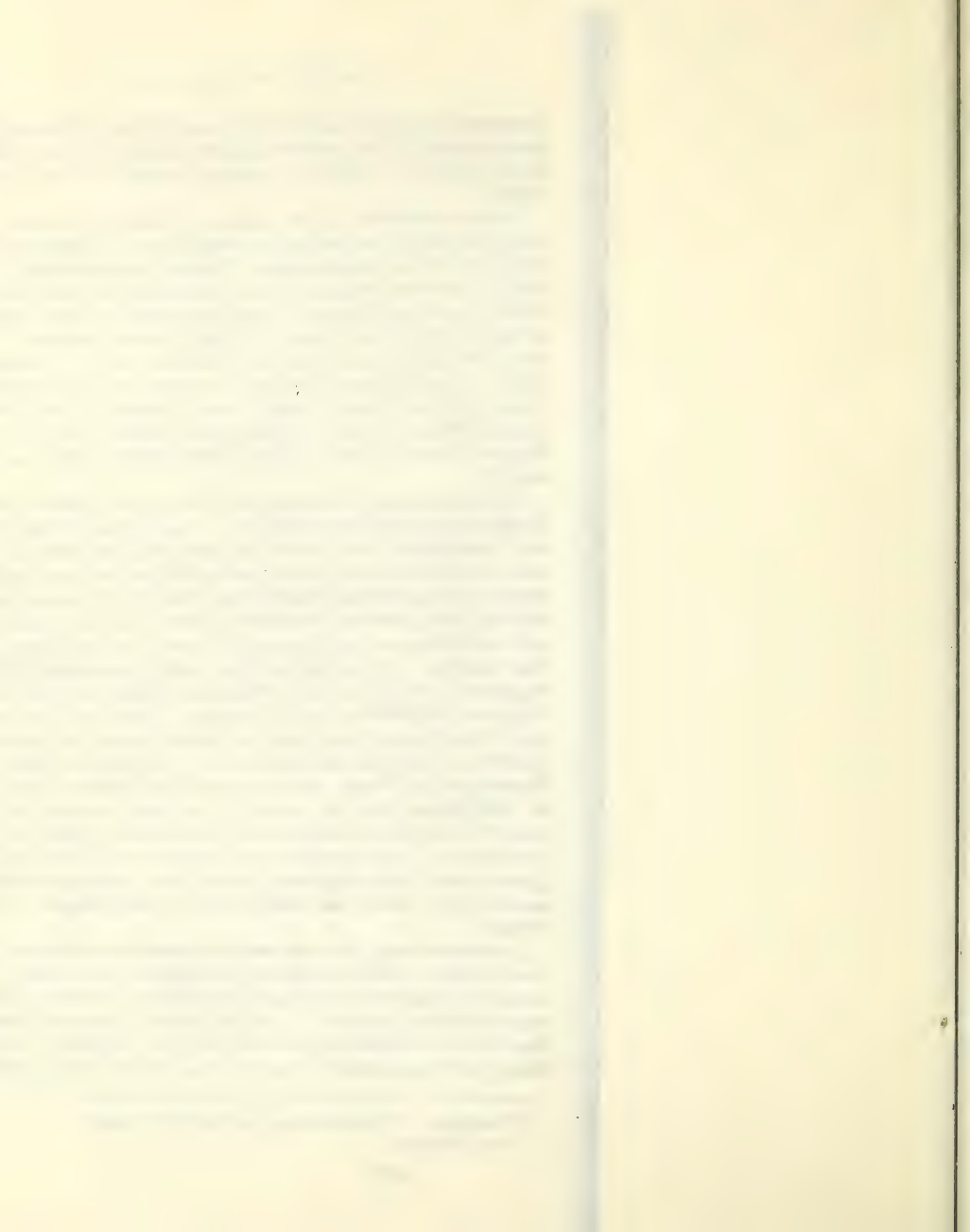
Another offender, by the name of Nathaniel Palmer, was also condemned, but made his escape from Wheaton's barn, the place of his confinement. Several courts-martial were held the same season, and were composed of such officers, whether in the militia or the public service, as were nearest at hand. In a book kept by Lieut. Burton, then on duty under Wadsworth, we find the following entry. "June 1, 1780. Capt. Thomas Starrett, 5 days on Court-martial; Lieut. Kelloch, Lieut. Nutt, Lieut. Bucklin, 5 days each, Lieut. Killse, 3 days." Subsequently, without date, "Capt. Starrett, Lieuts. Libbey, Killse, Kelloch, and Nutt, one day each."*

This town voted, in March, that the sum of £500 be raised for the purpose of hiring soldiers. In a resolve of the General Court passed May 4th of this year, for each town to procure one-tenth as many shirts, pairs of shoes, and stockings, as there were male inhabitants in said town above sixteen years old, and half as many blankets as shirts; Warren had assessed nine shirts, as many pairs of shoes and stockings, and four blankets. By another resolve passed September 25th, to supply the army with beef, Warren's assessment was 1,780 lbs. out of 66,090lbs. on the county. Upon this, the town voted "that there be a sum of money raised to purchase 1,780lbs. of beef at \$5 per pound." By another resolve of December 4th, Warren was to provide 3,422lbs. of beef, out of 129,152lbs. for the county.† In town meeting, it was voted "to accept the report of the committee respecting the frost-fishery;" and another was chosen to take care of the glass in the old meeting-house; which had probably remained unused ever since the lead sashes were pillaged by the Indians.

An attempt was, this year, made to reconcile the people with their minister. On the 19th of November, it was voted "to choose a committee to endeavor to settle the subsisting differences with Mr. Urquhart." On the 30th of the same month, they voted "that the paper offered by Mr. Urquhart is satisfactory for the present;" that the town hire him the ensuing

* Tradition. P. Butler's Jour. per Rev. J. L. Sibley.

† Mass. Records.



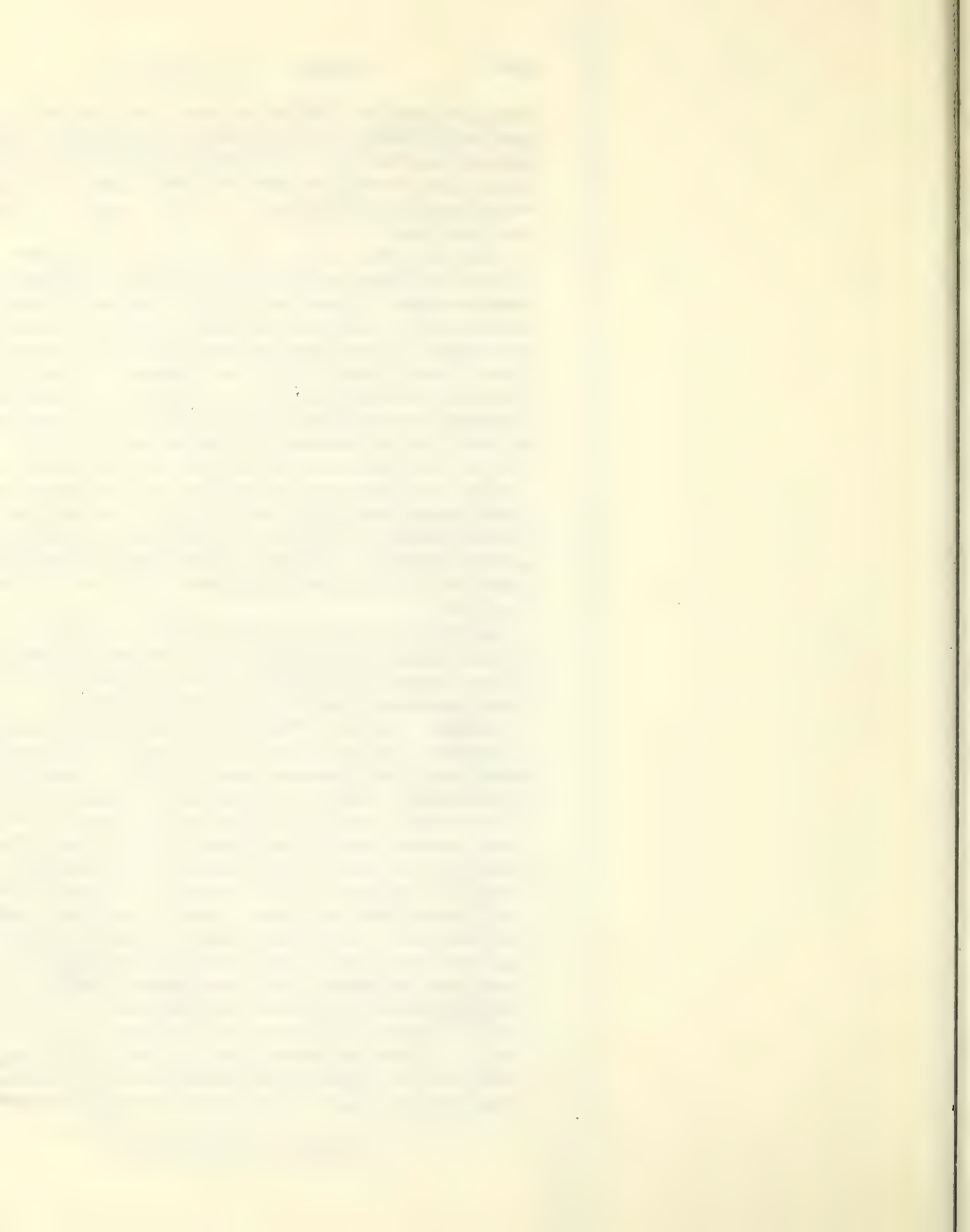
year, and give him £30, old currency, payable in corn at 4s. per bushel, barley at 2s. 8d., beef at 2½d. per lb., butter at 8d., and work at 2s. 8d. a day in summer and 2s. in winter, or in paper currency at \$90 for one in silver. They also voted to pay him \$100, equal to silver money, per year, for the time past.

The town, this year, voted to build a bridge over Oyster River; the frame to be provided by the inhabitants on the eastern side of the main river, and the covering by those on the western side. This was the first attempt at bridging in the town; and was performed some rods below the present Oyster River bridge, being wholly in Warren. Before this time, there was no other passage across that stream, but that through Lermond's saw and grist-mills, which were on opposite sides of the river, and connected by a footway of plank. Across this, old Mr. Lermond used to pass to accommodate his customers by night or day, in snow, ice, or rain, though it would make some people giddy to walk it in the day-time. The distant customers at this mill, it is said, were generally furnished with a meal of victuals, and the boys and girls (for girls went to mill in those days) treated on hasty-pudding and molasses.*

In December, the troops which had been called out in the spring, having returned home, Gen. Wadsworth was left with a small guard only; soldiers from the neighboring militia being occasionally called for, to act as sentinels.

1781. On the 18th of Feb. 1781, Gen. Campbell at Bigyduce, having received intelligence of Wadsworth's situation, sent Lieut. Stockton, with a party of twenty-five men, in a schooner used as a privateer, to attempt his capture. They arrived at dead of night, and anchored in Westkeng river, whence, with Waldo Dicke for their guide, they proceeded on by land to the General's head-quarters. These were in the house of Col. Wheaton, on the eastern side of the road leading from the Prison corner to the lower toll-bridge in Thomaston; Wheaton having removed, for a time, to his lands in Stirlington. This house then consisted of one story only, though a second story was afterwards added. It is still standing, nearly opposite the dwellinghouse of the late Capt. Wm. Robinson, and frequently designated as the "Seavy house." Here the General had his family, consisting of his wife, her two children, and her friend, Miss Fenno, with a guard of six soldiers. The General occupied the west front

* O. Boggs. T. Kirkpatrick, &c.



room. John Montgomery, who acted as the General's waiter, was, that night, absent at his father's in Warren. William Boggs, Philip Sechrist, and Nathaniel Copeland, all from the last named town, were among the soldiers drafted from the militia to act as guards for the night. The first of these was standing sentinel at the door when the party arrived. Hearing a crackling of the crusted snow, he hailed "who comes there?" but they rushed on before the words were out of his mouth, disarmed him, and assaulted the house in various quarters. As the door of the kitchen, then used as a guard-room, was opened, a part of the assailants discharged their pieces, and entered. At the same moment, others fired into the sleeping apartment of the General and his wife, and blew in a part of the window; and a third party forced their way to Miss Fenno's room. Thus possession was taken of the whole house, except the general's room, which was strongly barred. Finding no person with Miss Fenno except Mrs. Wadsworth, who had fled thither to dress herself, a British officer ordered the firing there to cease. Armed with a brace of pistols, a fusee, and a blunderbuss, the General fought the assailants away entirely from his windows, and the kitchen door. Twice he ineffectually snapped his blunderbuss at others whom he heard in the front entry; when they retreated. He next seized his fusee, and fired upon those who were breaking through one of his windows; and they also withdrew. The attack was then renewed through the entry, and was bravely resisted with his bayonet. But the appearance of his under linen betraying him to the soldiers in the kitchen, they instantly fired at him, and one of their bullets went through his left arm. Forced to surrender, they helped him to dress with all expedition, except his coat, which could not be drawn over his fractured arm. His wife and Miss Fenno, in spite of the condition the house was in, doors and windows demolished, one room on fire, and the floors covered with blood, hastily tied a handkerchief on his arm, and threw a blanket over his shoulders; when he was precipitately hurried away. Two wounded British soldiers were placed on the General's horse, taken from the barn; and he himself, and a wounded soldier of his, marched on foot, assisted by their captors. Having gone about a mile, one of the soldiers, faint and apparently dying, was left at a small house, and the General mounted in his stead. The party arrived at Westkeag, snatched a hasty breakfast at Mr. Snow's, and, hurrying to their vessel, embarked before day, and returned triumphant to Bigyduce. One of the general's body-guard, Hickey by



name, was left badly wounded in the thigh, who, as soon as his condition would admit, was taken to Walldoboro', and put under the care of Dr. Schaeffer. The children were in the bed-room, and the General's son, five years old, slept undisturbed through the whole transaction. Having now no inducement to remain here, Mrs. Wadsworth and her family returned to their friends at Falmouth.*

Wadsworth, on arriving at Biguyduce, was complimented by the British commander for his gallant defence, received surgical aid for his wound, and was confined in a grated room of the officers' barracks within the fortress. In April, Major Benjamin Burton, who had served under him the preceding summer, was taken prisoner on his passage from Boston to St. George's, and confined in the same room. Having been refused their parole, and learning that they were about to be sent to England, the two began to task their ingenuity to find the means of escape. Besides the ditch, the walls of the fort were 20 feet high, with fraizing at the top and chevaux-de-frize at the bottom. Within and upon the walls, and near the exterior doors of the building, there were sentinels posted; and also two in the entry about the prisoners' door. The upper part of this door was a window-sash — opened by the guards at pleasure, not unfrequently in times of profound darkness and silence. Outside the ditch, another set of guards patrolled through the night; the gate was shut at sunset; and a picket-guard was placed on or near the isthmus north-westward, to prevent any escape from the fort to the main land. Yet, in spite of all these obstacles, they adopted a plan, and set about its execution. Procuring a gimlet, as if to assist in the making of toys for their amusement, they commenced boring holes through one of the pine boards which covered their room, filling the holes with bread as fast as they were made. Wadsworth, not being tall enough for this operation, assigned it to his companion, whilst he kept his eye upon the door and the sentinels. From observation he soon became so acquainted with their pace and the time of their return, as to appear disengaged with his companion as usual, though the work made great progress in the intervals. At last the two rows of perforations across the board were completed, the interstices cut with a pen-knife, except a single one for support at each corner; and nothing

* Dwight's Travels. J. Montgomery. S. Crane. M. Robinson. J. Rokes, and 2 Will. II. p. 489, where Wheaton's house is erroneously placed at Westkeag.



but a favorable opportunity was wanting to put their scheme in execution.

At length, on the night of the 18th of June, in the midst of a tempest, when the flashes of lightning ceased and the rain was pouring in torrents, they retired to bed about 11 o'clock, and, when the guard was looking through the door, extinguished their light. In an hour afterwards, they had removed the piece overhead and ascended through the aperture, the tall Burton assisting his shorter and invalid companion to mount; when, they crept over the officers' rooms, descended into the entry, and, imitating the appearance of officers intoxicated, passed the guards at the door unquestioned. Here they separated as by agreement, felt their way along under the eaves of the building, gained the parapet, let themselves down by means of blankets fastened to the pickets with skewers which they had prepared beforehand, and, from the lower corner, dropped without harm into the ditch below. Creeping softly out between the sentry boxes, they descended the declivity, and in the midst of the rain and darkness, groped their way among rocks, stumps, and brush, towards the shore of the back cove, where they had agreed to wait for each other, at an old guard-house. Wadsworth waited here half an hour, when, concluding his friend was lost, he forded the cove, one mile in extent with water in some places three feet deep, pursued his way over windfalls to a road cut by his order the year before, and at sunrise found himself on the east bank of the Penobscot, the rain abating and the weather clearing up. Resting here, seven or eight miles from the fort, he was overtaken by Burton to the unspeakable joy of both; each having believed the other lost. Finding a boat, they crossed over the bay to the western shore, pursued, but evidently not discovered, by a barge of the enemy; steered south-westerly, by a pocket compass, through the woods to the upper branches of the St. George's, subsisting on some pieces of bread and meat which they had dried and secreted in their confinement, eked out, as it is said, by frogs taken on the way; and on the third day, June 21st, arrived in the neighborhood of Mt. Pleasant, in this town. Wadsworth was so exhausted with fatigue and hunger, that Burton was forced to leave him some miles behind, and, procuring assistance and refreshment,



returned to his aid; after which, they arrived safe at the house of their old friend and acquaintance, Boice Cooper.*

Cooper, zealous and officious, accompanied them to the ferry, and, thoughtless of the danger if any lurking parties of the enemy had been in wait to intercept them, hailed Capt. McIntyre across the river, and announced the General's return in a voice that might be heard for miles. After recruiting, some days, at Capt. McIntyre's, and having no longer any force at his disposal here, the General proceeded to Falmouth by land, accompanied by a guard of soldiers drafted from the militia. One of these, John Montgomery, then seventeen years old, is still living, and remembers that on taking leave of Mrs. Wadsworth she presented him a \$50 bill, with which he was able to purchase one glass of rum and one felt hat.†

The mutual depredations committed in Maine and Nova Scotia, and the acts of retaliation and revenge which they gave rise to, had now arrived at their greatest height. It was some relief to this border warfare, that the Indians, influenced by the French, their old friends, now in close alliance with us, remained friendly and faithful to our interests. Still great distress prevailed; and the public burdens were heavy. Besides the pecuniary taxes upon every town and plantation in the State, there continued to be repeated calls upon each one of them for recruits, and for particular articles, such as blankets, shirts, pairs of stockings and shoes, and pounds of beef; and in every county there were constantly muster-masters, and collectors of the different articles. In a resolve of the preceding December, Warren's quota of men for the Continental Army was three, and that of the whole county, 126. Accordingly, at the annual meeting in March, the town voted "that there be £800 lawful money, paper currency, raised for the purpose of hiring soldiers." By resolves passed June 22d, Warren was to raise 1,409lbs. of beef, and to procure six shirts, six pair of stockings, and six pair of shoes.‡

* Col. B. Burton. J. Montgomery. Dwight's Travels. Rev. J. L. Sibley, &c.

† Mr. Montgomery's last application for a pension, to which he is thought to be justly entitled, was rejected in 1847, on the ground that by the pay-rolls, he seems to have received but £4 wages, a sum sufficient to cover but two months' service. Perhaps, from the capture of the General, the dispersion of the few men retained, and the little value of the paper money, the latter portion of his services was never presented for allowance, and the testimony of persons not in the service was deemed insufficient proof at the War Office.

‡ Mass. Records.

The depreciation of paper money was now so great, and inflicted such injustice upon the soldiers, who were obliged to receive their wages in it, or not at all, that a new emission was this year issued, and made a legal tender. Being also receivable for taxes, this, for a time, maintained its credit nearly at par. It might be, in reference to this new emission, that the town voted the assessors 4s. a day for their services this year.

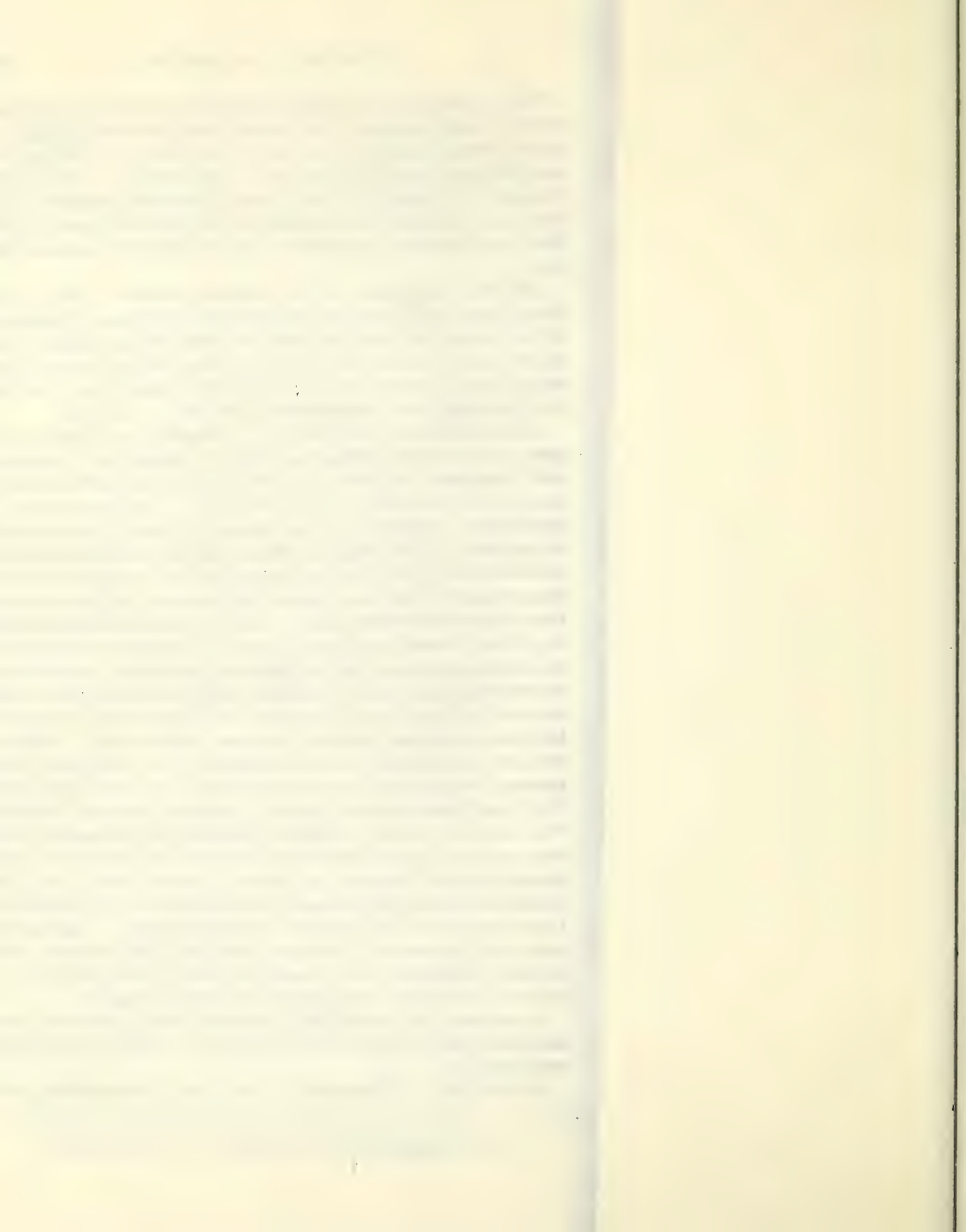
The fluctuating state of the currency seems to have produced some difficulty in the collection of taxes, as it was not till two others had declined serving, that Boice Cooper consented to serve as constable with a commission of one shilling on the pound, just twice that of the preceding year. In the two following years, a commission of 17d. was given.

The settlers in Dr. Taylor's township, or Stirlington, seem, perhaps in consequence of their having been included with Warren in the State tax, to have been, in 1779, assessed there in all the other taxes of the town. This gave rise to a controversy, particularly with Philip Robbins, who resisted the payment till his property was seized and sold at auction. In November, 1780, the town appointed a committee to endeavor to settle with him respecting his taxes, and empowered them to sign arbitration bonds. They, probably, effected nothing, as in December of that year, the Stirlington settlers, 11 in number, petitioned the Legislature for redress, complaining of the disadvantages they labored under in their remote situation, and alleging that the town of Warren had refused to lay them out a road between the two settlements. Warren was not represented in the General Court that year, and seems to have made no remonstrance. On the 11th May, 1781, the General Court passed a resolve that said Warren "be directed to pay to the inhabitants of Sterlington, such taxes as they have taxed and received of said town; and the said town of Warren is further directed not to tax the inhabitants of Sterlington until the further order of the General Court, any law to the contrary notwithstanding." In conformity with this resolve, the town, June 26, 1781, chose a committee to settle with said plantation, with power to give an order on the treasurer to pay Mr. Robbins his tax.*

A schooner, of which Mr. Copeland owned one-half, was, sometime during this season, taken by a British vessel, and condemned.†

On the 13th of December, a national Thanksgiving was

* Rev. Resolves, 1781, vol. 28, p. 64. † Copeland's MS.



observed for the signal victory obtained at Yorktown by the combined forces of France and America, and the surrender of the entire British army under Lord Cornwallis. This may justly be regarded as the closing act of the great drama of the Revolution; although hostilities continued for more than a year after.

No mention is made in the records, this year, of any minister's salary, nor of any action upon ecclesiastical matters whatever. But it would seem from the votes of the subsequent year, that the paper, which, the preceding year, the town voted to be satisfactory for the present, did not prove to be so long. This paper, purporting to be a confirmation of the story Mr. Urquhart had told of his wife's death, turned out to be, at least in the opinion of his parishioners, not genuine; and was thought to be a forgery.

1782. On the 15th Aug. 1782, the town voted that £15 of the salary voted Mr. Urquhart, lie in the treasury till further orders. It also chose a committee to confer with him; and appointed M. Copeland, with a compensation of \$20, "to go to the Presbytery," we presume with charges against him.

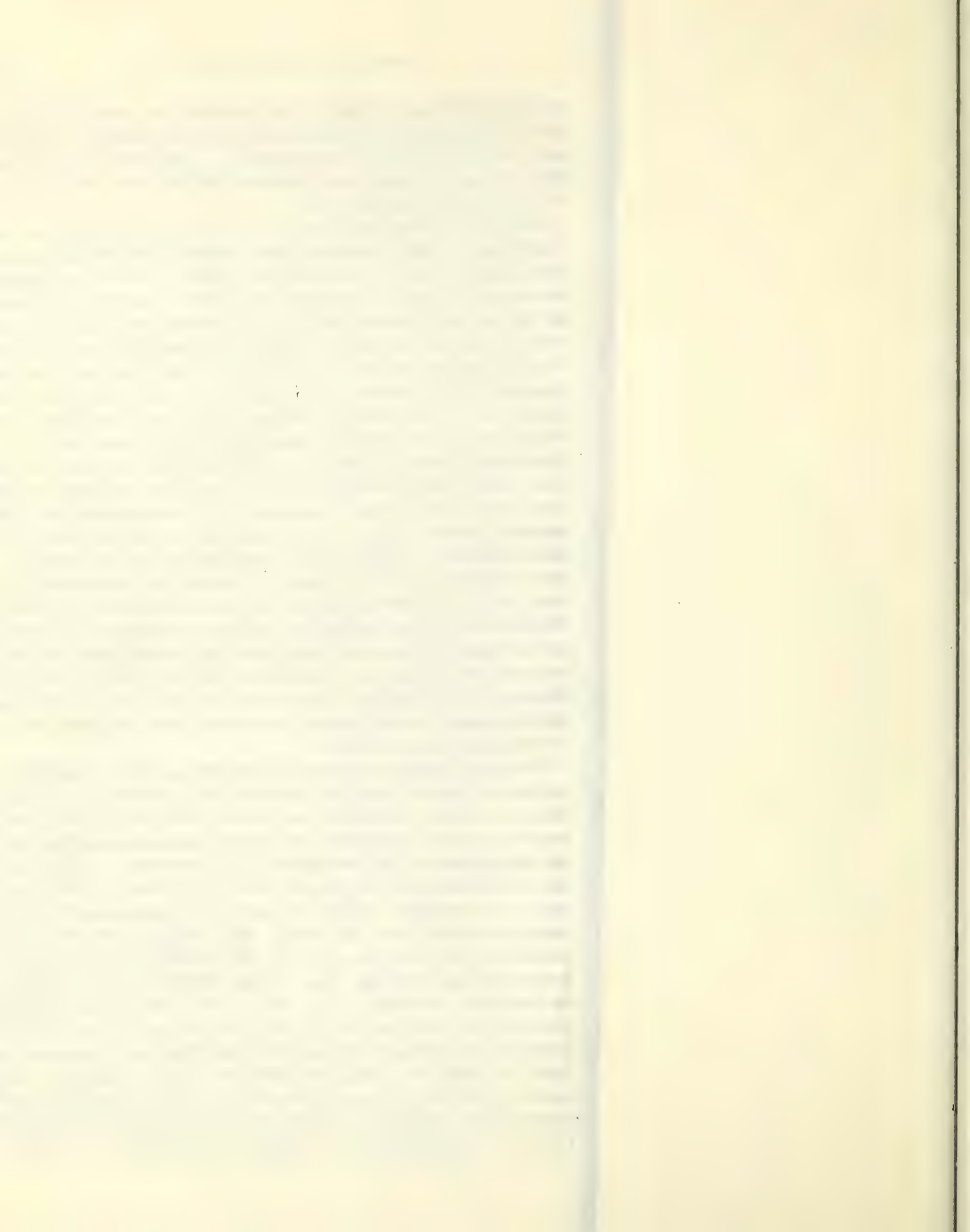
Of this Presbytery, called, from its most usual place of meeting, the Salem Presbytery, Mr. Urquhart was an active member; and it may be owing to his address and management, that the particular charges against him, if any were made, do not appear on its record. If Mr. Copeland attended, we are ignorant of the complaint made, and the action had upon it. Perhaps a citation was issued, and, not improbably, private advice given to both parties to compromise their difficulties, and agree upon the terms of separation. In the mean time, the public odium against the minister had increased; the people refused to attend meeting; and his influence here was irretrievably lost. His audience dwindled away till, at last, it consisted only of his own family, his wife's mother, D. Kirkpatrick, a hired boy, and his unchanging adherent, Mrs. James. In this state of things, a separation appeared equally desirable to both parties; and the only difficulty was to agree upon the terms. Mr. Urquhart claimed, and, as it is said, had sued for \$500; and the town offered to give him £25. In March, 1783, T. Starrett, M. Copeland, Wm. Lermont, Wm. Watson, and R. Hall, were appointed a committee to try to settle all matters of dispute with Mr. U., with power to choose arbitrators and sign bonds in behalf of the town. The arbitrators agreed upon, were Thomas Rice, Samuel Nichols, and ——— McCobb, Esquires, who met soon after



at Waldoboro', and, after a full hearing, in which M. Cope-land, Esq. appeared for the town, decided, July 4th, that the town should pay Mr. Urquhart £25. The town voted, July 24th, to pay this sum, and to raise £30 for that purpose and the payment of the referees.

Whether the complaint of the town remained before the Presbytery, or Mr. Urquhart had applied for his dismissal, is not known; but, in August, he issued a somewhat angry citation to the town to appear before the Presbytery at Salem on the second Tuesday of Sept. following, to answer to the charges which he meant there to substantiate, as follows: "1st, Your suing me to Court and attacking my interest contrary to the laws of justice or humanity. 2d, Your robbing me of my interest by voting away my hay, which reduced me to the greatest hardships. 3d, Your breach of Covenant, injustice, oppression and barbarity, of which you have been guilty towards me. 4th, Your sending to the Presbytery with charges against me in a clandestine way and manner, without giving me a copy of the same. 5th, The base treatment which I have received from the people in every respect, by endeavoring to murder my character at all times, upon suspicion, contrary to the directions of Christ." What the suing and attaching property refers to, the author has not been able to ascertain; but the voting away his hay, seems to refer to a vote passed in March of the same year, allowing S. Peabody, for the sum of £2 14s. to cut the meeting-house marsh, which heretofore had probably been a perquisite of the minister.

The town, having now settled, as the people supposed, all matters of dispute with the minister, and ordered him to desist from preaching, thinking he could have no farther claim, seems to have taken no notice of this citation, and was not represented at the session of the Presbytery. This neglect to substantiate charges, or to reply to those of Mr. Urquhart, was probably construed into an abandonment of the one or an admission of the other. Mr. Urquhart was regularly dismissed from his charge, and the town laid under censure for its conduct towards him. This was considered by many as rash and injurious. The Rev. Mr. McLean of Bristol, who, as the near associate and fellow-countryman of Mr. Urquhart, was disposed to put the most charitable construction upon his conduct, and had incurred some odium on that account, seems to have taken alarm at this decision; and wrote to the moderator of the Presbytery on the one hand, and to the elders of the church and people in Warren

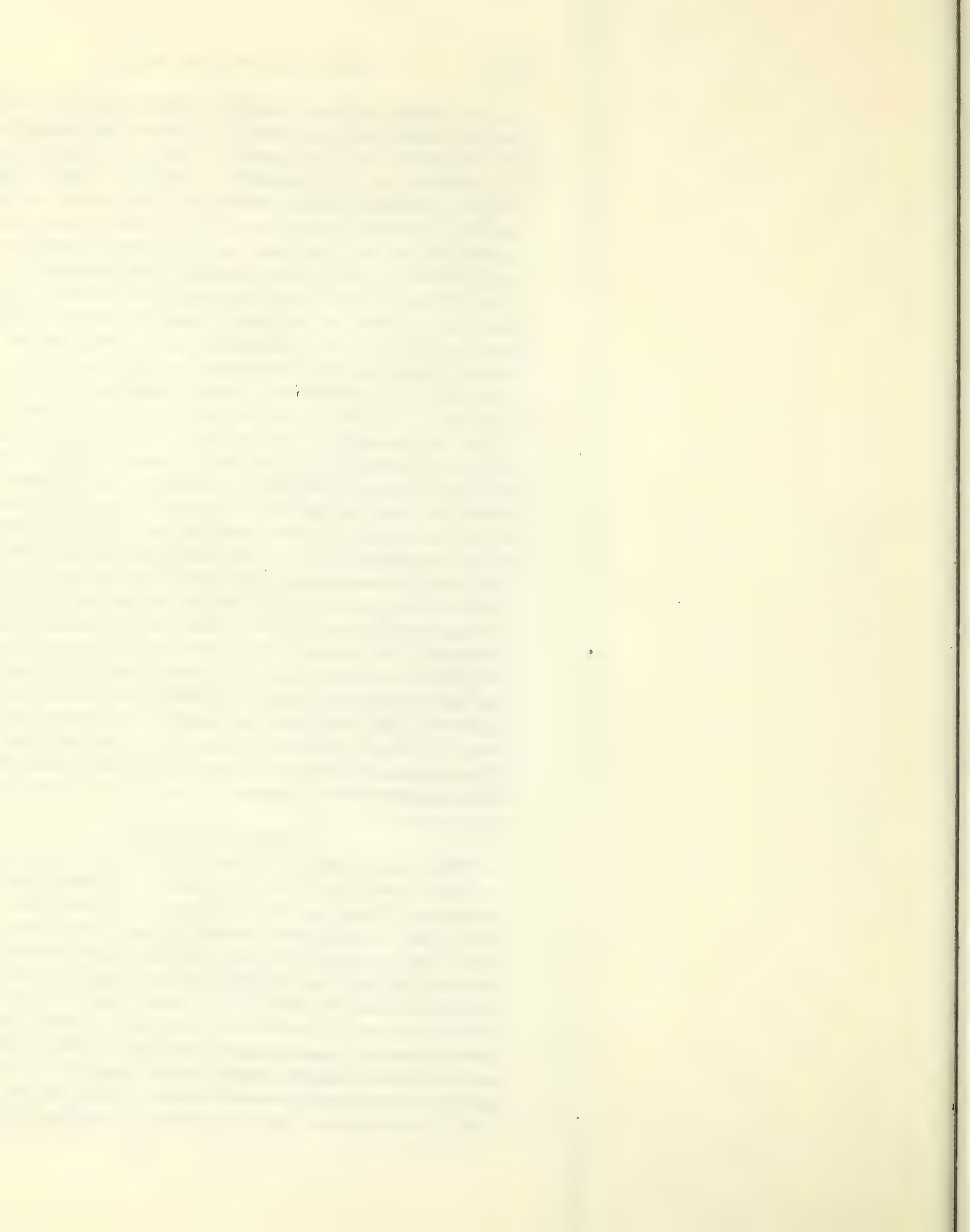


on the other, recommending a re-examination of the whole matter, and advising the town to vindicate its conduct towards Mr. Urquhart, and endeavor that any unchristian carriage of his might be duly exposed. The Rev. Mr. Whitaker of Salem, moderator of the Presbytery, also wrote to the town, Jan. 26, 1784, inviting them, on account of some supposed errors in the late decision, to attend the rehearing at the next session with all their complaints and witnesses.

In the mean time, a letter was received from Mr. Urquhart's first wife, dated at Wapping, London, August, 1783, complaining much of his conduct in not writing to her. This letter, coming unsealed, was read and shown to many before it reached him, confirming former suspicions, and removing the doubts of the most skeptical. On the 10th of May, 1784, the town chose a committee to write to the Presbytery a letter with charges against Mr. U. and, likewise, to write to the Rev. Alexander McLean. What was the purport of these letters, or what farther action was had, does not appear. Mr. U. still continued an active member of this Presbytery, which henceforward held all its meetings in Maine; and he, this year, took a conspicuous part in two ordinations. In 1785, he preached for a season at Topsham, and on the 7th of September was installed at Union River, now Ellsworth, where he continued five years. But new difficulties awaited him. The return of peace having opened the way, his deserted wife had crossed the water to Philadelphia, and, after supporting herself and daughter in extreme indigence there, for a time, by spinning cotton, was charitably provided for by Dr. Witherspoon, President of the college at Princeton, N. J. A correspondence was opened, of which the following letters form a part.

“ Mrs. Jane Urquhart.

“ Smithfield, Aug. 31, 1785. My Dear, I received a letter from you Jan. 1784, to which I returned two answers directed to Wapping, No. 14, as you desired, and in them gave you a particular account of my misfortune and the trouble and sorrow I have underwent on your account. And that was the only one which I received from you since I left Scotland, as the Searcher of all hearts knows. None but God knows the sea of trouble I have gone through these few years, all owing to your means, inasmuch as I never heard from you notwithstanding the many letters I sent you & the pressing invitations to come over to this country. He to whom I must give an account at the great day, is witness that I never



meant to deceive you, and whatever you or others may think respecting my conduct, I have the testimony of a good conscience, which is the best support — If I had not heard of your death I never could have been married to another. But the Lord saw fit to contend both with you and me and that it may be for the everlasting good of our immortal souls by leading us to sincere and unfeigned repentance. The first accounts that ever I had of you was from one Capt. Fraser who saw you at Gravesend, upon your return from England after receiving your legacy, which was more dreadful to me than death considering my unhappy situation. The 29th of this month was the first certain account I have had of your arrival in America. Matters have been conducted strangely, for instead of writing to me, letters have been sent to others and I never acquainted with it till now. After Fraser's account, I was turned out of employment and suffered the greatest hardships in life and never expect to be settled again. If you knew my situation and condition you could not but be grieved for me as well as for yourself. I have a poor weakly woman with four small children to provide for, which is more than I can do, and sure I am you could not desire me to leave them to the mercies of the wide world. If it was in my power to help you, how gladly would I do it. Pray believe, for I do not dissemble, for I can say with the Apostle, before God I lie not. You have your £200 Sterling of a legacy that I will never lay any claim to — if you want any power from me it is at your service. As for the child I would be glad to do the best by it I could if I knew how to get it. But Providence frowns upon me, O that God would show me why he is contending with me and lead me to the fountain of the Redeemer's blood, which cleanseth from all sin. If it were the will of the Most High I would prefer death to life; but not my will but his be done. Before this late account sent by Dr. Witherspoon, I had a little employment; but now I am obliged to go I know not where — may the Lord direct my way. It will be my constant prayer to Almighty God that he may take care of you and the dear child, and if your trouble will lead you to God it will be happy for you. O take care that it may not drive you to bad courses or make you forget the God who made you and gave his son to be a ransom for your soul. I hope you'll try to do the best you can; I think it would be a genteel way of living to teach young children, which you are capable of doing. And whenever it is in my power to help you I shall be ready to do it. I should be glad to give you directions to write, but as



I am about to leave this country I cannot. When I shall be fixed I will write you again and if ever I have it in my power I will contrive to send you relief, so I conclude, wishing you all the blessings of the upper and nether springs and recommending you to the care of a kind Providence who is able to take care of you.

"Yours, affectionately till death, John Urquhart.

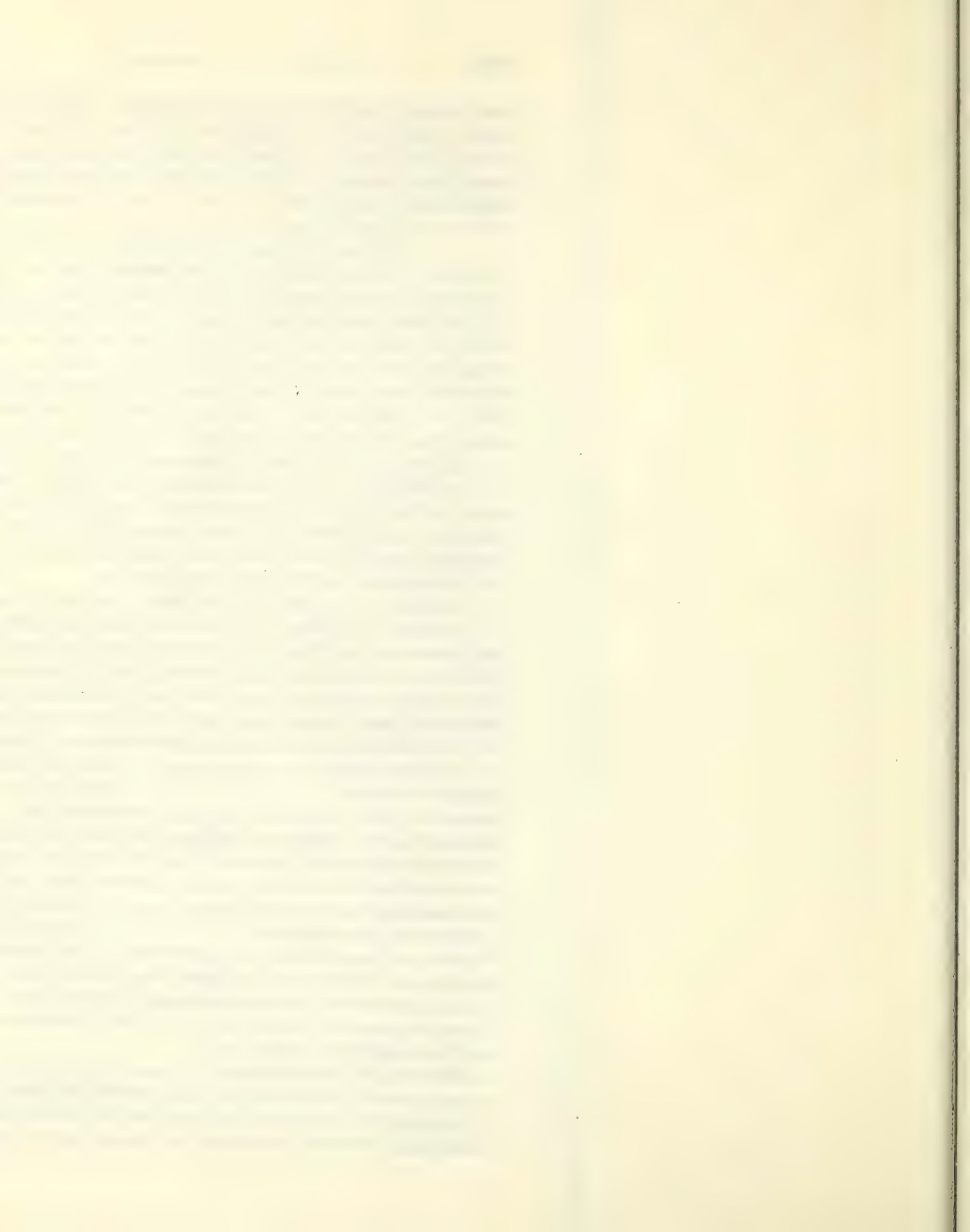
"N. B. I have been obliged to travel 30 miles to see this letter put into the post-office lest it should fail. J. U."

This letter was inclosed in one to Dr. Witherspoon, of the same date, and of much the same tenor, which was mailed at Falmouth on the 5th Sept. and reached him on the 15th. Whether there was then any place hereabouts, called Smithfield, or whether this was assumed for the purpose of misleading, we are unable to say. Both letters were sent with the following from Dr. Witherspoon, to Rev. Isaac Story of Marblehead. It is given with the blank spaces just as they occur in the original, together with a few others enclosed in brackets, which seem to have been filled up, as all were probably intended to be, at a time when it could be done with due attention to accuracy of language:—

"Dr. Sir:—On Monday the 20th, I received your favour of the 4th of this month. I also received the 29th of Jan. last, yours of the 6th of that month inclosing two from Mr. McLean with information respecting Mr. Urqueheart. I perceive I was much to blame for not immediately answering that letter, but [having received] what I now send you from Mr. Urqueheart and not knowing where he was, I [unfortunately] delayed writing and expected to hear by some other means where he

You all please to know therefore, that I was all along of opinion with you and other friends, that the interest of religion required his being fully convicted and would have sent his wife on, but having been at a considerable expense on her passage and support, and not knowing that she could have any certainty of provision, I embraced an opportunity a very good place for her, as housekeeper to a gentleman in St. Johns in New Brunswick, whose lady is from New York, they paid her passage there and I have had several letters from her since. I thought also that perhaps he would take his course that way, and she might meet with him.

However, in consequence of your letter just received, I write herewith this a copy of his letter to his wife, to whom I forwarded the original, and the original letter in his own hand which he wrote to me, and of which I have kept a copy



that you may communicate both where you think proper and as it appears to me very generous and in the people to let her have [some assistance] I will write to her to repair wherever you direct, in your next to me as to the legacy, which he mentions, I always understood that she went to London in expectation of a legacy or some money due to her but did not get it, and having asked her daughter just now if she could remember any thing about it she said who should have paid it was gone to Jamaica, so she got nothing and the girl was but young when she left London; this appears very probable for it is certain she was in extreme poverty when she came to me, being subsisted by spinning some cotton in very mean lodging, together with what Dr. Mayo begged for her before I went there, and myself after. She had indeed some bedding and cloths & I got some clothes for the child when she bound to me till she should be of age.

"Though there is much religion I fear there is also much dissingenuity in his letters by observing which you will be able to judge of his declarations to those who have spoken to him.

"A letter to Mrs. Urqueheart, if you forward any, from your parts, may be directed to the care of Ward Chipman, Esq., St. Johns, N. Brunswick.

"I shall be glad to hear from you immediately on receiving this, as I shall not write to Mrs. Urqueheart till then.

"I am, dear Sir, your most obed't humble servant,

"Rev. Mr. Story."

"John Witherspoon."

This letter was not dated, but was, with the other two, sent to the people of Warren, December 22, 1786, by Mr. Story, who had interested himself in behalf of Mrs. U. and wished, if any thing was due from the town, to secure it for her benefit. But as Mr. Urquhart was now settled at Union river, and, it is presumed, had received all that was due him from Warren, nothing resulted from this correspondence. After waiting some time in suspense, and seeing no prospect of redress, the impatient spirit of his wife could brook no longer delay. Pride and anger spurred her on to seek, in person, that satisfaction which her friends had failed to obtain. Passing from St. Johns to Marblehead, after consulting with Mr. Story, she took passage with Capt. Killeran, who brought her to this river. Here she was kindly received by the inhabitants, who sympathized with her unfortunate situation, though they found little to admire in the temper with which she bore it. She could, indeed, when off from the subject of her grief,



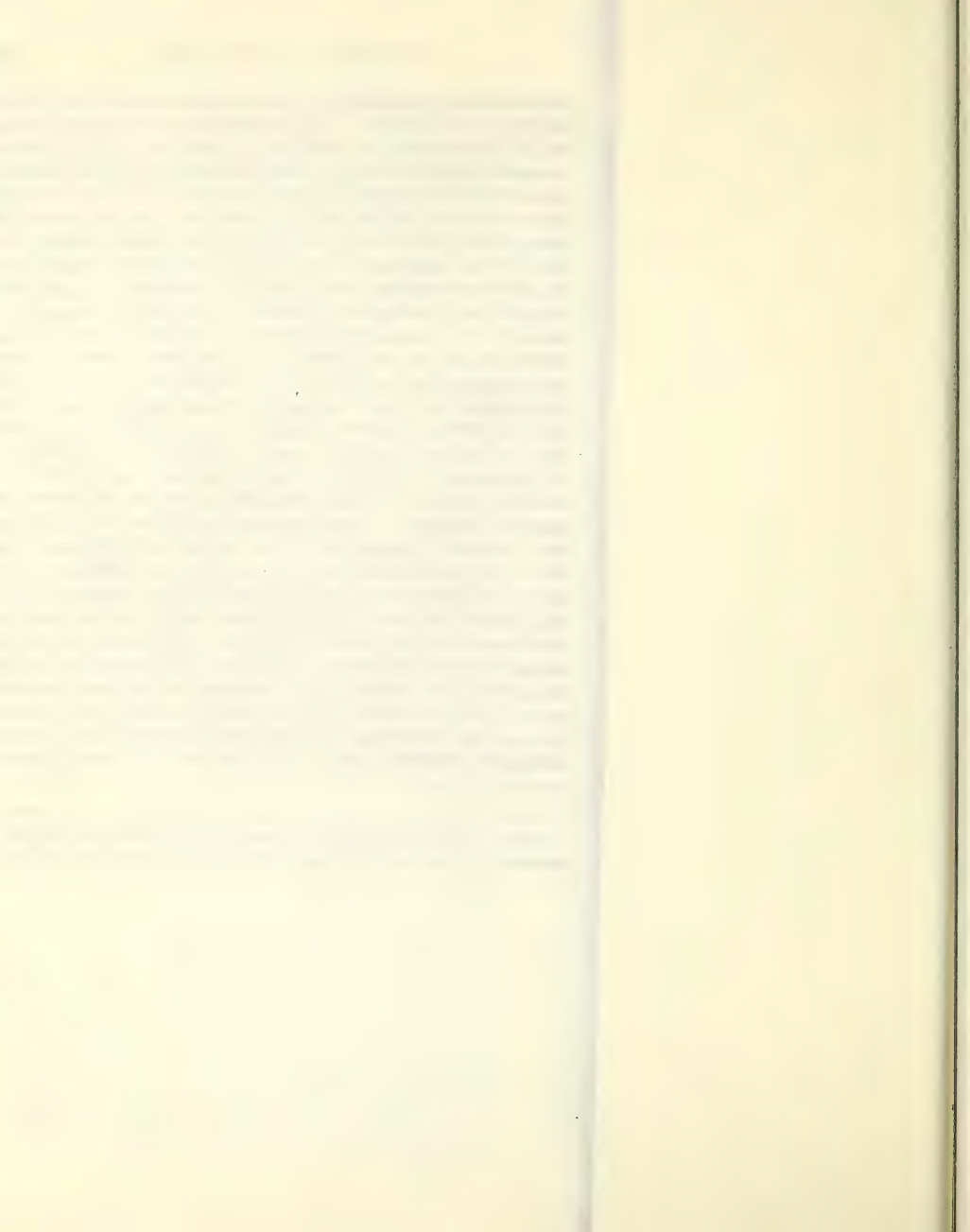
make herself agreeable, even to young people and children; but no sooner did the fatal theme recur, than the rising tide of passion would carry her away to the very borders of insanity. At her request, M. Copeland, J. Watts, J. McKellar, and R. Young, took a boat, went down with her to Union river, and introduced her to her husband. He was thunderstruck, abashed, confounded. Her salutation was that of anger, taunting, rage, fury. "Dinna ye cry, Johnny, it's yer ain loving wife ye've been mourning for sae lang;" and passing from irony to rage, she bestowed upon the new wife, every opprobrious and scornful epithet; and, assuming her authority in the house and her place at table, ordered her about like a menial servant. To the excuse that they supposed her dead, she answered "you *hoped* I was, at the very time you were pasting my letters into your bairn's bonnets." But no language can do justice to this interview. The second wife, quailing before the imperious temper of her rival, sought the protection of her townsmen, who, pitying her distress, brought her back to her father's.

How the loving couple passed the second honey-moon, is more easily imagined than described. They did not remain together long. Receiving no proffer of that assistance which his letters had promised, whenever it should be in his power, she again threw herself upon the hospitality of her friends; and the second wife, drawn by maternal affection, returned to the care of her children. After spending more than a year with the people of this river, and holding consultations with friends, the discarded wife resolved to resort to the law for that redress which nothing else was likely to obtain. Accordingly, she engaged Reuben Tolman, who, with John Matthews, then his apprentice, embarked with her in a boat, and, taking R. Young for a pilot, sailed to Castine. There Tolman was appointed deputy sheriff for Hancock County, and taking out a legal process of some kind, we are not informed what, proceeded on to the place of Mr. U's residence. Arriving in the evening, they found him at home, his wife and children in bed. Tolman made known his business, and Mrs. U. inquired for brandy to treat her men with. Informed that there was none in the house, she declared she knew better; and ransacking the closets and finding a case bottle partly filled with vinegar, she poured out a tumbler full, and, having tasted it, threw it violently over the bed, mother, and child. Raving like a mad woman, she proceeded to the chest of drawers, threw out the caps and other linen upon the floor, and trampled them under foot, pouring out a torrent of abuse



and invective, and bestowing the most scornful epithets that language can furnish. The unfortunate clergyman, being told he must repair to a magistrate living at some distance, requested leave to change his clothes, and, going into another room, made his escape at a back window. When his flight became known, nothing could exceed the fury to which the disappointed wife was wrought up; her frame shook, her eyes, in the language of an eye-witness, became scarlet, and her whole appearance truly terrific. However, a guide was obtained, and the fugitive arrested at a haymaker's camp in a meadow at a considerable distance up the river. Being carried before the magistrate, he reluctantly entered into an arrangement, by which, if our information is correct, he relinquished his farm to his first wife, gave an order on Capt. McIntyre to allow Tolman his trouble and expenses out of what was due from him, for Mr. U's farm, which he had purchased in Warren; and with his second wife and children removed to New Brunswick, and finally ended his days at Mirimichi. Prior to his leaving Union River, charges were preferred against him by the people of that place, and he in turn complained of the people. In 1790, the Presbytery decided that he was not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and left it optional with him to take his dismission whenever he should wish. This was one of the last acts of the Presbytery. Mr. McLean's connexion with it had, some time before, been dissolved at his own request; and in 1791, the number of its members was so reduced by the removal of Messrs. Urquhart and Whitaker, that it became informally dissolved, and ended this form of church government in Maine.*

* Greenleaf's Ec. Sketches. Town Records. Record of Court of Sessions. Orig. Letters among papers of A. Lermond, and tradition.



CHAPTER XI.

RETURN OF PEACE, AND OTHER INCIDENTS FROM 1782 TO 1784.

FROM the anticipation of time into which the obliquities of an unworthy man have led us, we now return to the year 1782. The beginning of this year, like many others during the war, was distinguished for a great scarcity of provisions, and difficulty of obtaining subsistence. When every resource was failing, and the minds of all were filled with anxiety, Providence seemed in pity to hasten the arrival of the alewives, which were caught at the upper falls the 27th of April. On the following day, Sunday, large quantities were taken as a work of mercy to suffering families.

The people, this year, voted to build a pound near Capt. McIntyre's house, and chose him for pound-keeper. This subject had been broached at the first annual meeting in 1777, when they voted to build a pound near Mr. Cooper's house, and chose Mr. Cooper for pound-keeper. But this was merely a joke upon him, who was a great lover of good fences; and when his Irish servants were with him, whom he always took pains to keep employed, whether their labor was needed or not; being one day at a loss for something to go to work at, he set them to cutting large pine trees and building a log-fence of an unusual height round a few acres of pasture-land, saying he wanted a pound to turn his horse into. This spot, though its fence has decayed, is called "the pound" to this day.

The town, this year voted "that Capt. Payson be exempted from working on the roads" on condition of making a road for himself. Payson had now taken up the farm west of South Pond, since known as the Storer farm. He afterwards removed to Hope; but many of his posterity still remain in town. During his residence here, he had much to encounter from wild beasts, poverty, and the scarcity of provisions. Often, says one of his daughters, whilst weaving, with nothing but alewives to eat, was she compelled to lay her head down upon the beam and weep till rest enabled her to resume the shuttle, and this for days and weeks together. A cow, which they subsequently obtained, added much to the comfort of the family; but one dark evening the boys heard a rustling among the green corn, and the father, not doubting but that it was a marauding bear, levelled his musket in the

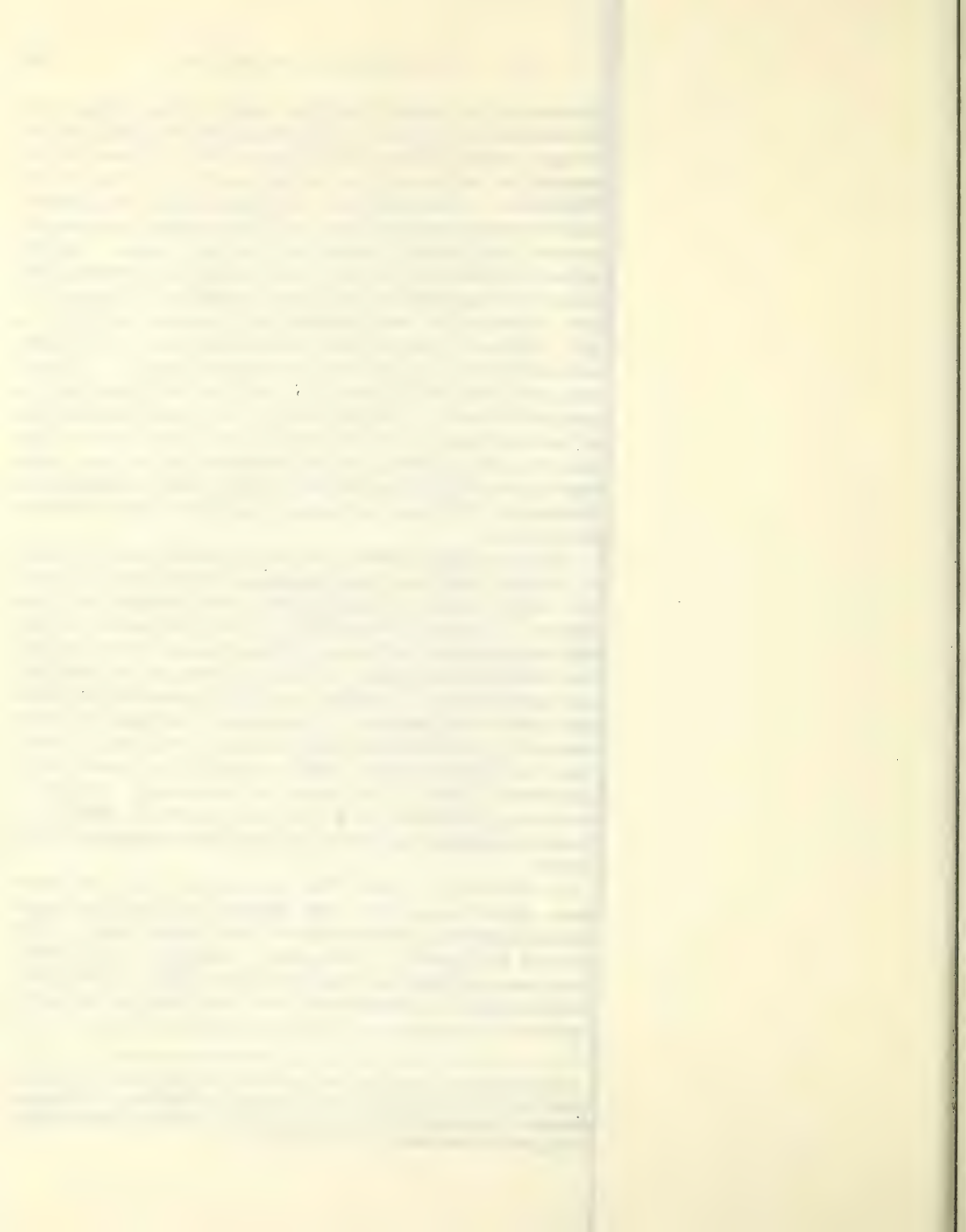


direction of the sound, fired, and found to his dismay that he had killed his only cow. He was much annoyed, also, by a negro, called Africa Peter,* whom Mr. Thomas had encouraged to settle on a lot of his, near by, in the town of Waldoboro'. Peter had been a prince in his own country, and the remembrance of this, and his subsequent treatment, rendered him moody, savage, and at last insane. At the sight of the sun and moon, he would often fall prostrate, and writhe on the ground in the utmost agitation. Becoming at last dangerous, he was confined as a maniac, and died in jail. Nathan Sprague, from Waldoboro', had a log-house and small clearing on the lot next above Payson's. A saw-mill, also, was built, about this time, by Mr. Spear and his sons, on the outlet of West Pond. For the accommodation of this neighborhood, an expenditure on Back River bridge was this year ordered; and, as there now began to be some travel between McIntyre's ferry and the head of Broad Bay, Sprague, in 1784, took out license and kept a kind of tavern some years.

The first colored person was brought to this town by Capt. J. McIntyre, who this year purchased Sarah, as a slave, of one Capt. Brown of Damariscotta, who brought her from Guinea. He gave \$50 or \$100 for her; but, about a year after this purchase, all slaves in Massachusetts were declared free under the Constitution. Hearing a rumor of this, she gave the representative, P. Pebbles, one dollar to ascertain its truth, and claimed her freedom. This woman is believed to have sustained a good character, and was early and long a member of the Baptist church. She was married to Amos Peters, from whom those of that name are descended. Others of their race joined them from time to time, till in 1823 they formed a sufficient number to be set off into a separate school district.

On the 30th of Nov. 1782, provisional articles of peace were agreed upon with Great Britain, by which that power acknowledged the independence of the United States. This relieved the minds of the people, although the definitive treaty was not signed till the 3d of Sept. 1783. The British troops remained at Biguysduce; and restriction on the intercourse with them was so far relaxed, that Dea. Crawford, with

* Payson himself was not very patient of injury; and on one occasion the two were found armed, posted behind trees or stumps, alternately snapping their guns at each other, without, however, producing any serious result. — M. Robinson.



his wife, visited his countrymen there, — the Highlanders, under the command of Gen. Campbell. He was kindly received by the General, found many old acquaintances in his corps, and among them James Fisher, a cousin of Mrs. Crawford, who wished to come with them to Warren ; but, though the war was over, his term of service was not yet expired, and he could not obtain his discharge. He took the first opportunity, however, to desert, and visited Mr. Crawford, but being afraid to remain there, passed on to Damariscotta and hired out. A party of soldiers, dressed in Highland costume, pursued him, came to Crawford's, searched the house and barn, and, afraid to proceed farther, returned without him. Another soldier, a Highlander, by the name of John McCallum, deserted soon after, found his way to the same place, and hearing of Fisher, sought him in the field. Fisher, supposing him to be in pursuit, was about to take to his heels ; when a mutual recognition took place, and the two remained together till the British left the country. Fisher afterwards married in this town, settled a short distance above his friend Crawford, was the first deacon of the Baptist church, and esteemed as an humble and pious christian. McCallum married a daughter of Dea. Miller, lived on the deacon's farm some years, and then removed to that still possessed by his family, on the western side of North Pond.

The return of peace found the country impoverished, commerce embarrassed, the people burdened with debt, specie withdrawn from circulation, and the paper currency constantly sinking in value. Yet, amid all these discouragements, the people of Warren did not neglect the education of their children ; though as yet no public schools had been provided. A school was kept a considerable part of this and the following year, a portion of the time at the house of Wm. Boggs, and the remainder at that of Joseph Copeland. The person employed as a teacher was John O'Brien, a native of Craig, near Cork in Ireland. He made two voyages in the capacity of ship's steward to Quebec, and, on a third voyage to New York, was captured off Marblehead, and carried to Boston. Thence, on an exchange of prisoners, he was sent to Castine, and allowed by the Captain to escape to Fox Island, whence, after teaching there two months, he came to this town. He was an elegant penman, and a good accountant, but somewhat severe in the management of his scholars. Severity, however, was thought requisite in those days ; and he was employed in different parts of the town for many succeeding years. Whilst he



was teaching in Mrs. James's house, about 1784, a log school-house, probably the first structure of the kind in town, was built in the Oyster River neighborhood, a little below the Wylie house now owned by R. Robinson. The only branches taught at this time were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The only books in school, were Dilworth's Spelling-book and the Psalter. The only introduction to arithmetic, was the committing to memory of the numeration table, the multiplication table, and the pence table. Oral instruction, with questions set by the teacher in manuscripts, supplied all the rest. Geography was then scarcely heard of; and grammar was nowhere taught, except in connexion with the Latin language. Not long after this date, Mr. O'Brien married the daughter of Col. Starrett, and purchased of John Lermond the farm on which his son, E. O'Brien, Esq., until recently resided.

The evil effects of an unsound currency were now severely felt, and among others by Dea. David Patterson, one of the original settlers, a man universally esteemed, who had transferred his estate to his son-in-law, Reuben Hall, and taken notes as security for his maintenance. After the marriage of a second wife, Mr. Hall availed himself of the depreciation of the currency, to pay up his notes, and exonerate himself from farther liability. The payment, thus reduced in value, was soon exhausted; and the recipient, in the helplessness of age, was mortified to find himself possessed of nothing but the dwellinghouse, which he had reserved. His feelings would not suffer him to apply for assistance; and, as winter came on, he was in danger of perishing with the cold. Under these circumstances a town meeting was called, December 19th, to take the subject into consideration. Great sympathy was expressed for the sufferer; and, as Mr. H. had discharged his obligation in the legal currency of the country, it was voted "that the town be divided into six classes, and that each class should cut and haul five cords of wood for the use of Mr. Patterson." This was the beginning of that liberal and generous policy, which the town, for so many years, pursued towards the destitute of its population.

Patterson was not the only sufferer from paper money. Robert Mathews, who came early from Ireland to Massachusetts and settled in Woburn, removed soon after the French and Indian war to the lower town of St. George's, and, subsequently, purchased the Kelloch farm in Warren, now owned by Robert Robinson. This, he had been tempted by an offer nominally high, to sell to Col. Wheaton, and was obliged at



the time stipulated to receive his pay in depreciated bills, which, dying on his hands, reduced him to poverty. Having, during his youth, been crippled by fever sores, and receiving, in consequence, something more than a common education, he was sometimes employed as a school-master, and, in the French and Indian war, served for a time as a soldier; but now, from age and disappointment, was rendered unable to make much farther effort.

Prior to this year, there had been no bridge across the main river. Ferries were kept at Watson's point and McIntyre's shore. There was a fording place between Deacon Crawford's and Wm. Boggs's, where, except in high freshets, a person might cross on horseback; and foot passengers were set across, in floats. As this service was performed without remuneration, and often in the night time, causing considerable trouble to Boggs and Crawford, the former determined to free himself from it.* He therefore went to work, and with no other assistance than the voluntary contributions of the neighbors, completed a bridge across the river to Crawford's shore.

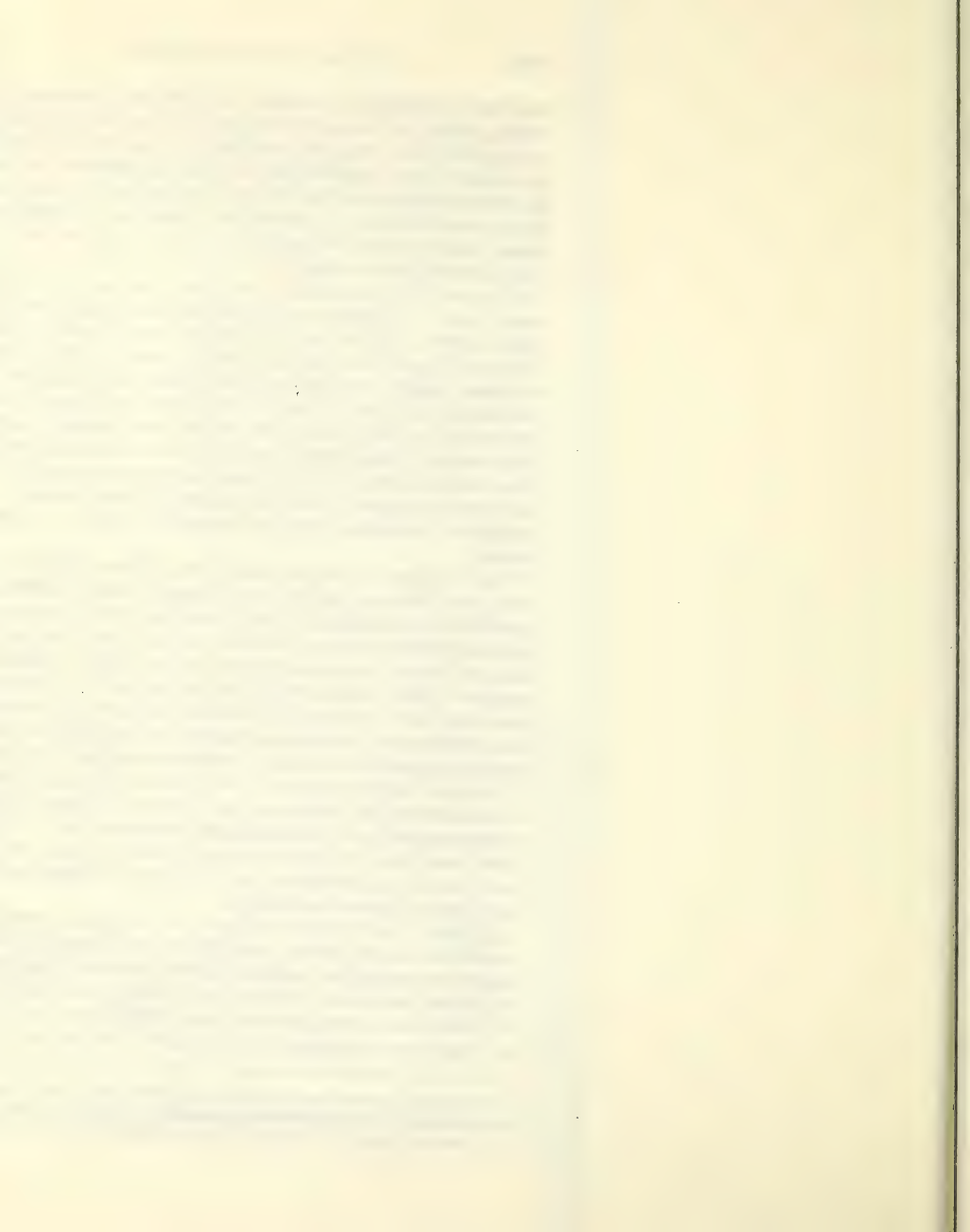
In the State valuation, which was adopted March 6th of this year, Warren was to pay 12s. out of every £1000 raised, until the next valuation. By a resolve passed the succeeding day, 1500 men were ordered to be raised for the army, one of whom was apportioned to this town. Money also seems to have been called for, to pay soldiers' bounty; as, six years later, on complaint that the town had neglected to assess such money, as also the county tax for 1782, the Court of Sessions appointed persons to assess and collect the same.†

Patrick Pebbles was this year chosen representative, and appointed the first justice in the town of Warren, an office then regarded as an honorable and important one. M. Copeland was, this year, also, licensed as a retailer, and in the year following, furnished for J. Paine of Bristol, an entire ship load of timber and staves.

1783. In 1783, in addition to two road surveyors on each side of the river, John Dicke and John Wyllie were chosen to that office, probably with a view of opening a way to Stirling on the one side and to Peabody's mill on the other. "Voted, that Joseph Skinner, Robert Mathews, and the heirs of John Annis, deceased, be exempted from paying the beef

* In 1778 he took out license as innholder, and in this way, while the war lasted, received some compensation. — Rec. Court of Sessions.

† Rec. of Court of Sessions, Wis. and Mass. Rec.



tax, and the same charged to the town; and that all other deficiencies in said tax be turned into silver money, and committed to the collectors." Annis first settled at Broad Cove in the lower plantation, but had lived some years on the Giffen farm in this town, and had been master of a sloop belonging to McLean. He was shot on board of a privateer, a short time before the passage of this vote.

At a meeting in June, T. Starrett, J. McIntyre, A. Kellogg, W. Lermond, and H. Libbey, were chosen a committee of safety. No such committee had been chosen at the meeting in March, probably because the war was considered virtually at an end; and its revival at this time might have been owing to some apprehension of the return of the tory refugees on the restoration of peace, which was confidently expected. Some such apprehension, or some movement made by their friends, may have given rise to the following vote, which was passed at the same meeting; viz. "that the town will at all times to the utmost of their power oppose the return of the refugees into their town." Only two such, Nelson and Waldo Dicke, are known to have belonged to this town. As the former of these had gone to the English for the purposes of trade only, most of the citizens, at the request of his father-in-law, Dea. Crawford, subsequently gave their approbation in writing for his return; which was effected without opposition. He afterwards removed to Reading, Massachusetts. Dicke had been too active to be so readily forgiven; and, in consequence of the above vote and other indications, gave up all thoughts of returning, and fixed his residence at St. Andrews, N. B. There he was successfully employed as master of a vessel till about 1794, when he was captured in the W. Indies by a French vessel, and carried into New London. Being confined in irons for some offence given on board, he succeeded in releasing himself in the night time, and, attempting to escape by swimming, was drowned at no great distance from the shore.

On the 24th of July, it was voted "that this town is willing that all the inhabitants of the lower town, down as far as Mr. Malcolm's, should be annexed to this town." In June, 1784, a petition, signed by Jonathan Nutting and others, praying to be annexed to the town of Warren, was read in the House of Representatives, referred to a committee, and, on their report, leave was given to bring in a bill for the purpose; but it is not known that any thing farther was done about it.

The hardships of the war had not been favorable to the



increase of the settlement ; and Samuel Boggs's lot, on the west side of the river, and Dea. Crawford's on the east, still formed its utmost limit towards the north. But this year, a lot on the western side, at the foot of Seven-tree Pond, now owned by W. Payson, was settled by Eli Bosworth, a carpenter and joiner, who had previously resided in St. George and Stirlington. He was from Halifax, Mass. and being a good and faithful workman, many houses in Union, and most of those which during the next twenty years sprang up at the head of the tide here, were constructed by him or his sons. In 1794, Mr. Bosworth removed to the place now occupied by L. H. Vaughan, and built a small house there. The rest of his life was passed in that vicinity, where two of his children still reside.

The anticipations of peace, which, for nearly a year, had been waxing stronger and stronger, were at length realized ; and the definitive treaty was signed at Paris on the 3d of Sept. On the 18th of Oct. the American army was disbanded ; and the soldiers, who had risked their lives and shed their blood in the cause of independence, returned home, covered with glory, but with no other reward, except Government securities, which they could scarcely dispose of at 2s. 6d. on the pound. Some had lost their lives in the contest ; others, with empty purse, and habits all unsettled by the idleness of the camp, commenced life's voyage anew, and with difficulty pursued their course in the usual channels of industry. From the lower town, and other maritime and exposed places, a greater number, in proportion to the population, were engaged in the land and naval service, than in Warren. In Waldoboro', the Dutch Neck alone is said to have furnished not less than 60 soldiers to the continental army. Among those in this place who died in the service, or never returned, were Robert Giffen, Joseph Peabody, Samuel Boggs the 2d, and Benjamin Gaut, a young man brought up by his uncle, A. Kelloch. Of those who enlisted into the continental service, were William Robinson, (who served at Cambridge and vicinity whilst the British occupied Boston, and, it is believed, at Ticonderoga and other places later in the contest,) Samuel Boggs the 3d, David Brown, and David Kelloch, 2d. The two last, enlisted for one year, then for three years, and afterwards served in the navy till the end of the war ; and, in 1812, Kelloch again enlisted, and served through the whole of that war. Of those who were drafted or enlisted for shorter periods, were Joseph Cope-land, Lieut. ; Samuel Counce, Sergeant ; James Anderson,



William Dicke, Andrew Malcolm, and Francis Young, who served at Machias under Capt. Ludwig; Alexander Kelloch, Ensign; F. Young, Corporal; Samuel Crane, John Libbey, John Sidensberger, and Joseph Jameson, drafted to Bigyuduce; Stephen Peabody, John Montgomery, William Boggs, Philip Sechrist, and Nathaniel Copeland, who were drafted or enlisted for short periods, and served under Wadsworth at Thomaston, Clam Cove, and other parts of the coast. Besides these, most of the other citizens capable of bearing arms, occasionally served as volunteers by land or sea. Capt. J. Wyllie commanded a transport in the expedition to Bigyuduce. Capts. Samuel Gregg, John Annis, and probably some others, were for a time engaged in privateering. Some had lost property captured at sea; all had suffered from the interruption of business, and the derangement of the currency. General poverty, and the utmost economy in food, clothing, and furniture, everywhere prevailed.* But all private griefs were now merged in the triumphs of freedom and the joys of returning peace.

In the midst of the general rejoicing, a melancholy occurrence happened in this town on the 10th of November. Samuel Creighton, returning in his float from Thomaston, whither he had been to purchase some vegetables from a trading coaster lying at the wharf, was upset by a sudden and violent squall from the N. West, and drowned in the river nearly opposite his own house. So true is it, that the fountains of private distress frequently gush up beneath the broad stream of public gratulation. Samuel Boggs, (the first,) one of the most active of the original settlers, died the same year.

1784. The first step towards a legal highway, was this year taken, by voting "that the selectmen lay out the town road on each side of the river." A stipulation for such a road had been made in the original contract between the proprietors and settlers; and a foot path had gradually been widened and improved by the expenditure of the annual highway tax, usually one day's work for each poll and the estates in proportion. As the proportion between polls and estates was then as one to two, and the number of polls in town did

* There were at this time but two pair of boots in the town. These belonged to Messrs. Copeland and Pebbles, both of a long, lank, loose-jointed frame, ill calculated to do honor to such a luxury; but Pebbles used to contend that he had the advantage of Copeland, inasmuch as he could mount his horse without losing a boot, which the other seldom could. — J. Rokes. A. Kelloch, 2d.



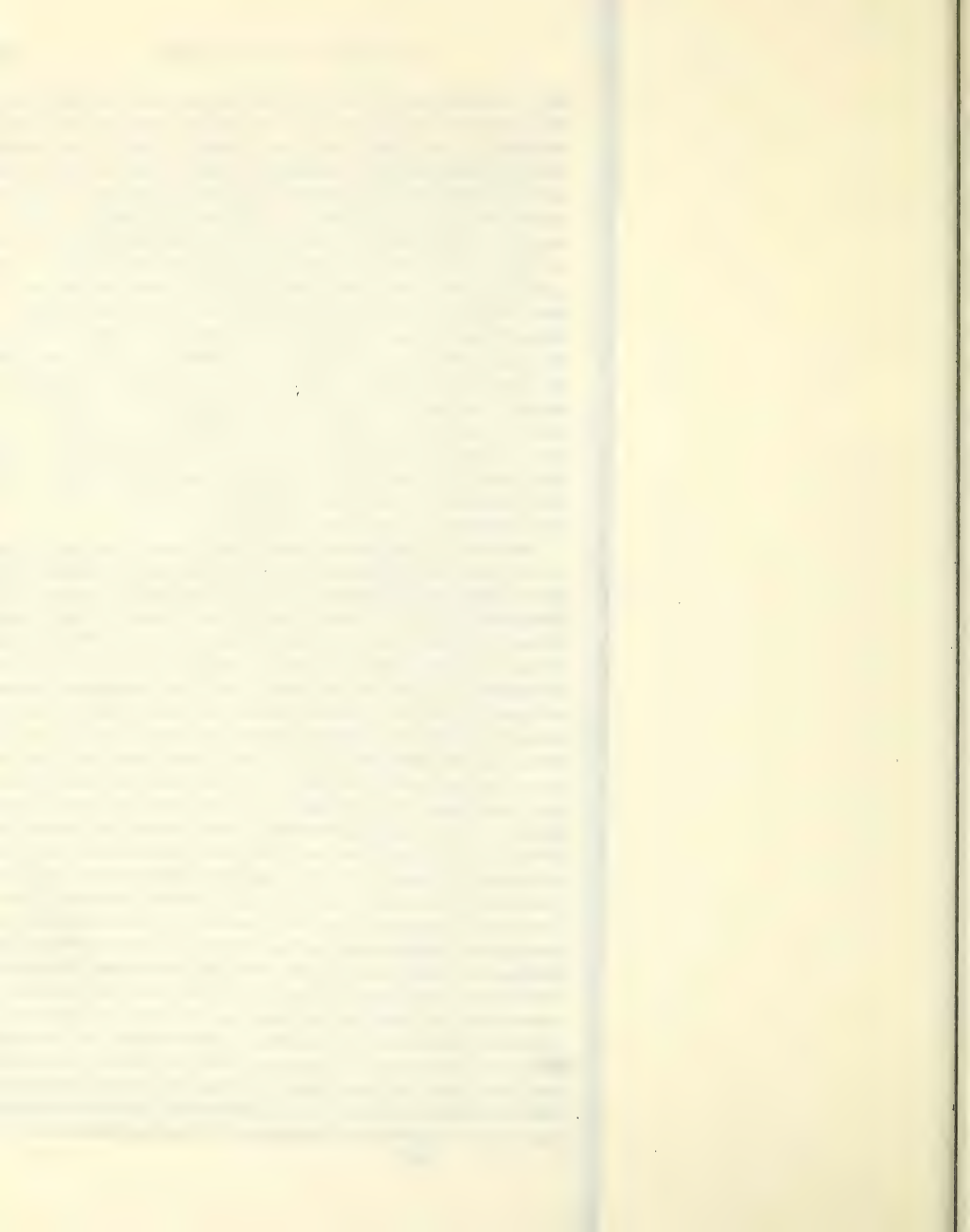
not exceed 80, the sum thus expended was not over 240 days' work.

About this time, began to appear in the woods, and occasionally visit the settlement, a man by the name of Davis, one of those singular characters that sometimes vary the picture of life; a sort of "Leatherstocking" of the wilderness, hovering on the borders between civilized and savage society. He lived a solitary life in the woods, clad in skins, and subsisting on the products of the chase, which formed his sole occupation. He had no intercourse with the settlers, except an occasional visit for the purpose of exchanging his fur for ammunition and other necessities; but his path was frequently crossed by the hunter, who was oftentimes entertained by him with such refreshment as his camp afforded. On these occasions, he was hospitable and social, talked of his dangers and accidents by "flood and field, his hair-breadth 'scapes," and causeless frights, with apparent satisfaction; but it was evident his heart was not with his guests — he sighed not at their departure, and returned with pleasure to the society of his own feelings. His grotesque appearance, his hairy costume, his beard descending to his breast, and his white locks streaming to the wind, excited the curiosity of children, and rendered his coming a memorable event. Nor was his behaviour more free from whimsical peculiarities, than his dress. One of these was that of bowing with great reverence, when favored with the sight of bread. Whether this proceeded from religious, or other motives, his distant and taciturn manner rendered it difficult to determine. He shifted his quarters to various places, as convenience required, and followed hunting and trapping from the Kennebec to the Penobscot. From his long residence in the present town of Montville, that place, before its incorporation, was called Davis-town. Of his early history, and the time of his coming hither, nothing was known. Rumor ascribed his eccentricity to disappointment in love, and it was said he had one daughter in the western country to whom he contrived to remit the proceeds of his hunting. On one occasion, after a hunting tour of some days, he returned to his camp, kindled a fire, and sat down to his lonely musings; when he was suddenly startled by the most piercing cries proceeding from his fire. At first he could ascribe it to nothing but the foul fiend himself; but a huge tortoise, crawling out from the ashes in which he had made his bed, soon relieved his apprehensions, and afforded him a delicious repast. At another time, he was confined to his camp, five or six weeks, by sickness, and came near start-



ing. In this time, his traps were found by a hunting party from Warren, and, from their neglected appearance, being supposed to be abandoned, were carried off. The owner, however, recovering in season to observe the tracks of the party, pursued them, and recovered his property. He continued this kind of life for a long period, when, his hunting range being gradually curtailed by the settlement of the country, and his natural powers abating, he was at last compelled to receive support from his fellow-men, and is said to have died a pauper, in one of the towns that had sprung up beneath his eye on the borders of the Penobscot. But the majestic groves and lofty peaks of Montville, were not slow in attracting another kindred spirit, to enjoy its primeval scenery, before it should all be transformed by the sturdy hand of advancing industry. Toward the close of the century, a man equally eccentric, but more communicative and intelligent, by the name of Barrett, wandered thither from New Hampshire, and, for more than 40 years, passed a life of solitude in the woods of that town.

The tide of emigration, which had been checked by the recent war, began now again to flow eastward. Daniel Dunbar, a native of Bridgewater, Mass., who, before the war, had bargained with Mr. Cooper, for his two front lots, but whose removal had been delayed by the war, in May, 1784, brought down his family, and took up his residence here. He was a carpenter by trade, had a hand in the construction of several wharves, mills, and other structures in this vicinity, and became a skilful and thriving farmer. One of his first works here, was the erection of a building for a dwellinghouse and store, on the eastern side of the river above the Smelt creek, near the head of tide waters. This was the first framed house in that vicinity, standing partly over the water, and belonged to Rufus Crane, a young man from Milton, who was afterwards followed by his brother Calvin, and had been preceded by Samuel Crane, a more distant relative, already mentioned, brought up by M. Copeland. He arrived the preceding fall, taught school at the house of the widow of John Boggs, and, the present year, brought goods from Boston and commenced trading at McLean's Point. In the autumn, he removed to the head of the tide, and opened the first store in what has since been the centre of business and the principal village of the town. There were there, at this time, no mills, and very little cultivated land. David and John Brown had cleared a rye field, and built a house and blacksmith's shop, not far from the site of the present McLellan house, but were



now gone. Alexander Bird was in possession of the two lots opposite, and had a small house at some distance from the river, near the present graveyard. Of him and the Browns, Moses Copeland had now obtained a possessory title, and commanded both sides of the water privilege. The land on each side, including the present village, was covered with heavy oak timber; except in some places, where it had been cut away for staves, and been succeeded by a growth of hazel bushes, blackberries, and wild cherries.*

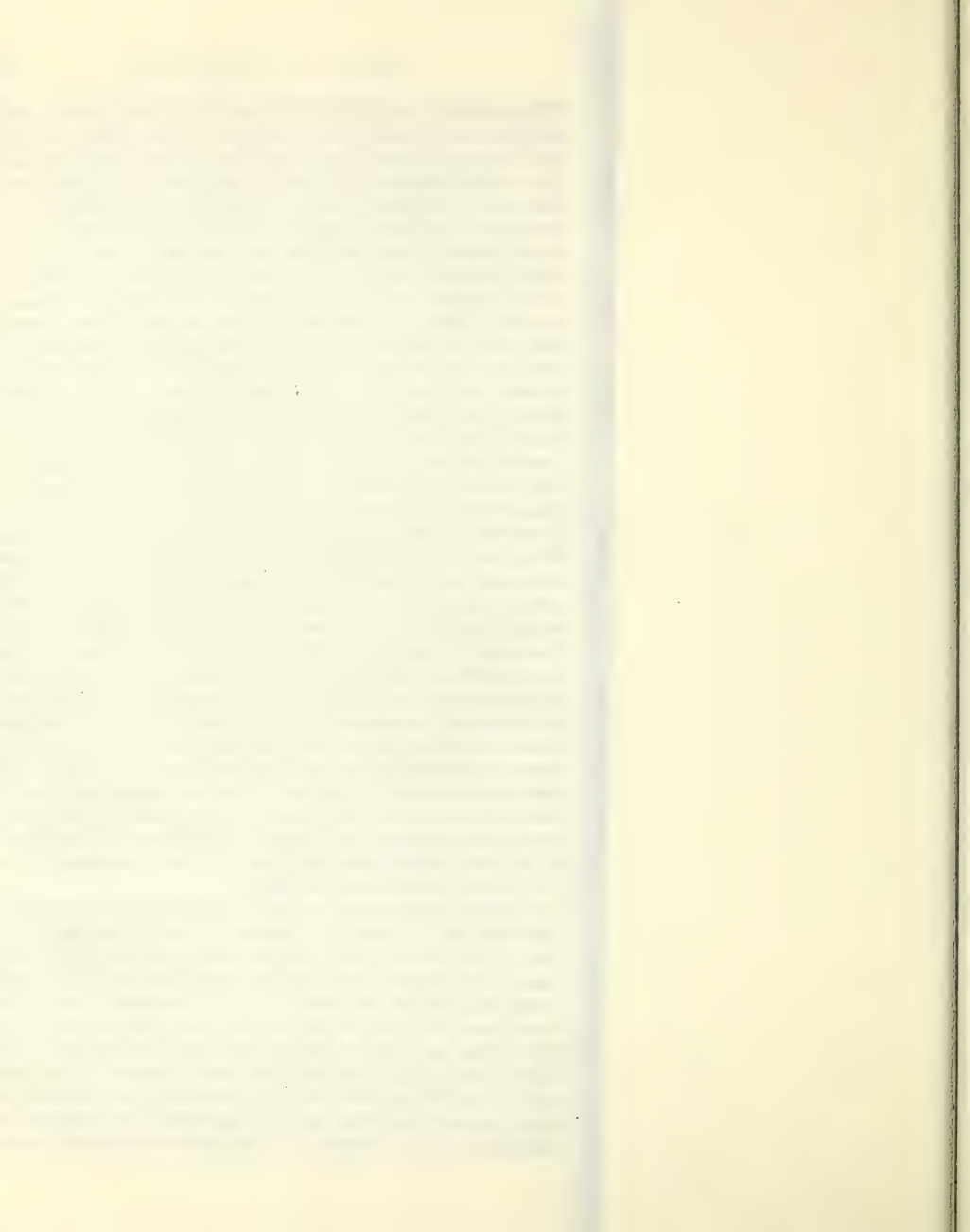
Wild animals, with the exception of the more valuable kinds, such as the beaver, sable, and otter, were still abundant. Bears and wolves were very destructive to sheep and young cattle. Fifteen or twenty sheep, when they happened to be left out of their pen, were sometimes destroyed by wolves in a single night. Barns and hovels were sometimes broken into, in order to get at them. Mr. Dunbar's barn being at a distance, he made a pen for his sheep back of his house, directly under his window. But this did not deter the marauders, who broke or leaped the fence, scattered the sheep, and killed several. Bears were less destructive, as they seldom killed more than they ate; but their depredations were directed equally against swine, calves, and yearling cattle. The daughters of Mr. Peabody, on one occasion, encountered seven bears in a single excursion to the Burnt-land for blueberries; but as there was a sufficient supply of berries for both parties, neither thought proper to interfere with the other. On another occasion, Matthew Kelloch, during the season of cherries and blackberries, in passing from Howard's, now Weston's, landing, to Mr. Anderson's, shot 14 bears, young and old, without going out of his way. Alexander and William Lermond, while hunting near Oyster river, were led by the tracks of a raccoon to a hollow tree, which they ascended, expecting, by probing the hollow and thumping the trunk, to bring him out. Instead of a raccoon, however, they soon found the tree was occupied by a bear in a semi-torpid state, who refused to leave her quarters. Measuring her distance from the top, and marking her situation on the outside of the tree, they fired a ball or two at the spot, killed the bear, and, falling the tree, found two cubs which they killed with the axe as they came out. At Stirling, after repeated depredations upon cattle and swine, James Anderson applied to Mr. Peabody, who, with the aid of another blacksmith, constructed a massive steel trap, almost as heavy as a man could carry.

* Capt. Crane. D. Dunbar, &c.



This being set in a favorable place, eight bears were taken, before it was moved from the spot. The moose and deer had retreated farther back, and were less frequently seen. They were, however, still pursued with avidity by the second generation that had grown up and become acquainted with every yarding place from that of Hart's Falls, much resorted to for its open water, to Quantabacook and George's Ponds. These hunters had a store-house, at their place of rendezvous above Senebec Pond, to which they used to drag the carcasses on hand-sleds. At the end of the campaign, the company, often 30 or more, broke up, and with their booty returned down the river on the ice. Conspicuous among this generation of hunters, was Archibald Anderson, 2d, who, on one occasion, discovered a young moose swimming beside of his dam across Round Pond in Union. Waiting their approach, he shot the mother, and made a captive of the young. This, he took home, fed, and kept till autumn; when it had become so tame as to go out to browse by day, and return of its own accord at night. It was unfortunately found by dogs in the woods, and so lacerated as to cause its death. In times when, for want of snow, the moose could not be easily hunted down, they were often taken by nooses of rope suspended in their paths. One of these, about this time, was set near Moose Meadow in the burnt-land district, by R. Montgomery, J. Watts, and J. Copeland, whilst making hay there. Copeland, with a youngster, J. Montgomery, took his gun, and, going to the noose, found a large moose entangled by the horns, rearing and stamping most furiously. He at first hesitated to fire, lest, breaking the rope, the animal should come at him. At length, taking his station behind the trunk of a tree, he discharged his piece and brought him to the ground. Being dressed and hauled home on an ox-sled, the carcass, according to the recollection of the then young man, weighed over one thousand pounds, and yielded 50 or 60lbs. of tallow.

The last beaver that is recollected, was killed some years after this time in Starrett's meadow, in the upper part of the town, by Samuel Dunham, a man who, not long before, came from Deer Island, and, together with Timothy Hills, settled on the two lots on the west side of Seven-tree Pond, afterwards owned by W. Blake, and still occupied by his family. The price of beaver, before the war, was usually \$3 a pound; and a good skin weighed three pounds. The dams and habitations of this sagacious animal, were found in various parts of the town, and had done much to facilitate the settlement of the country. The ponds which they flowed,



prevented or destroyed the growth of trees ; and when these were drained by the decay of the dams, the wild grass came in and formed luxuriant meadows. One of these beaver dams crossed the outlet of South Pond, and formed a crossing place for the early settlers. It was as high as a man's head, and occupied the place of the present Stirling bridge, on the Waldoboro' road. There were dams, also, across Oyster River, particularly at the burnt-land, which gave rise to the meadows there. Others existed on Judas' meadow, and Crawford's meadow, brooks. A dam also was made across the main river at the foot of White Oak pond, which, according to one account, was abandoned after being several times carried away by freshets. Another account is, that the establishment was broken up by an Indian, who, having destroyed their habitations, lay in wait, and shot twenty-one, as they successively rose from the water. These interesting animals, having performed their work and prepared the way for our ancestors, were, like their Indian contemporaries, entrapped, hunted, and compelled to retreat before the encroaching step of industry and civilization. The animal here called the cat-fawn, probably the black-cat, or fisher, whose skin bore a price about equal to that of a red fox, together with the sable, lingered a while longer, and also disappeared. The otter is occasionally found even to the present day.

Agriculture had made but small progress during the war. The interruption of business, and unpropitious seasons, had prevented the accumulation of capital ; and there was a great want of farming tools. Col. Starrett and Mr. Pebbles possessed the only two carts at this time in town, although Capt. McIntyre, and probably Mr. Boggs, had previously had such a vehicle. Mr. Dunbar now brought a third, which was sought for by the neighbors, near and remote, even as far as Mr. Boggs's, and yielded considerable income. This was occasionally rigged with a long tongue and shafts for carrying lumber, and was the first machine in the place on which it could be carried free from the ground. The first breaking up plow was owned by Wm. Boggs, and was also in great request. Being, with its owner, employed one day by the sons of Dea. Crawford, among cradle-knolls and hazel roots, the old gentleman observed its working, in silence, till night, when he exclaimed, "deed, lads, ye've made the land look *neaur* than it did before."

The only pleasure-carriage was a sleigh, owned by Pebbles, with unshod wooden runners. One double sleigh with bells, had been seen in the place. This belonged to one Col.



Noyes, of Boothbay, who paid a visit to Mr. Cooper, and, as he stopped at McIntyre's and thence crossed the river on the ice, drew together a large crowd of spectators.*

CHAPTER XII.

EXTENDING FROM 1784 TO 1789.

THE injurious effect of a fluctuating currency, was strikingly exemplified at this time by the paper money, or emissions of State and Continental bills; which had depreciated to 50 for 1, in 1780, soon after to 150 for 1, and finally to several hundreds for one, till they ceased to be a tender, and went out of circulation. Many persons, trusting to their ultimate redemption by the government, saw their whole fortune vanish in these bills. Many, who had sold property on credit, were obliged, at the time of payment, to take this paper or lose their debt entirely. Patterson and Mathews, mentioned before, were not the only ones in this place who suffered. Mr. Cooper had bargained away his farms before the war commenced, and given a bond for a deed on the payment of a given sum. Mr. Dunbar obtained the money when considerably depreciated, and sent it down by W. Thomas, representative from Waldoboro'. He was long in returning; and, before the money was tendered, it had undergone a still farther depreciation; so that, with the further loss which it sustained in his own hands, Mr. Cooper realized little or nothing from it. Having, some years before, given away his two back lots, one to David Y. Kelloch, and the other to his grandson John Montgomery, ten acres, which he reserved, where James C. Dunbar now lives, and a new dwellinghouse which he built upon it, was all that remained of his patrimonial fortune.†

In the mean time, as new emigrants arrived, and young men grew up, new farms were taken, and the settlement gradually extended. Archibald Crawford went on to the farm above the upper mill lot, and built a house near Hart's falls. At a subsequent period, Crawford took his father's

* D. and A. Dunbar. A. Kelloch, 2d. D. Dicke. H. M. Watts. J. Montgomery. J. Rokes. S. Peabody. J. Payson, &c.

† D. and A. Dunbar. J. Montgomery.



farm for the support of his parents, and relinquished his own to Stephen March, Esq., who came from N. H. about 1791, and, after residing here a few years, removed to Union and afterwards to Ohio. James Mathews, and probably James Fisher, about this time, and Lemuel Counce, a little earlier, went on to the farms now occupied by their respective sons. Eliakim, John, and Nathan Libbey, had, a year or two before this period, taken up their farms, now occupied by Mero Kellock, Alexander Libbey, J. Stevens, and others. They, with their wives, were now established in their respective log-houses; and the oak forest was rapidly giving way to fields of rye and wheat around them. Whippoorwills hatched their eggs within a few rods of the houses, and gave a nightly serenade at the threshold. Bears claimed a share of the acorns and whortleberries. One Sunday afternoon, the wife of Nathan Libbey left her child with her husband, and ran down to the brother's below. After spending an hour or two, she set out to return, but on her way perceived a large bear in the top of a lofty oak, and, fearful he might escape if she returned, remained at the tree till her cries brought the men, who soon dispatched him with their muskets.

The tract thus taken up by the Libbeys, had also been examined with a view to settlement by the sons of M. Copeland, who commenced a suit against them, but finally abandoned their claim, and took possession of several lots on the western side of North Pond. These lots, when their attention was afterwards directed to the head of the tide, they transferred to their relatives, Samuel Crane, Calvin Crane, and Elijah Vose, who, about 1787, settled on them, and became industrious and wealthy farmers. Calvin Crane soon after relinquished his lot to Seth Vose, and removed to Hope, but returned to Warren and spent his last years at the residence of his second wife, the widow of J. McIntyre, 2d. In the eastern part of the town, beyond Peabody's, were now settled Joseph Skinner and John Lermond, the former on the farm now of J. Clark, and the latter near where C. Copeland now lives. Lermond, disliking the soil at the Burnt-land, removed before the close of the war, took up a large tract of land, and erected a saw and grist-mill at Cherry Meadow. Such was his facility in constructing mills, that often, with few carpenter's tools and no help but his own, he would have up a saw-mill before his neighbors were aware of his design. Several such mills, slightly constructed, were built by him, and did good service till carried away by freshets, or removed to some

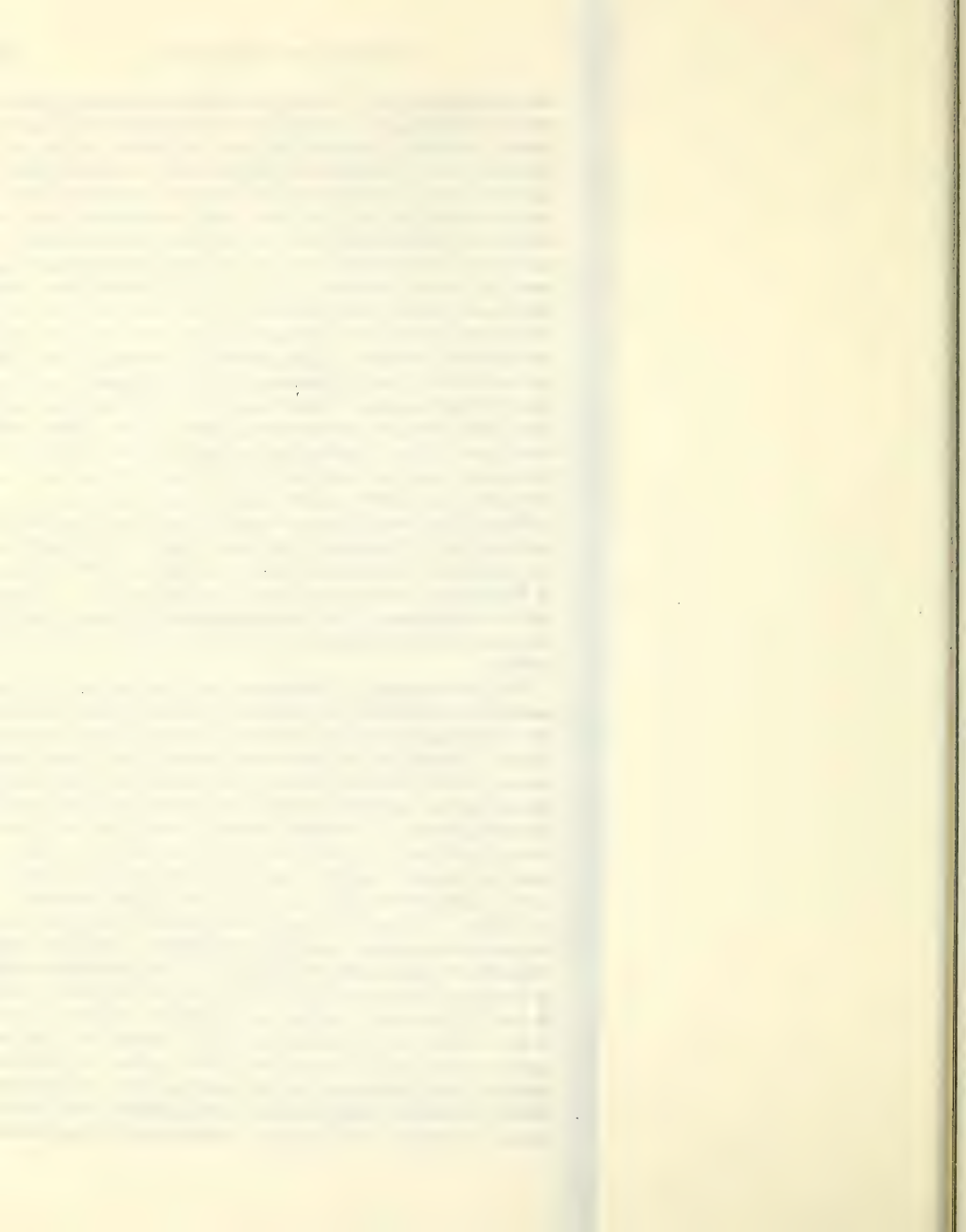


more favorable spot. But on this occasion, when a grist-mill was to be added, greater stability was required, and more assistance needed. Accordingly, the neighbors, as far out as Crawford's and Kirkpatrick's, turned out with their cattle to aid in the work. As the mill at Oyster river worked slowly, was interrupted by the tide, and often overstocked, the new mill was regarded with favor; and Deacon Crawford observed at Watts's, on his return from the raising, that "Johnny Lermond is a public blessing; it's a pity he should e'er die." After some years, these mills also went away, in time of a freshet, whilst the saw-mill was in operation; and the owner with difficulty escaped. The materials, however, were picked up lower down; and, by autumn, the mills appeared again in a more eligible situation, where that of N. Cobb has since been. Two years after the present time, Daniel Rokes, before mentioned, and Abner Farrington, originally from Dedham, but for several years an inhabitant of the lower town, took their respective lots farther out towards the north-east.

Shipbuilding was this year resumed; and the sloop Warren was built by M. Copeland at his own shore. This sloop was commanded by Jonathan Sprague of Duxbury, W. Thomas of Waldoboro' having purchased one-half of her. Encouraged by this attempt, Mr. Copeland erected a house near the ship-yard for his workmen, and prepared to pursue the business farther.

With the increase of inhabitants, the fisheries in the river assumed an additional importance; and, as the fish had never yet been caught in wiers, and were taken only at the upper falls in dip-nets, the eagerness and competition of the people from all the settlements on the river, sometimes gave rise to difficulties and contentions about the most favorable stations for taking them. To obviate these, it was this year voted, "that there be a committee chosen to make a town act about the alewife fishery," and J. McIntyre, W. Lermond, and J. Watts, were chosen a committee for that purpose.

1785. This act was approved the following year; but its provisions cannot now be ascertained. May 2d, voted "that Mr. Cooper shall see that there is no alewives caught on Saturday, he to have *four* a day for his trouble." Sept. 8, voted "that there shall be no obstruction built in the river at the falls, or below them, that shall hinder the fish from going up the said river to cast their spawn." This vote, probably, had reference to the erection of a saw-mill and dam at the upper falls, then in contemplation; and was the commencement of that jealousy between mills and fisheries



which has continued, more or less, down to the present day. And when we consider the important services which these fisheries had rendered to the early settlers, frequently sustaining life, and carrying them through seasons of scarcity when all other resources failed, we cannot wonder at the watchfulness which was, and continued to be, exercised over them.

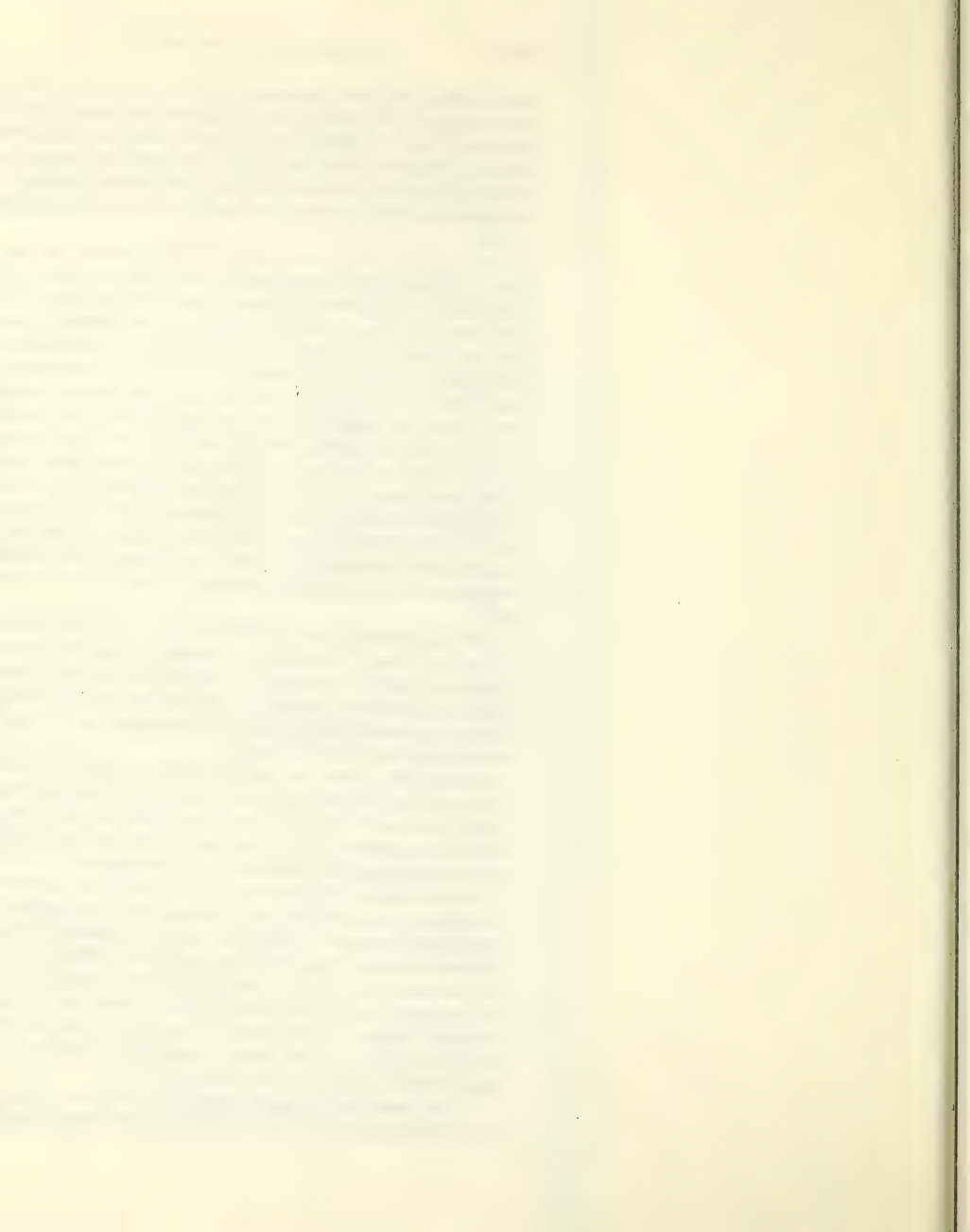
A brig was, this year, built for W. Thomas, in the yard of Mr. Copeland, who furnished all the timber. The work was performed by Samuel Weston, who had served in the late war, and who now removed hither from Duxbury, spending the first year in the house which Copeland had built near the ship-yard. The next season, he put up a log-house at the shore of Col. Starrett, on the old McCracken cellar, and built there the sloop Union for Starrett, Killeran, and others. The year after, 1787, having purchased of Alexander Bird a tract of land at the head of the tide, he took down his house, rafted the logs up the river, and put them up again where A. McCallum now lives, having previously cleared a patch there of the heavy oak timber which he burnt on the soil. Here at first, and afterwards a little lower down, he continued the business of ship-building, more or less, to the close of his life.

The Lemonds, also, in 1785, with J. Wyllie and others, built the sloop Friendship, which Capts. Henderson and Norton, also part owners, commanded in turn, coasting to Boston or carrying lumber to the W. Indies for many years. This sloop made many profitable voyages; and brought home large supplies of W. I. goods.

It was this year, we believe, that Reuben Tolman, from some part of the old Plymouth colony, purchased the Urquhart farm, and set up his trade as a blacksmith. He became an active member of the Baptist church, and in 1802 removed to the plantation of Hope or Barrettstown.

On the 8th of September, the road on the eastern side of the river was approved, and became the first highway legally established in town. But that on the western side, delayed for an alteration, was not accepted till 1803. These roads did not materially vary from the present route; but that on the western side, as first traveled between Nelson's and Boggs's, passed round further west, near the present house of E. B. Alford. Measures were also taken to lay out a road from E. Libbey's to Union line.

The town being now fairly rid of Mr. Urquhart, the people began to think of providing a successor, and, in May,



voted, "that the town hire Rev. Thurston Whiting to preach for a certain time." This gentleman, in consequence of some irregularities, had been dismissed from the ministry at Newcastle, in Jan. 1782. He was subsequently employed at Edgecomb; and, in June, 1783, a council was convened there, and restored him to good standing as a Congregational minister. His preaching was highly appreciated at Edgecomb, and his installation in that place was in contemplation. It did not, however, take place; and he was now in search of employment as a preacher or instructor. He was a native of Franklin, Mass., entered Harvard College, but seems to have left before receiving his degree, possessed a literary taste, a classical style, a pleasing address, and seldom failed to interest and move his audience.*

At the March meeting, it was also voted "that the town have a town school this year." Voted "M. Copeland, W. Lermond, and J. Watts, for a committee to hire a school-master." This was the first provision which the town had made for a public school. The instructor employed was Mr. O'Brien, before mentioned, who seems to have taught eight months, one half on each side of the river. On the eastern side, the vacant house on the present Haskell, farm, was used for a school-house.

The officers of the militia regiment, M. Wheaton, Wm. Farnsworth, and H. Robinson, having honorably discharged their duties through the arduous struggle of the revolution, now felt themselves at liberty to retire, and were succeeded by Thomas Starrett, Colonel; Benjamin Burton, Lieut. Colonel; and Hatevil Libbey, Major. Robert Porterfield was appointed Adjutant. During the war, the military spirit had increased, and commissions were held in more honorable repute; yet so little were the decorations of office regarded, that none of these officers wore any uniform, except Burton, who had acquired his in the regular service. The places of Starrett and Libbey, left vacant by this election, were subsequently supplied by J. McIntyre, who was again chosen Captain, and Reuben Hall, Lieut. Ensign Kellock was succeeded by Alexander Lermond, 2d; whose commission was signed by Gov. Bowdoin, Aug. 4, 1785.

As no tax was voted to be raised this year, it is probable that the sale of timber and salt hay on the public lots, was sufficient for the necessary expenses. The amount thus real-

* Greenleaf's Eccl. Sketches, &c.



ized from lands given for the support of a school and the ministry, might have had some influence, also, in inducing the town to make some provision for those objects, lest the lots should be resumed by the representatives of the grantor. Indeed, great interest was felt at this time, not only in these, but in the subject of land titles in general. It had been customary, before the war, to take up wild lands, on the express or implied understanding, that a title would be given whenever the ordinary price should be paid. This practice in the absence of the proprietors, had been continued from necessity during the war; and many persons here, as well as in other parts of the country, had erected buildings and made other valuable improvements on lands, to which they had no other title than that of possession. Government had, in consequence of the hardships suffered in the recent war, taken measures to quiet those who had thus settled on the public lands of the State, for a mere nominal sum; and, as a great portion of the Waldo patent had been confiscated with the rest of Fluker's estate, and thus become public property, many of the settlers here, thought the same terms ought in equity to be extended to them. It had passed, however, or was about passing, partly by sale, and partly by inheritance, into the hands of Gen. Henry Knox, the son-in-law of Fluker, and administrator on his estate, appointed the preceding year, 1784. Although this gentleman had been distinguished during the war for warm patriotism and eminent military services, he was personally unknown to the people here, who could not, consequently, place much dependence on his leniency as a landlord. It was not strange, therefore, that in common with the rest of the eastern country, the citizens of this town should feel great interest, and no little concern, on this subject. In May of the present year, the town appointed M. Copeland, P. Pebbles, W. Boggs, W. Lermond, and A. Kelloch, a committee "to write a petition to the General Court." In consequence, a petition, probably written by the chairman of the committee and signed by two of the selectmen, was presented to the Legislature, stating in substance that in the contract with the original settlers here, many conditions promised, such as finishing off the meeting-house, the assignment of 10 acres of marsh or meadow to each settler, and the grant of 100 acres of land to each child born prior to 1752, had never been fulfilled on the part of the proprietors; and, on this account, and because the settlers had "suffered grate Clamaty in a savig wilderness and in the late contast with Grate Britton,"



the petitioners prayed that the claim of said proprietors might not be confirmed by the General Court, but left to be decided by a jury in due course of law. This petition was signed May 14th, and, in connexion probably with many others, seems to have had some weight, as, in July, the Court proposed to confirm to the Waldo proprietors a tract equal to 30 miles square, between the Penobscot and Muscongus, on condition that they would quiet all such settlers as were in possession of their lots prior to April 19, 1775.*

Though this made no provision for those who had settled since the war began, yet, as it barred any claim the proprietors might have for quit-rents, and, perhaps, removed the restrictions on the lime quarries reserved in the conveyance to the 20 associates, it in some degree quieted the minds of the people here.

1786. Settlers continued to arrive. John Andrews of Dedham had, the preceding year, purchased McLean's estate at what is now called Andrews's Point, and, Oct. 13, 1785, arrived with his family, and took up his abode at that place. He was a wheelwright by trade, a faithful workman, and, from the general want of articles in his line, here, found no lack of employment. His purchase included the lands occupied by his grandsons, Silas, Seth, and John Andrews, together with that of Thomas Howard, the pine tree in front of Capt. Jameson's house being near its northern corner. At this time, some of the apple-trees set out by McLean, in 1763, were still living. But the rest being dead, Mr. Andrews, shortly after, set others in their place; these in turn, either from the want of care or an unfavorable soil, dwindled away by degrees, and two of them only, now remain. At or before this time, apple-trees were planted, also, by T. Starrett, J. McIntyre, Wm. Boggs, and J. Crawford, Jr.; and currants, red cherries, and damson plums, were possessed by several.

There was still a scarcity of mechanics; and, in the present year, several carpenters and joiners came from the westward to supply the deficiency. Aaron Davis came from Wrentham, Mass., worked at the joiner's trade, and settled in the upper part of Warren. He had been a soldier in the revolution, was present at the taking of Cornwallis, sustained several offices in the militia of this town, and, for several years before his death, received a pension from Government.

* Petition on file in Mass. Rec. Jour. House, 1784 and 1785. 2 Will. His. p. 584.



Jacob P. Davis came about the same time, worked at the same business, lived on the place next above his brother's for a few years, and in 1794 settled with Willing Blake, on the farm now owned by Wm. Payson. James Standish came from Duxbury or Hanover, and worked, this season, with Mr. Weston on the sloop Union, at Starrett's. He commenced clearing, with the intention of settling, the farm which he afterwards sold to Amos Lawrence, whose sons still live upon it. Standish and Weston were, for some time, the principal ship-builders in town; as will appear from Table XIII.

The old meeting-house having stood forty-six years, most of the time without glass or doors, and its situation being thought not sufficiently central or convenient, the town this year began to take measures preparatory to the construction of a new one, and voted, June 12th, on the report of a large committee, "to set the meeting-house on Wm. Robinson's land, between the town road and the river." Mr. Whiting was again employed for nine weeks, boarded at Major Libbey's, and preached, a part of the time, at Thomaston and other places.

This year was memorable for the first dam across the main river, and the erection of a saw-mill, at the upper falls. Mr. Pebbles, who inherited the lot which his father was prevented by the Indians from settling, with the consent of Mr. Ray, transferred the irons of their mill at Back River to that place, and contracted with some of the young Crawfords to put up a mill there, on condition of keeping three quarters to themselves and leaving one quarter to Ray and Pebbles. This was completed on the eastern bank of the river; William and Samuel Boggs, some time after, built another saw-mill on the opposite side; and both mills continued to run till they were purchased, with the Pebbles lot, by Gen. Knox in 1796. This dam was furnished with flood gates, and the pond annually drawn off, during the fishing season.

The close of this year, or beginning of the next, was also distinguished by the arrival of James W. Head, and the commencement of his career as a merchant. He was a native of Boston, was apprenticed to Clark & Nightingale, merchants of Providence, enlisted in 1779 into the government service on board the Queen of France, was captured at Charleston when Gen. Lincoln surrendered, and remained a prisoner about three months. Having come this year to Bristol, where two of his brothers had just commenced trading, though they afterwards removed to Waldoboro',

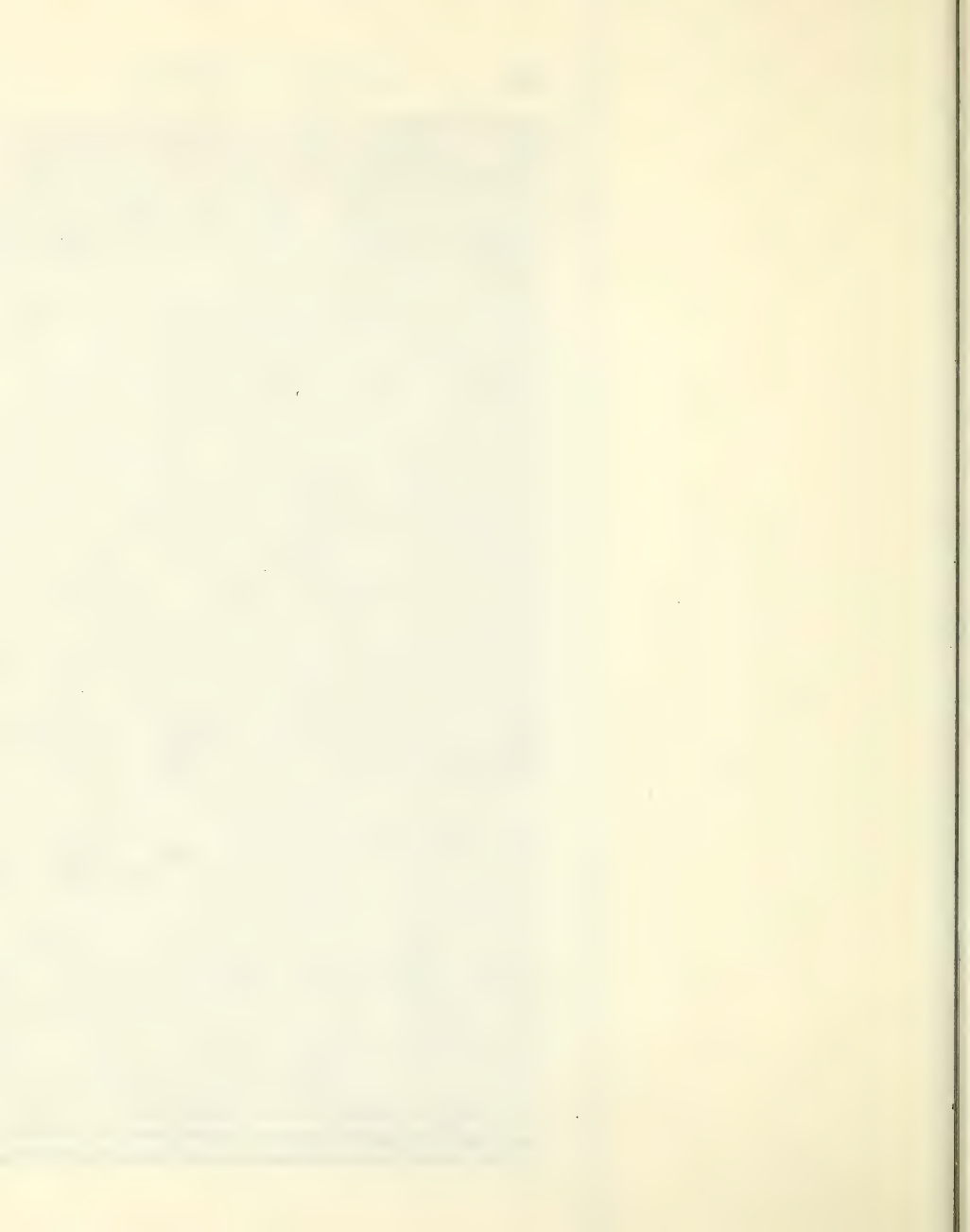
he now decided on commencing business in this town. McLean's, or Andrew's Point, was selected, as the most eligible situation, and Mr. Andrews applied to for leave to erect a store there. This, the latter refused to give, on the ground that the customers would occasion him too much trouble in passing through his fields. Had he consented, the bridge would probably have been built there; the mills erected at the lower rippings, as proposed by Capt. McLean; the meeting-house located at Robinson's, according to the vote this year passed; and the features of the town assumed an appearance very different from the present. Disappointed in this quarter, Head proceeded up the river to the site of the present village, where Rev. Mr. Whiting and Moses Copeland, now jointly interested in the mill-lots on the western side, were preparing, in connexion with some others, to erect mills and a dwellinghouse. Here, he succeeded in hiring the house and store of Rufus Crane, whose stock of goods was now nearly exhausted; and, in the spring of 1787, brought down goods and commenced trading.

This building, which stood above the Smelt creek, as before related, together with the log-house of Mr. Weston on the hill opposite, were the only buildings then there. In the former of these, April 12, 1787, was born Moses Crane, the first white child born in the village. Mr. Copeland soon after put up a log-house on the site of Col. Head's present store, to which Mr. Crane then removed. Alexander Bird had a small house near the present grave-yard; and Joseph Copeland and John Watts were settled on their respective farms, the former at Burton's corner, and the latter where Robert Montgomery now lives.

The two preceding winters had been remarkable for their severity. In that of 1785—6, the snow was very deep, and so hard crusted that loaded teams might pass upon it over fields and fences in every direction. The night of Tuesday, the 18th of January, was thought to be the coldest ever experienced in New England. Daniel Dunbar, on the last of April, was hauling boards from Peabody's mill to the landing near James Kirkpatrick's, when the snow was more than two feet deep the whole distance. He continued to haul in this manner till the 3d of May; and so little frost was there, beneath this deep covering of snow, that, on the next day, he commenced plowing his ground. The opening of spring was so long delayed, that the crop of breadstuff was exhausted; and a universal scarcity prevailed on the river, until the coasters got to running and brought a



supply from Boston. Nature again seemed to pity the condition of the people, and sent the shad and alewives at an earlier period than usual. Farrington and J. Lermond had sent up a lot of boards for corn, and were anxiously waiting for the return of the vessel. The former went down to the falls and tried to procure a few fish; but, not succeeding, potatoes were his only resource. On the following Sunday, feeling unable to endure longer, he went out to Mr. Watts's, who had wintered a few sheep for him, with a determination to kill one of them, even at that unfavorable season. Mr. Watts dissuaded him from his purpose, offered him his net, and advised him to try for fish, notwithstanding the Sabbath. This he did with success, taking as many shad as he could carry home, besides several alewives which he distributed to others in a condition similar to his own. On his way home, he came across a porcupine, which he killed with a club, and thus obtained a supply of animal food. Still, bread was wanting; and a northerly wind forbade any expectation of the vessel's speedy arrival. On Monday morning, however, Lermond's boy came with the joyful news of her being in the river. They set off, with bags, immediately. On arriving at Oyster river, they were invited to breakfast, as usual, on condition, however, that they could dispense with bread; as none could be furnished till the corn was landed and the mill set a going. The arrival of this vessel afforded a partial supply; but the scarcity continued; many were destitute for several days at a time; and even Col. Starrett, remarkable for prudence and care, did not escape the evil. Mr. Rokes, who had been but one year on his new farm, lived a long time on alewives and the tongue-plant, (*Dracæna*) boiled for greens; and continued, though with a feeble hand, to clear his ground in expectation of future crops and better times. The fall of 1786 was so dry, that, in the early part of November, a person might, at low water, walk across the river on the stones without wetting a shoe. On the 14th of the same month, the river froze up sufficiently hard to bear a horse and sleigh as far down as Watson's point. On the next day, the ice extended to the mouth of the river, and did not break up again till the 26th of March. The sloop Warren, then loading for the West Indies, was frozen in, and lay at the wharf in Thomaston all winter. A trading vessel, commanded by a Captain Young, was caught above the lower rippings, and was unable to disengage herself till the following May. The drought continued through the winter; water was very scarce; and people had to go to Medumcook and Damariscotta for grind-

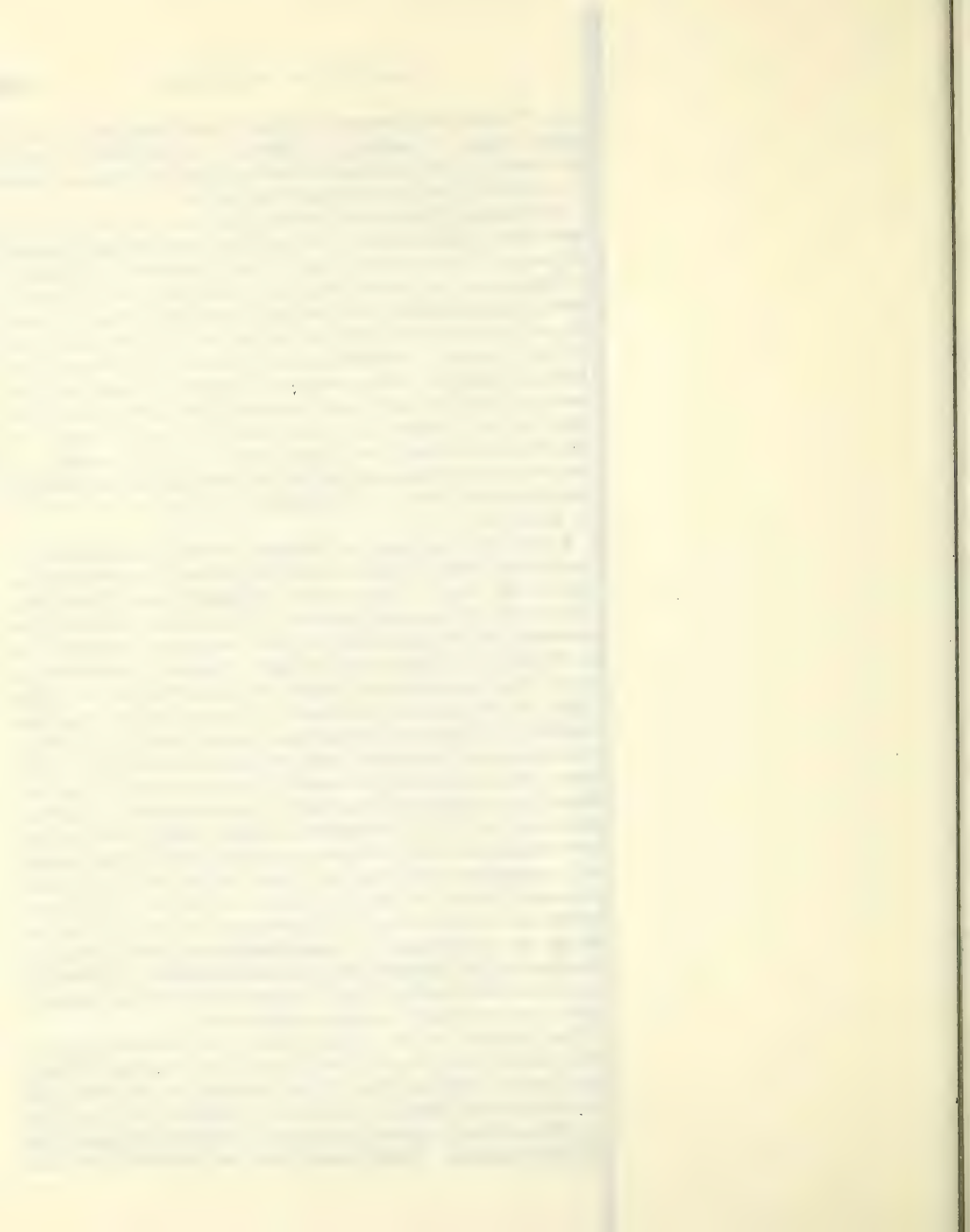


ing. The cold was severe; the snow very deep, and scarcely showed signs of melting till March. On the 10th of April, the snow was still so deep and hard crusted, that teams might pass over all the fences without obstruction.

The road to Thomaston, recently laid out, was as yet little more than marked trees; and the river was still the principal highway. A path existed, past Capt. Payson's to Thomas's in Waldoboro', by which, through some half dozen sets of bars, a person might go there for a physician; Doct. Schaeffer, or Shepherd, as usually styled by the English, being still in high repute. On that road, besides Capt. Payson and Nathan Sprague, before mentioned, John Sidensberger had now established himself near the town line; and Robert, the eldest of Mr. Spear's ten sons, was building a house, and about to take the mill, and settle where he still resides. A road was, this year, voted to be laid out by way of Stirling, over the beaver dam to Waldoboro', and another to Union by N. Libbey's.

Settlements had been, at this time, recently commenced, by Joseph and Samuel Jameson, on the peninsula below the great bend in the river. These came originally from Friendship. Their widowed mother, marrying Wm. James, removed her numerous family to his farm in this town, now occupied by L. Wyllie, M. Comery, and others. Joseph's possession included the Vaughan farms, which he, in 1797, sold to Miles Cobb, and removed to Senebeck. Samuel, dying, was succeeded by his brother George, who was an energetic farmer, and became a forehanded man, ending his days there. To these, was soon added Thomas Robinson, a deserter from the British army, who settled on the lot now owned by J. C. Howland; and in 1794, Alexander Kelloch (2nd), took up the intermediate lot, and, with an axe, all the property he possessed, commenced clearing the land, which he successfully cultivated during the active portion of his life. The tract lately built on by George F. Starrett, was originally taken up during the revolution, by John Mingerson, who married a daughter of Mr. Gamble. He removed to Boston, and his title passed into the hands of Col. T. Starrett, with whose posterity both it and its valuable quarries still remain.

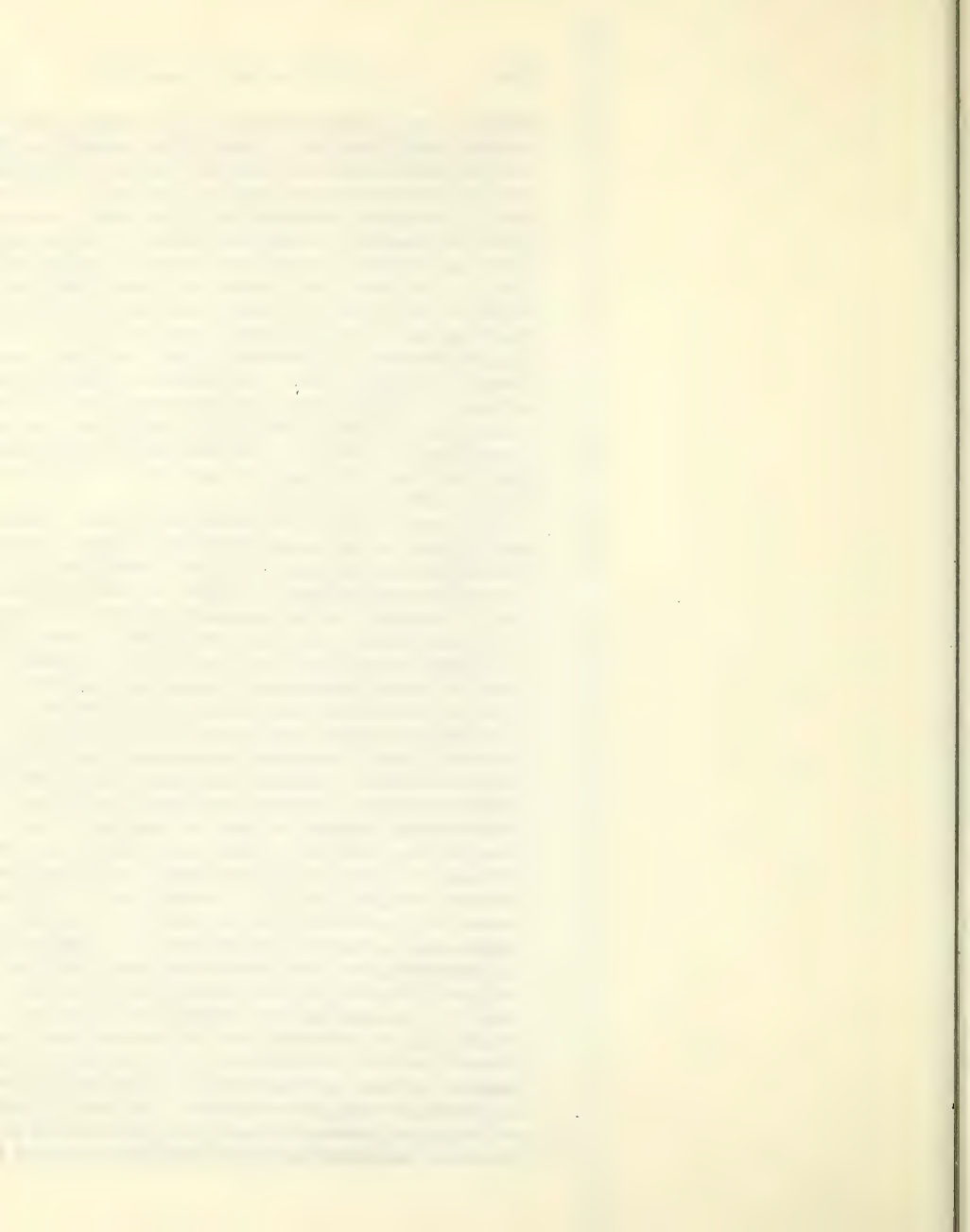
The opening of Mr. Head's store, was not the only advance made, this year, at what is now the principal village. M. Copeland and Rev. Mr. Whiting, erected a grist-mill and a dwellinghouse there; to the latter of which, now occupied by Wm. Hovey, when finished the subsequent year, Mr. Whiting removed. They jointly built the grist-mill and one



half the dam; whilst R. Hall and D. Dunbar built the remaining half of the dam, together with a saw-mill on the eastern side, on condition of being joint owners of one half said saw-mill; the other being retained by Copeland. The river was, in that place, narrower than it has since become. The grist-mill stood at the south-west corner of the present dam, at the western bank, which then extended to that point. A year or two after, the freshet was pretty high, and water began to run across the point west of the mill, and before morning, had made a complete channel, and left the mill entirely insulated. Thousands of tons could not repair the breach so suddenly made. In addition to these appearances of activity, ship-building was commenced for the first time in the same vicinity, by Mr. Weston, who, this year, built the sloop Jane for J. Wyllie, Alexander and Wm. Lermond, and R. Henderson. She was commanded by Wyllie, and employed in the coasting trade.

The present federal constitution having been agreed upon and reported to the several States by delegates assembled at Philadelphia, a State convention was ordered to meet in Boston, in the ensuing January, to take the same into consideration. To attend this convention, the people of Warren, Dec. 31st, made choice of James W. Head for their delegate.

1788. An additional step towards the erection of a new house of worship, was taken, by appointing a committee to draw a plan of a meeting-house, and make an estimation of the cost of building the same; and, notwithstanding the vote of the preceding year, a committee was appointed to look out a suitable situation for it. By this time, some little rivalry seems to have sprung up, between the different localities, in respect to the principal village, and seat of business. The mills and other buildings erected by Copeland and Whiting, the store of Head, to which he this year added a dwellinghouse, (the one now occupied by R. W. Jarvis,) and the ship-building carried on by Weston, gave an impulse to business in that quarter, and no equivocal indications of its rising importance. A blacksmith's shop was also erected, near where the barn of the late T. Burton now stands, by Miles Cobb; who, not far from this time, purchased J. Copeland's buildings and a portion of his land, and soon after built the dwellinghouse which said Burton's widow now inhabits. He was from Bridgewater, came hither as an apprentice with R. Tolman, and was now vigorously pursuing his occupation. The growing pretensions of this place, probably led to a combination of rival interests; and, at a subsequent meeting in June, the town voted to build



a bridge across the river, above the great falls, another from Robinson's to Andrews's shores, and to build a meeting-house on Robinson's land, as determined in 1786.

The rate of labor on the highway, was this year fixed at 4s. for a man, 2s. for a yoke of oxen, and 1s. for a cart or plow, per day. Good mechanics at this time received 4s. 6d., and common laborers 2s. 8d. per day. Prices, in general, were proportionally low. According to Mr. Head, pine boards, for many years, were \$3 per thousand, oak plank \$15, and masts \$10, payment being made in goods, on which a profit was charged.

In filling the vacancy, this year, in the militia company, occasioned by the resignation of Capt. McIntyre, John Spear was chosen Captain; and S. Payson, Jr., and R. Crane, who had acquired some experience in the army, were his efficient subalterns.

Prior to this year, it would seem, from the records, that the town had taken no part in the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Senators. But whether this was actually the case, or whether it was not thought necessary to enter in the town book a record which was attested and sealed up in open town meeting, we are unable to say. From this time such votes appear on record, and may be found by consulting Table VIII.

In consequence of an important omission in the resolve of 1785, confirming the Patent to the heirs of Waldo, and to prevent opposition to having the same rectified by the General Court, Knox, administrator on Fluker's estate, made an offer to all persons in possession of lands, who would come forward and sign an agreement to pay for the same at 4s. per acre in seven years, to confirm the same to them by deed on such payment being made. Most of the settlers signed the agreement; but some, and particularly those who had purchased lands sold for the payment of taxes, refused, although Knox offered to deduct the sums actually paid.

Among the persons who had, within a few years past, been added to the neighborhood, were Benjamin Webb, John Fairbanks, and Ezekiel G. Dodge. The last of these, son of a clergyman of Pembroke, the present year, established himself as a regular physician at Micah Packard's public house, but settled in Thomaston, and had a large practice in that and the neighboring towns. Fairbanks was a good singer, and the first on the river who taught vocal music scientifically; was employed in this and other towns as a teacher not only of music but of common town schools;



commenced clearing the J. Leach lot, but relinquished it, and removed to Hope. Webb, a native of Boston, came somewhat earlier, and kept a small assortment of dry goods, first at Packard's, and afterwards at Union. Unsuccessful in trade and other projects which he formed, he, about this time, studied physic with Dr. Dodge, and commenced practice under his auspices.

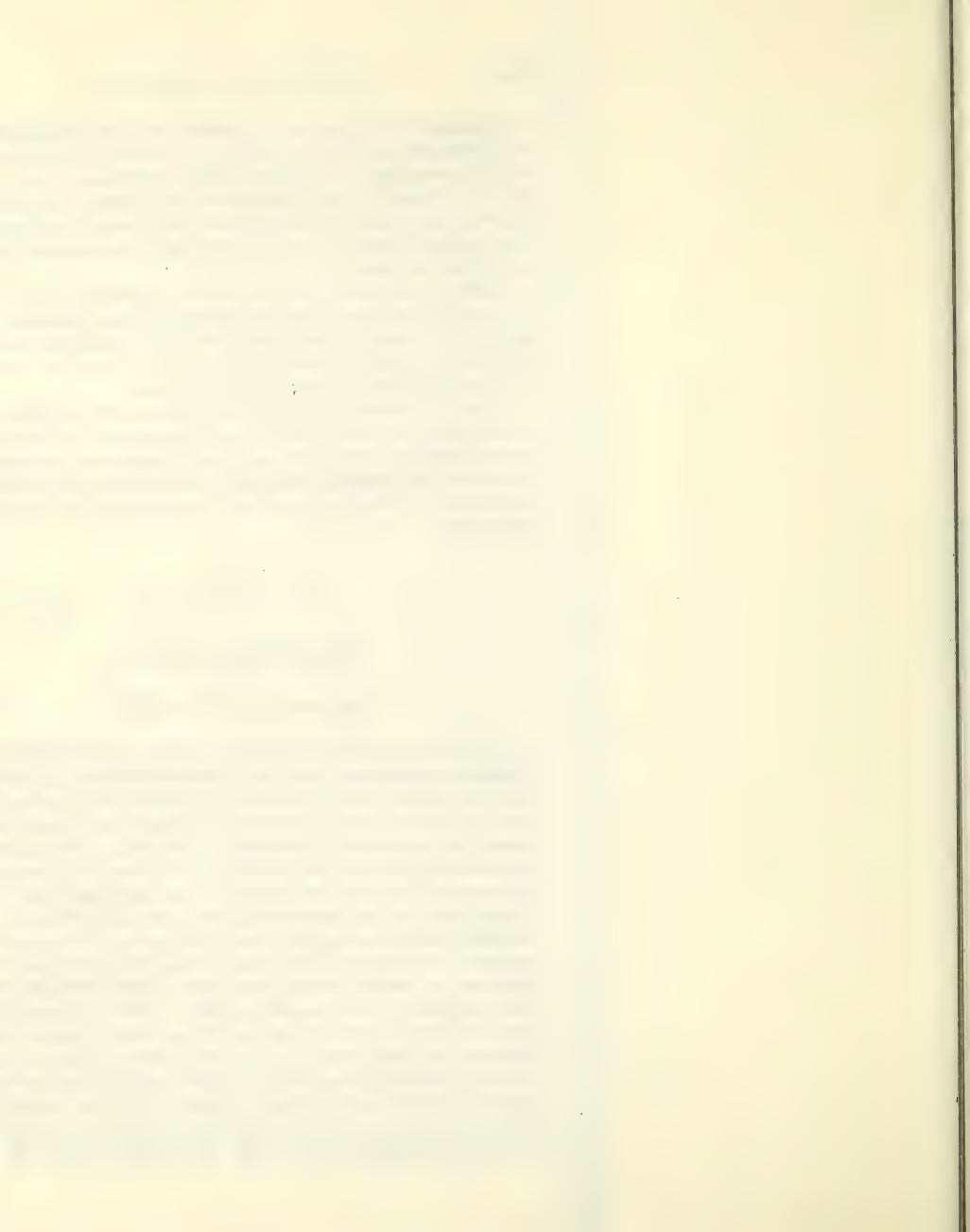
1789. On the 28th of January, 1789, the lower plantation of St. George's, including the present towns of Cushing and St. George, long the friendly ally and generous rival of Warren, was incorporated into a town, and named Cushing, in honor of the Lieut. Governor.

George Washington, first President of the United States under the new constitution, being inaugurated at New York on the 30th April of this year, the government commenced its career by adopting measures for protecting American industry and commerce, and the resuscitation of credit and business.

CHAPTER XIII.

FROM THE YEAR 1789 TO 1793.

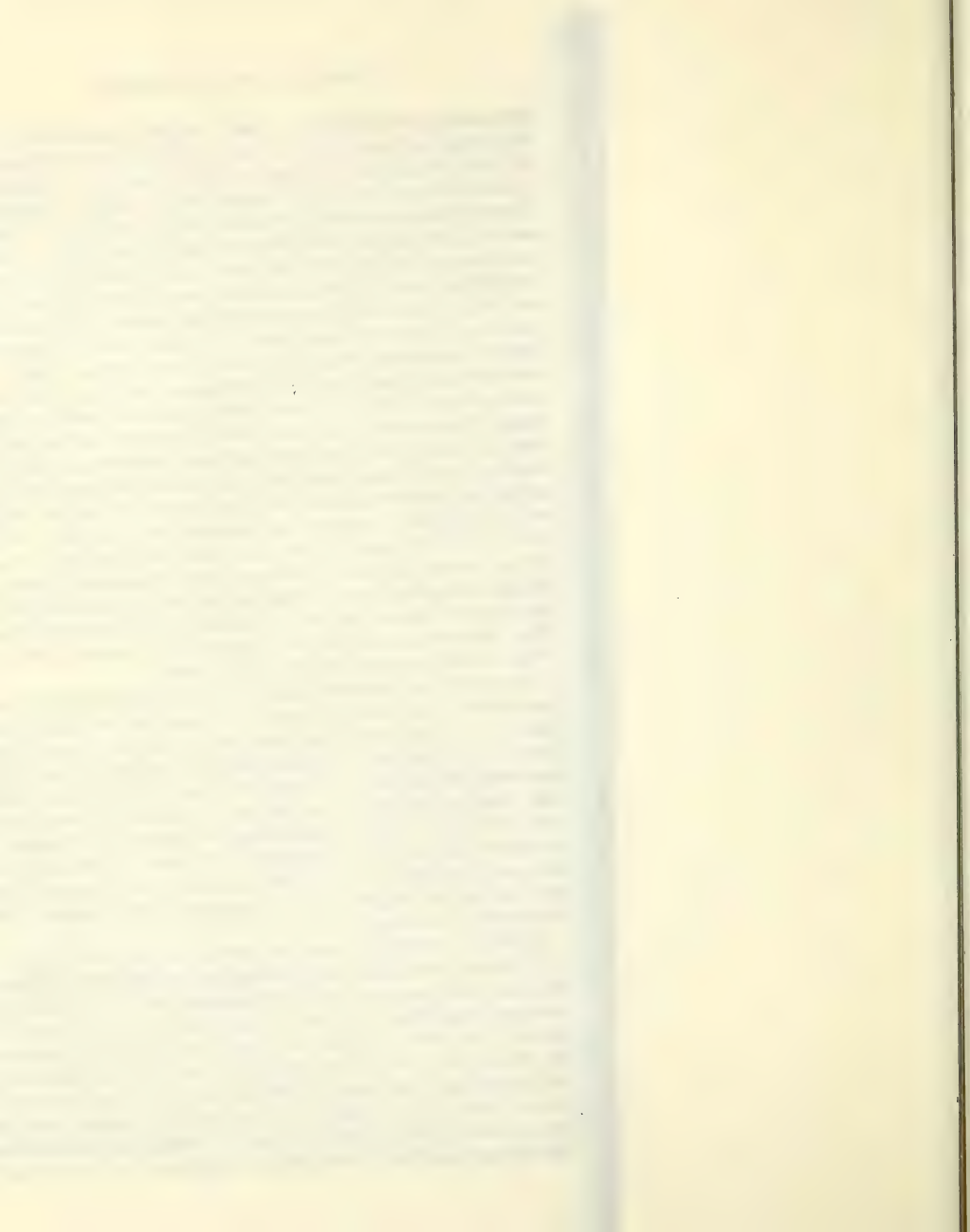
IN Warren, settlers continued to arrive. Josiah Mero from Dedham, commenced work as a blacksmith at Mr. Andrews's; in a year or two after, erected a shop and small dwellinghouse near the site of James Andrews's present shop; and a few years later, removed to the head of the tide. Having been a revolutionary soldier, he received a pension from government for something like twenty years, till his death in 1844. Isaac Fuller, also, had a blacksmith's shop at Capt. Spear's; but the time of his coming here from Bridgwater, is not precisely known. He had probably been here a few years, as, about this time, he settled on the farm above Judas' Meadow brook, where a part of his posterity reside. James Cox, originally from Pembroke, but who had for some years resided in St. George, was now settled on the farm above, (since owned by the late Hatevil Libbey, 3d,) and had probably been there a year or two before. Francis Young, born in Cushing, but for some time a resident of this town, had taken up and was preparing to settle the lot above Bosworth's, where his son,



Alexander, still resides. Jesse Rogers, son-in-law of Mr. Bosworth, had succeeded Timothy Hills, then deceased, on the farm next below Dunham's. There were others employed as mechanics at this time; among whom may be mentioned, Thomas Morison, from Peterboro', N. H., who built a second saw-mill, for himself and Mr. Copeland, at the village; where he subsequently lived several years in the house of R. Crane; and Major James Keith, from Bridgewater, a revolutionary officer, and a good framer, who, on the death of Mr. Cooper, purchased his house and land. James Carven, a native of Ireland, was living below D. Dunbar's, and, about 1806, built the house now occupied by J. Starrett, Jr. Lore Alford, a tanner, from Hartford, Conn., settled on one of the lots in the northern part of the town, which had been sold about this time for taxes due from non-resident proprietors. His purchase extended from Crawford's pond to Seven-tree pond, but selling the western portion to Capt. Aaron Davis, he settled on the other, and carried on farming and tanning, till his death in 1818, having been an early member and deacon of the Baptist church. He was this year appointed surveyor of highways, for the new road which the town directed the selectmen to lay out on the eastern side of the river to Union. Wm. Mormon, a native of Wales, Eng. settled, not long after, on the lot since owned by A. Russel.

In a town tax, assessed this year, in which the polls were rated at 2s. each, and a common 100 acre lot of unimproved land, at 1s. 4d., the first class of tax payers, were, John Spear, £1 15s. 4d.; Thomas Starrett, £1 6s.; and Wm. Lermond, £1 2s. 6d. The second class, paying from 15 to 20s. were as follows; Wm. Boggs, H. Libbey, Moses Copeland, Patrick Pebbles, Alexander Lermond, D. Dunbar, J. McIntyre, R. Hall, J. Watts, and J. Wyllie. Capt. J. Spear, this year, commenced ship-building, with the schooner Industry, built by S. Weston, and commanded by Archibald McKellar of St. George.

1790. About this time, the first ox-wagon was introduced by John Lermond, who, seeing one used by Mr. Walcott of Union, was so struck by its advantages, that he immediately purchased and drove it home, exciting much curiosity as he passed. He now occupied a large tract of land, including the present farms of C. Copeland, N. Cobb, and Ira Robinson. At the raising of his barn, on the 2d of Sept., one entire side of the frame fell, slightly injuring several persons, and so badly crushing John Rokes, then 17 years of age, that his life was despaired of. He, after a long time, so far recover-

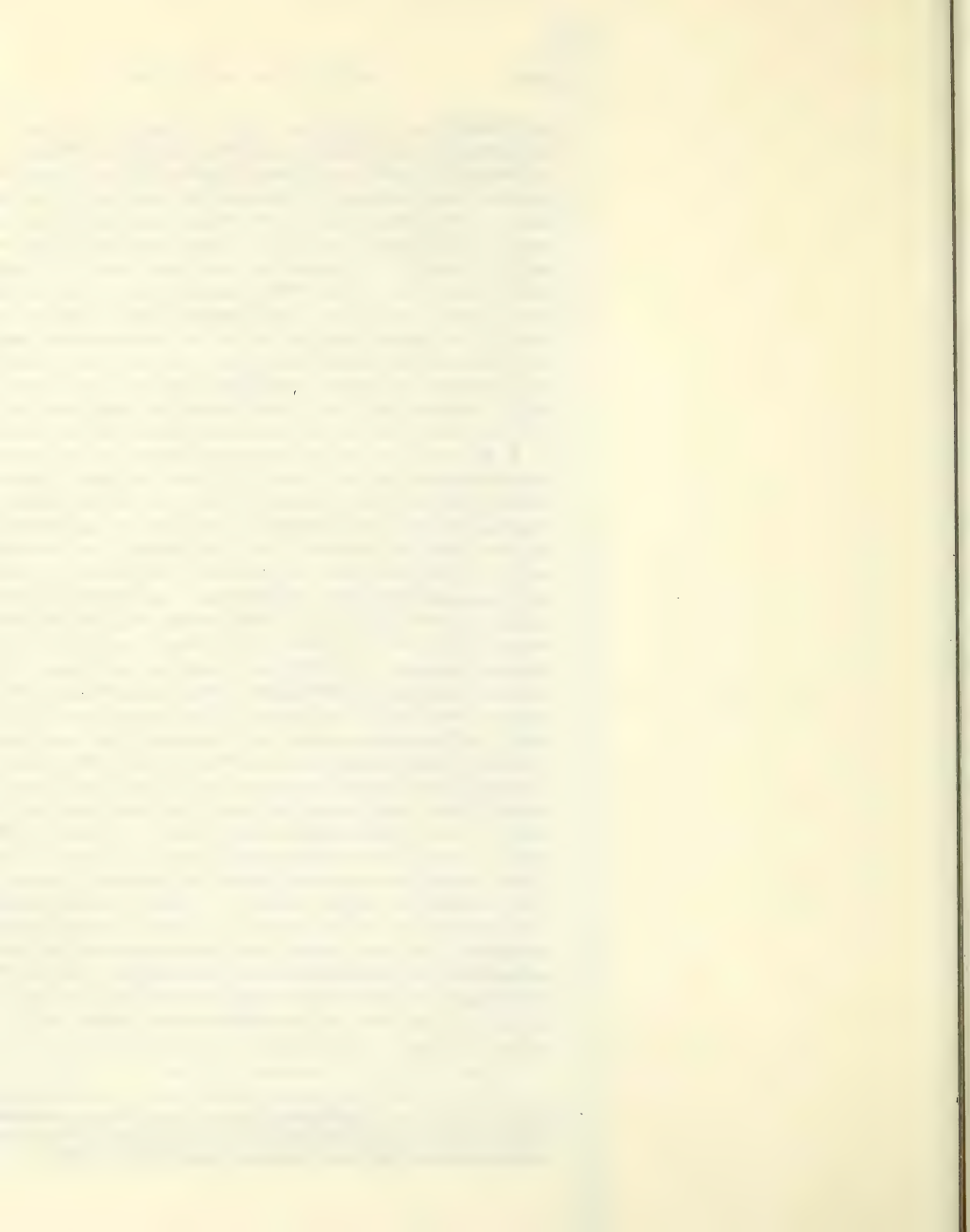


ed, however, as to clear more acres of land, for himself and other people, than, perhaps, any other person in town.

Benjamin Bracket and Samuel Davis, this year, came from Boston, and commenced business in partnership as merchants. Mr. Head having now transferred his goods to his new dwellinghouse, and Mr. Crane returned to his own, the firm occupied a part of the latter, and carried on potash works near by, on the other side of the creek. Bracket lived in the house which Mr. Copeland, the following year, built for his accommodation, where A. Counce's now stands; and, about 1803, built for himself the one now belonging to Alexander McCallum. In 1792, the firm erected the store lately occupied by R. W. Jarvis, which at first stood on the point of land, now island, where the Hawk building stands.*

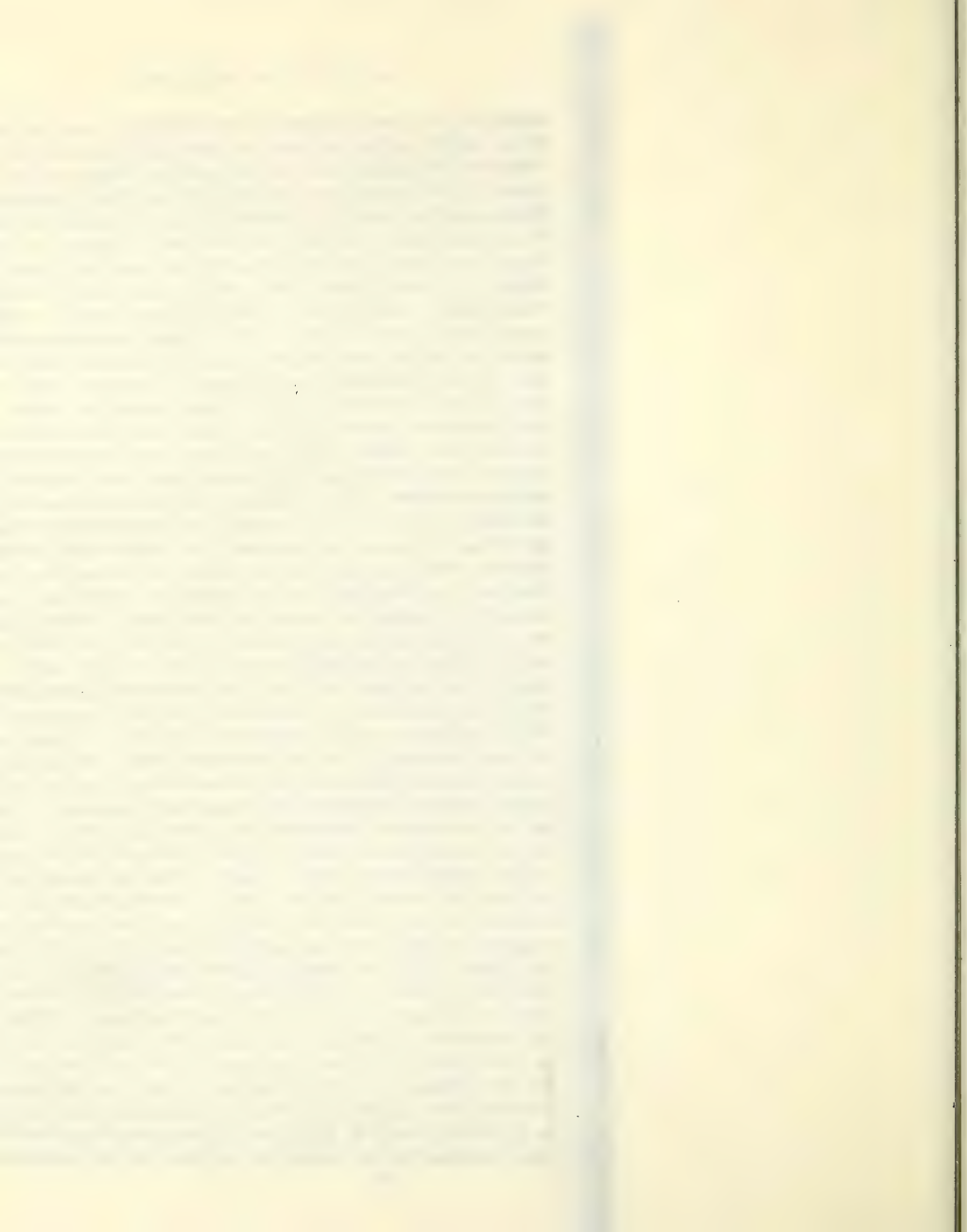
A new and eccentric character made his appearance, about this time, in the person of John Sullivan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who, for many years, was an occasional resident in the town, and repaid the trouble he occasioned, by the merriment he produced, and the literary taste he assisted to form. He had made respectable attainments in science, and possessed a highly cultivated taste in literature; but was subject to periodical fits of intemperance, and an appetite for strong drink, which, while the fit lasted, nothing could restrain or appease. He had been employed in various places, between here and Pennsylvania, either in teaching or making shoes, in both which he excelled; leaving one place after another, as his excesses made his departure alike welcome to his own feelings and the convenience of his employers. Having formed an acquaintance with his Catholic countrymen, O'Brien and Carven, he was a long time employed as a teacher in the school-house which stood on Col. Starrett's land, a little above the present house of Deacon Singer. Here, his skill as a teacher, saving his prejudice against the "silver spoons", as he called the darlings and favorites of their parents, was highly approved; while his companionable properties, and never failing good humor, induced the people to overlook the vacations, made necessary by his infirmity. Boarding round, as a school-master then, as now, was expected to do, he at one time left a boarding-house before supper, and arrived at a new one when supper there was over. Waiting

* S. Davis. On their first visit to the place, in search of a situation, they put up at McIntyre's, made known their object, and in reply to their inquiries respecting the prospect, were told in the most guttural tones of the host, "work or starve, work or starve."



sometime with no prospect of any thing to eat, he called for a candle, saying he must go and look for his supper, which he believed he had lost somewhere between the two houses. The anecdotes of Swift, the sublime passages of Milton, and the whole of Young's Night Thoughts, were at his tongue's end. Taking up the last of these, at Rufus Crane's, who told him he was unable to read the book and wished he would teach him; "find your place," said he. "Any place," said Crane, "it is all alike to me." "Open your book," said Sullivan. C. opened, promiscuously, at one of the Nights, and handed him the book. "Keep it," said S., and immediately commenced repeating, and went through with the whole chapter without missing a word. In the school-house before named, he had his chest well stored with favorite authors, and containing some thirty or forty quires of arithmetical and algebraical solutions of curious and difficult questions, with a variety of contractions and short methods, which he had discovered, of performing common operations. These, he intended to abridge and publish. But one unlucky morning having kindled a fire as usual and gone back to breakfast, on his return he found the house enveloped in flames, and his chest and books beyond recovery. The shock was too great for his nerves; he turned and walked off without uttering a word; and nothing more was seen of him for many months. He afterwards attempted to recover his solutions and inventions; but the appearance of Pike's Arithmetic, which anticipated the most valuable part of them, discouraged and disheartened him. He continued to exercise one or the other of his two callings, in the neighboring towns and on the islands, apparently unhappy in himself, but a source of amusement to others, for some twenty-five years, and ended his days in the almshouse at Boston.

The dissatisfaction, felt by many, with the place which the town had twice voted to erect a meeting-house on, led to farther action upon that subject, the present year; and so great was the desire to preserve harmony in the town, that, March 2d, it was voted to choose David Fales of Thomaston, Capt. Schenk of Waldoboro', and Philip Robbins of Union, to fix upon a site for the meeting-house. Whether this committee reported or not, on the 23d of June, ensuing, the town voted "the meeting-house be set on the land of Mr. Wm. Boggs, across the road to the west of his house." The town now seemed in earnest; sold the old meeting-house to J. Watts for £3 6s.; and chose committees to hire carpenters, and obtain funds by the sale of the ministerial

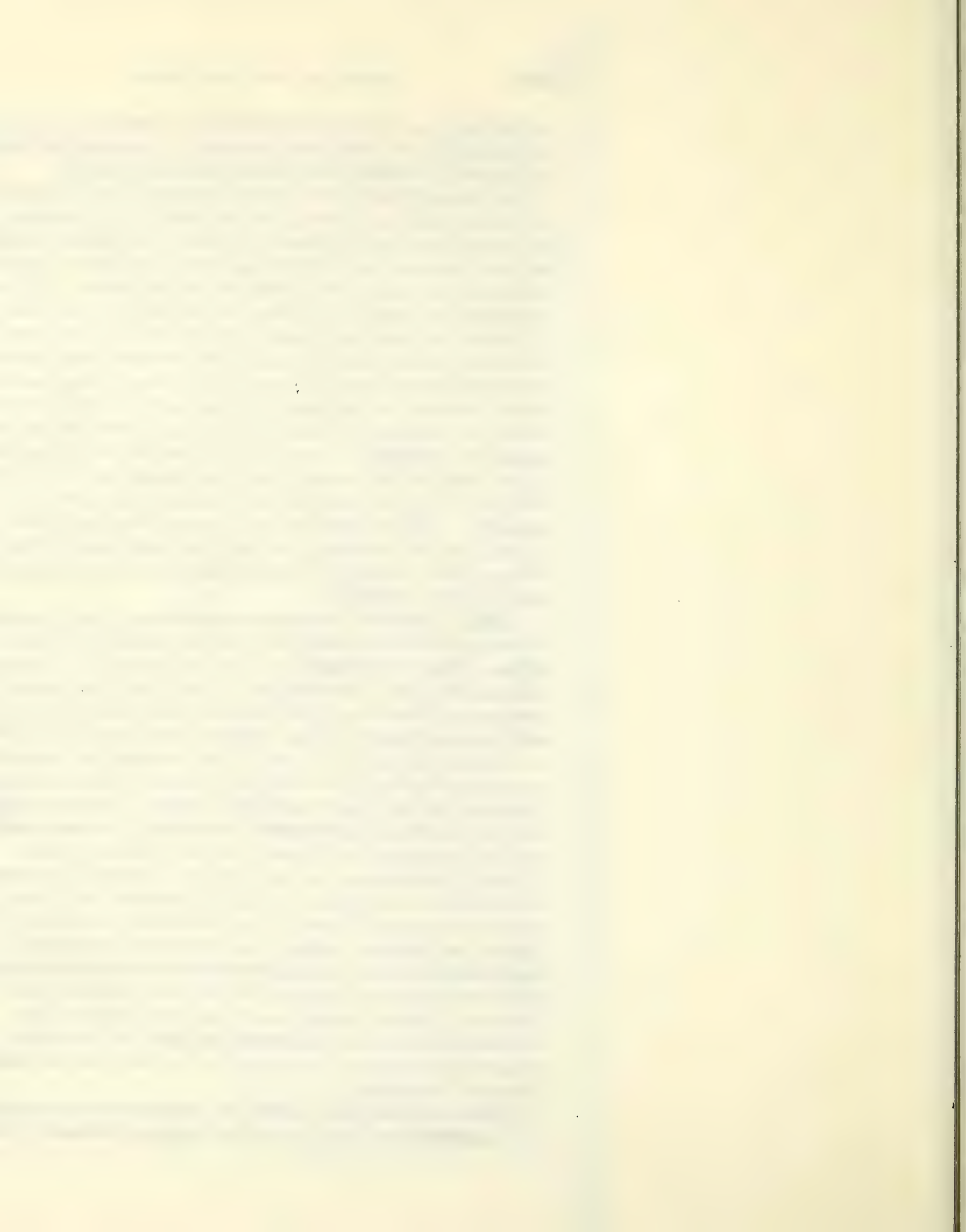


and school lots. But it is probable that some doubt respecting the legality of such sale, operated to prevent purchasers from coming forward, and nothing farther was done.

Dr. Schaeffer, who had before employed Mr. Copeland to repair his house in Warren, the one built by D. Patterson, 2d, and also given him a power of attorney to transact business for him, (his own activity being now impaired by age and intemperance,) this year removed to the place. He here continued his medical practice at his own house, took out a license for retailing, lived high, drank flip, and went but little from home. He was considered wealthy, was supposed to own several houses in Boston, and to have large sums of money hoarded in his house. As he had no legitimate children, nor even a wife, in this country, speculations were sometimes indulged in as to the disposition of his property in the event of his death. But the Doctor himself, enjoyed life too well, to give himself much uneasiness on that account. The youngsters in the neighborhood, were attracted, of an evening, by his flip, and amused by his "donner und blitzen," "tausend teufel," and other exclamations equally intelligible.

1791. Signs of improvement continue. New emigrants arrive, and new names appear on the records. Nelson had removed from the place; and his house had been, for some time, rented and occupied by J. Standish, who, about this time or a little later, purchased of Mr. Whiting the land and built the house where J. Cobb now lives. J. P. Davis, A. Davis, John Payson, and Wm. Starrett, had settled, or were about settling on the middle road to Union; where the posterity of the three last still inhabit. Daniel Peabody was now settled on the Haskell farm, and Alexander Kelloch on the adjoining lot known as the Kelloch place. Mr. Whiting, in exchange for real estate at Newcastle, conveyed his house at the head of the tide, together with the land where the tan-yard now is, and that now owned by Wm. Hovey, to Ichabod Frost, who removed hither from Newcastle and opened a tavern, the first ever kept in that village. William Moore had, before this, erected a store where A. Fuller at present trades, and now sold goods there, and boarded with Frost; but afterwards failed, left the place, and was, at a later period, employed as a clerk in the custom house at Waldoboro'.

A law was this year passed, to protect the more valuable wild animals from being hunted at improper seasons. Game



was now become so scarce in this vicinity, that little profit was derived from hunting, and not much time devoted to it. The martin and beaver had nearly disappeared. Beasts of prey were more numerous. Wolves and bears were so troublesome as to compel the people to hunt them in self-defence. On the western side of the river, the young Libbeys, Halls, and others, were particularly active in destroying them. Major Libbey had a large dog, that never hesitated to engage and detain a wolf, till the hunters came up and despatched him. Many a wolf was immolated by his instrumentality ; but he fell a victim at last to his heroism. Venturing out alone, he commenced an assault, as is supposed, in his usual way, but was overpowered by numbers, and found dead on the field of battle. Other canine exploits, there, doubtless, were, in those days ; but, like the heroes that preceded Agamemnon, the names of the actors have perished for want of an historian.

Several afflictive casualties occurred this year. In April, Joseph Skinner, a lad of about 13 years of age, whilst employed with others, in rolling logs down the bank at Peabody's mill, was killed by a log passing over him. Eli Bosworth, about 9 years of age, later in the season, fell from a float, whilst gathering lilies in North Pond, and was drowned. Catherine, wife of Samuel Dunham, who had from childhood exhibited signs of insanity, in the summer of this year, left her home in one of her moody spells, and was supposed to have gone in the direction of the old stone blockhouse in Cushing, about which, and on the seashore, she was wont to linger, as if absorbed in some pleasing reverie known only to herself. It was ascertained, however, from some fragments of her dress, that, after crossing the river, she had wandered away towards Crawford's meadow. People from different parts of the town, turned out and made a diligent search, for a week or more, but finally gave it up as hopeless. Her bones were found in something like a year afterwards, in the borders of Union or Hope. A son of hers, Joseph Dunham, inherited her eccentricities, leading a vagrant life, and sometimes taking up his abode, unbidden, in the cabin of a coaster hauled up for the winter, trusting to his wits for food and fuel.

It was while in search of this unfortunate woman, that a clearing was observed on one of the hills in the present town of Hope ; and some of the old hunters familiar with the region, led by curiosity to visit the place, found there some sixty acres of excellent rye, sown by Messrs. Barrett and Miles, pioneers in the settlement of that place ; the latter of

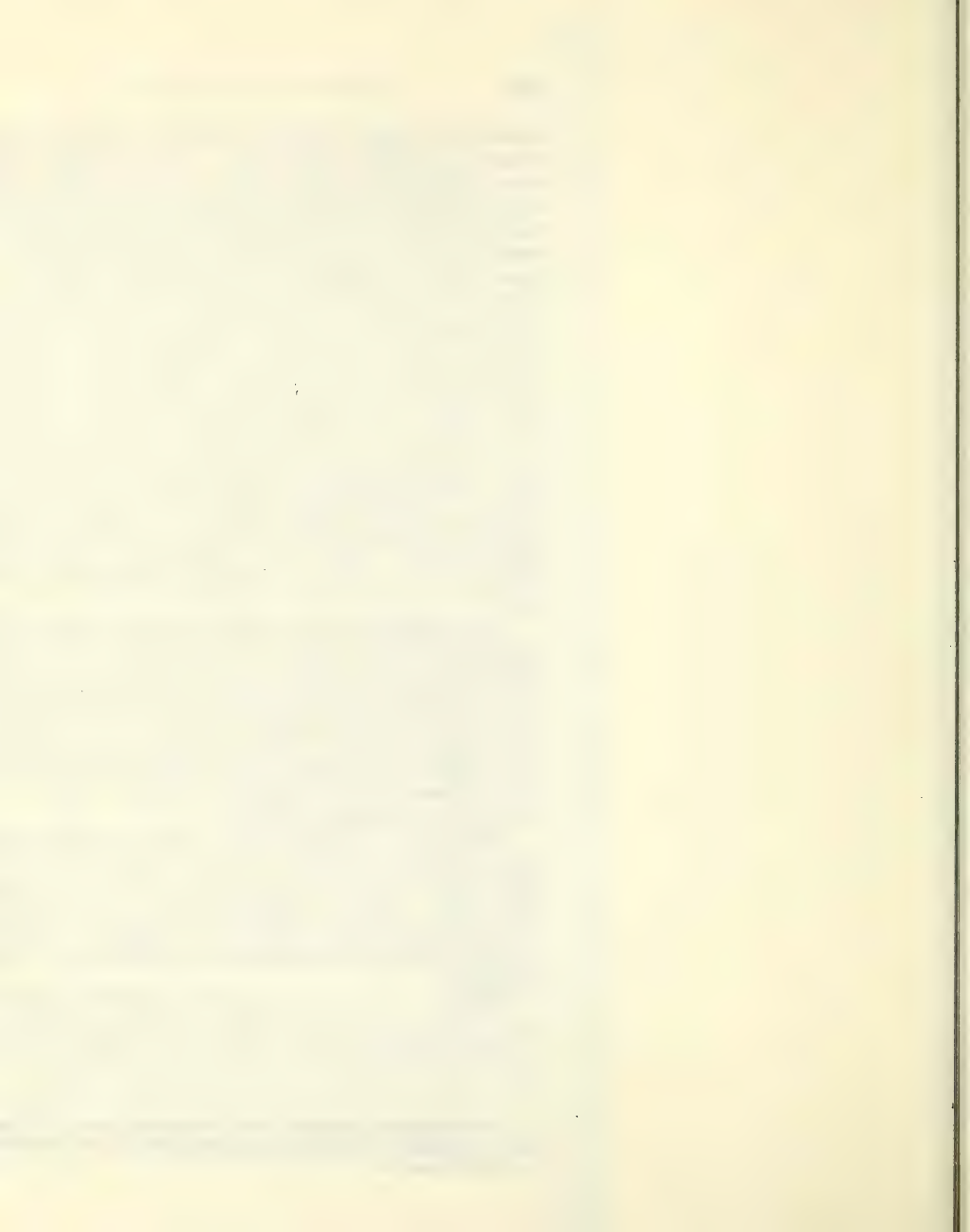
whom, had bought out his companion, and was now in solitary possession of the whole. John Lermond was so struck with the promising appearance of this crop, together with the ponds and streams in the vicinity, which he examined with the eye of an amateur in such matters, that he immediately resolved to change his residence, and erect mills there. For the present, however, he only contracted with Miles to clear a road for him, as far as Crawford's meadow, which he performed the following winter, for thirty bushels of rye. This crop of grain, excessively large, which was thus laid open, proved very acceptable to the inhabitants of this town; though the producer would take nothing but hard dollars in payment. Lermond kept his purpose in view, till, having made his arrangements, he removed with his sons into that neighborhood, near the close of the century, built mills, and established himself in the borders of Union. He was a laborious, honest man, but distinguished by some peculiarities, among which was that of refusing interest for money due him. He used to say, it was "hard enough for a poor man to pay the principal, without adding interest to it."

Ship-building, though it continued to increase, had, with the exception of a few vessels built for people in other places, been thus far, in this town, confined to sloops and schooners. This year, however, Col. Starrett and Capt. Spear commenced building the brig *Speedwell*, on the shore of the latter, opposite Andrews's point. This vessel, the first brig owned in town, probably launched the next spring, was commanded by James Crawford, till captured by a French privateer when coming from Demarara in 1799.

The bridge at Boggs's shore, and one of the saw-mills below, were, this year, carried away by the freshet. In the fall, the mill was rebuilt; and Mr. Copeland, with some aid from others, made a temporary bridge at the lower falls. Prior to this time, there had been no crossing there, except on a single plank by foot passengers, or by fording the river on horseback.*

1792. It was again voted to hire preaching a part of the year, and to raise a tax of £100 for building a meeting-house. In 1792, a farther sum of £22 18s. was raised by the sale of timber on the ministerial and school lots; committees were

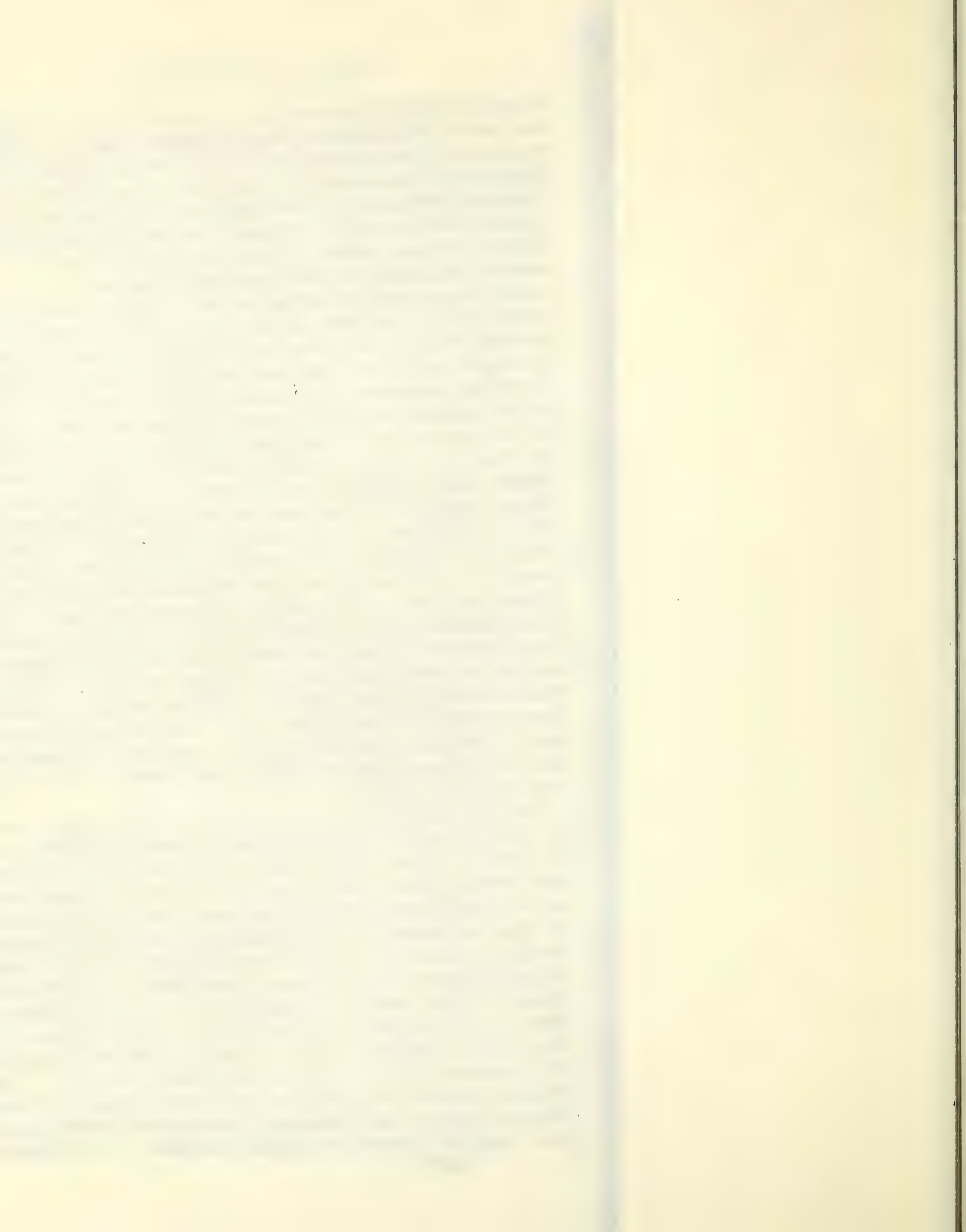
* Joseph Copeland is said to have had an old mare which used to walk this plank, and his wife often rode across on that narrow bridge.— Capt. Crane, &c.



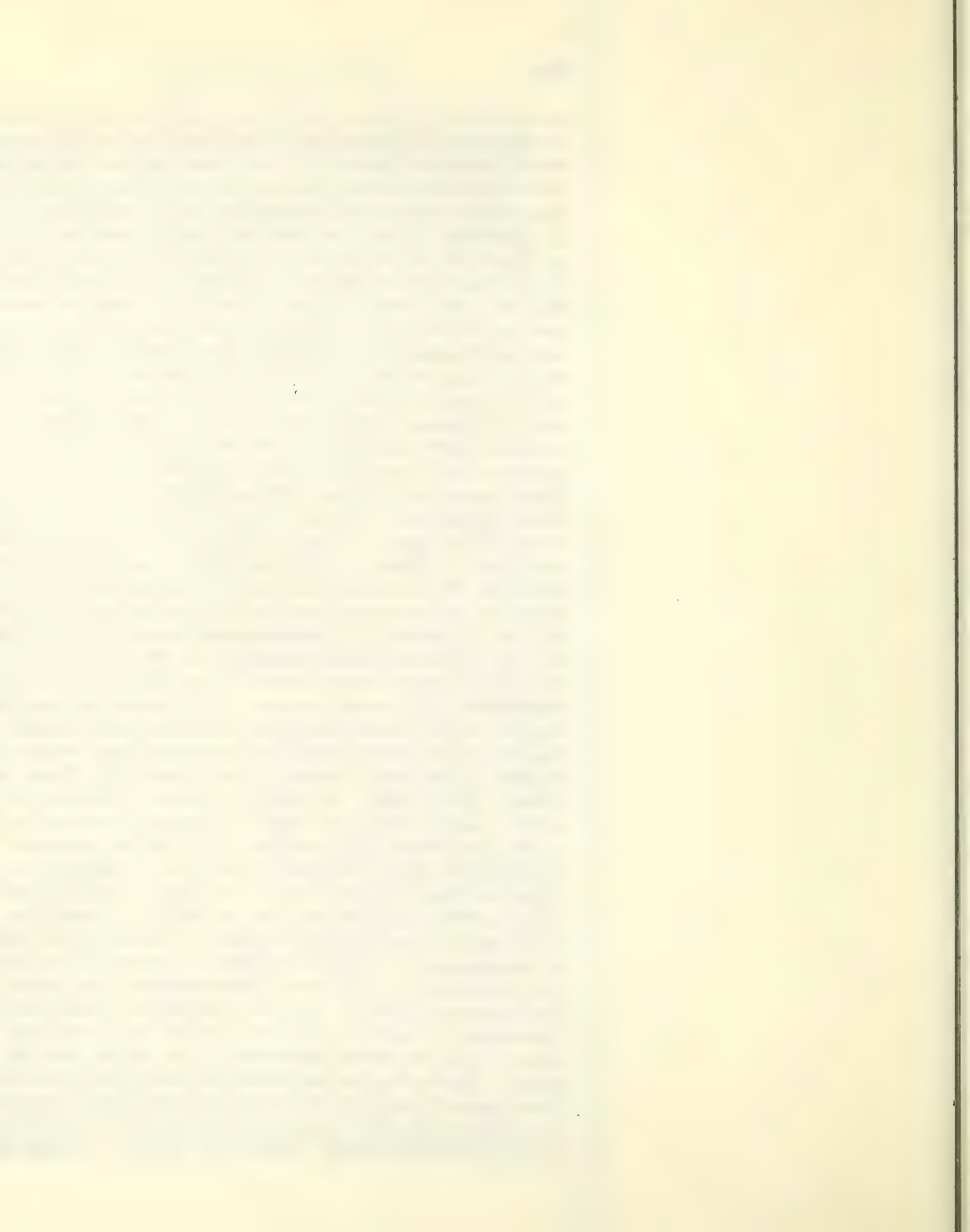
chosen to receive the materials, and superintend the raising of the house ; which, notwithstanding former votes, was now ordered to be located at the corner, near Alexander Bird's house. The land was purchased of M. Copeland ; and it was voted " that the town raise the meeting-house on Tuesday the 2d day of October next." Probably on that day, certainly in October, the long talked of house, was raised ; and the controversy respecting its location brought to an end.

Mr. Copeland continued his activity, and, this year, built a store for Mr. Head, and a tailor's shop. The former was a one story building, and stood at the corner where Mr. Head afterwards built the store now occupied by B. Dillingham. The tailor's shop was occupied by Simon Lovett, who carried on his business here several years, living in the same building till he built the house since new-modelled and occupied by the late J. H. Counce. This house he afterwards sold to Samuel Davis, and removed to Portland. Nathaniel, son of Moses Copeland, this year erected the house now occupied by Mrs. M. Wetherbee ; but it was not finished till a year or two later. This was the second two story house built in town, P. Pebbles having built the first one some years before. Bracket & Davis were doing a thriving business. Rufus Crane had now taken up shoemaking ; and Luther Crane, a distant member of the same family, worked here as a journeyman at the same business. The latter settled, in 1799, on the farm adjoining Mr. Peabody's, and the next year built the house where his family still live. Mr. Weston, this year built a sloop called the Betsey, which was owned by her Captain, E. Killeran, Bracket & Davis, and others. This vessel was running in 1826.

The first public Library in town, was established, this year, by a division of the Friendly Society founded in 1787. In September of that year, a number of persons in this and other towns between the Sheepscot and Penobscot rivers, subscribed the following sums for procuring books to be owned by them in common ; viz. Joshua Head, John Head, Zebedee Simmons, David Vinal, Marlboro' Packard, David Fales, Philip M. Ulmer, Peter Creamer, David Jenks, and Benjamin Brown, £1 8s. each ; Waterman Thomas, £6, Thurston Whiting, £2, Ezekiel G. Dodge, £2 16s., George Ulmer, £1 12s., Charles Sampson, £2, J. W. Head, £2, Moses Copeland, £2, Benjamin Webb, £2 16s., and John Paine, £2. The subscribers held their first meeting at the house of Capt. Stephen Andrews, in Waldoboro', November 6th of the same year ; and W. Thomas was chosen Librarian. The Society



continued to flourish ; meetings were held at various places, in Waldoboro', Warren, and Thomaston ; new members were added, public addresses delivered ; and there was nothing but the remoteness of its members from each other, to prevent it from being a permanent, harmonious, and valuable institution. In February, 1792, a division took place ; and the eastern portion of the members, about 16 in number, met at the house of Ichabod Frost, in Warren, and organized as " the Friendly Society on St. George's river." For eight years, the annual meeting in January was held, and the Library kept, at Warren and Thomaston, alternately. The novelty of the thing, the popularity of many of the books, illustrated, occasionally, as the dramatic portion of them were, by the histrionic powers of Sullivan, Dodge, and others ; the public dinners and convivial merriment usual at the meetings of the society, together with the practice of celebrating the 4th of July by a public dinner and oration, attracted general attention, and induced great numbers to share its advantages. Orations were delivered, by Rev. J. Huse in 1796, S. S. Wilde, Esq. 1797, and Rev. T. Whiting in 1798 and 1799. In 1799, its members were 86 in number, paying an annual contribution of \$43 ; but in January of that year, the society was again divided, and a portion of its members held a meeting, and, January 13, 1799, organized themselves as the " Proprietors of the Social Library in the town of Warren," according to the provisions of a recent statute. The number of members was 37, which in four years was doubled by the admission of new ones, embracing most of the intelligent and respectable citizens of the town, including two ladies, Mrs. James and Miss E. Kirkpatrick. In 1802, the price of a share was fixed at \$5 ; and in 1820, the annual assessment reduced to 25 cents ; both which still continue. The society continued to celebrate the 4th of July, and orations were delivered, by S. Thatcher, Esq. in 1800, Rev. T. Whiting in 1802, M. Smith, Esq. in 1805, E. Thatcher, Esq. in 1808, I. G. Reed, Esq. in 1809, and G. Starrett, Esq. in 1820. For several years past, in consequence of the abundance of periodical and other cheap literature, less interest in this institution, than formerly, has been manifested. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made, to authorize the sale of the books on hand, as also to raise the annual assessment to the original sum of 50 cents. During the first quarter of the century, large additions were annually made to the Library, which in 1825 contained something over 500 volumes, valued at about \$800, and owned by 91 proprietors. Since that time, the increase has



been less ; some valuable works have disappeared ; and the number of shares is reduced to 66. Still the collection is a valuable one, containing, as it does, most of the standard works in the various departments of English and American literature and science. Nothing is wanting, but that our young men should duly appreciate the treasure within their reach, and feel the same desire for improvement manifested by their ancestors sixty years ago, to make this institution, by its annual additions, again become an attractive source of rational amusement, the means of cultivating the taste, enlightening the mind, and purifying the heart of the community.

Upon the subject of separating Maine from Massachusetts, first agitated about 1785, and at that time denounced as treason by Gov. Bowdoin, the people of Warren, in 1792, for the first time, took a vote ; the result of which was, one in favor of, and fourteen against the measure.

1793. Wm. Boggs, the first town clerk, who had also filled most of the other town offices, having deceased the preceding year, town meetings, which used so frequently to be held at his house, were this year called at the house of his widow and son. At that held Jan. 14, a committee was chosen to draw two different plans of the pews of the meeting-house, and report the same for examination. There was, probably, a rivalry between the slips of the present day, and the square pews of an earlier date. A committee was also chosen, to get the window frames and sashes ; and a vote passed that the pews be sold on March meeting day. At that meeting, March 4th, held at the house of Joseph Boggs, and thence, probably from the extra numbers attending on account of the sale, adjourned to the barn, a plan of pews was accepted. The house itself was 49 feet by 40, with its high gable ends on the north and south, the pulpit on the eastern side, and the entrance on the west ; where was a porch, with stairs leading up to a capacious gallery occupying three entire sides of the house. Between the entrance and the pulpit, according to the plan accepted, were two rows, of seven slips each, on each side of the broad aisle ; five slips and two free seats on each side of the pulpit ; and square pews on the other three walls. Nothing above, but the front gallery, designed for the singers, was finished. The pews were appraised at \$831, the highest at \$25, and the lowest at \$9 each ; and the right of choice, set up to the highest bidders, amounted to \$333.50. The £100 raised by the town, is said to have paid for the frame ; and the pro-



ceeds of the pews to have defrayed all other expenses. The first choice, on the right hand of the broad aisle next the pulpit, was taken by Wm. Lermond, and the opposite one reserved for the minister. Behind these, were the pews of J. W. Head, and B. Bracket. Moses Copeland sat north of the pulpit, and, for twenty years or more, was scarcely absent for a single Sabbath. In April, a contract was made with Alexander and Wm. Lermond to find stuff and finish the house, outside and in, with the exception of the gallery pews, for the sum of £349 10s. or \$1163,33.*

A committee was again empowered to procure preaching a part of the time; and probably Mr. Whiting was employed, who was also, in May, chosen representative. On the 9th of Dec. it was voted, "that the town purchase as much land about the meeting-house, as will be sufficient for a burying-ground and other public uses." The land on that side of the road, had, by that time, passed from Mr. Bird into the hands of Wm. Lermond, who gave a portion thereof to the town for a public common, and sold another portion for a burying-ground. As if hastening to occupy this newly appointed resting-place, great numbers of children were carried off, this season, by the scarlet fever, or throat distemper, as it was then called, which was very malignant and mortal. The grave-yard, at first, extended northward near to the road as now travelled, south of where the meeting-house stood; but in May, 1794, when the town voted to fence the old burying-ground with pine logs and the new one with stone wall and board fence, it was restricted to a line running square from the corner of the wall near the hearse-house, according to the purchase. By this restriction, the graves of several children were left outside, on the common; and the town voted "to remove such of them, whose relations were willing, within the said limits." This was done; but some were allowed to remain; and the graves of Mr. Sylvester's children were enclosed by a fence, which remained on the common for many years. The ground was, in some respects, ill adapted to its purpose; a ledge in some places approaches too near the surface, and in others the soil is not sufficiently dry. It had never been cultivated, and no pains were taken to level its uneven surface. But this defect became less and less obtrusive, as the graves became more crowded; and, in 1840, it was enlarged by re-annexing a portion of what had been before fenced out.

* Plan and other papers of A. Lermond. Copeland's MS.

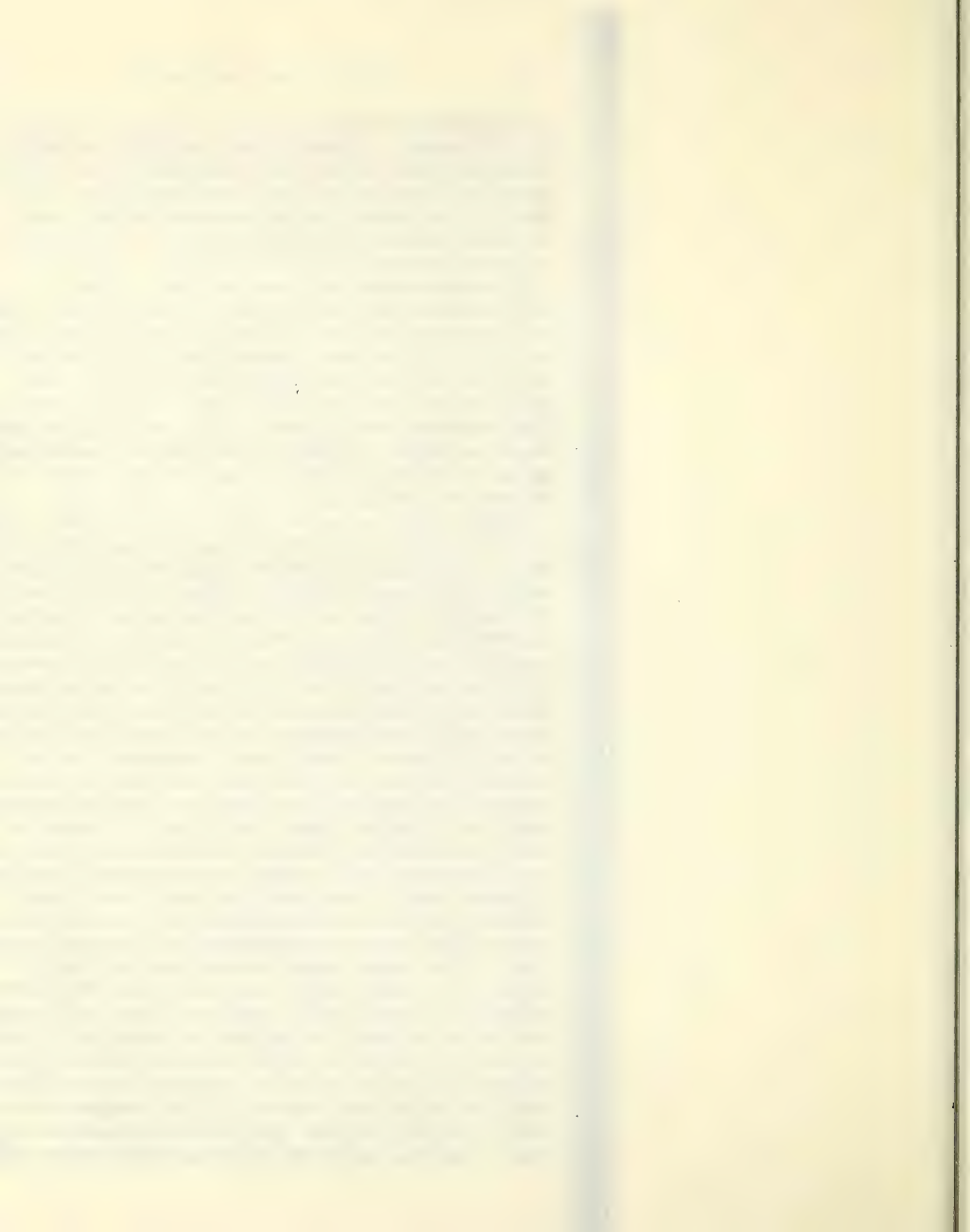


Mr. Bird, about this time, built the house now owned by Col. Richmond. Between there, and Mr. Crawford's (now French's,) as also between the meeting-house and bridge, the ground was mostly covered with trees and bushes. But this year, the town voted "that the selectmen lay out a road, from the meeting-house to Miles Cobb's shop." This appears not to have been done, till 1795.

A committee was also chosen, in April, "to lay out a road to Barrettstown, and make report." This was the name at that time applied to what is now Hope, and a part of Appleton, being so called from Charles Barrett, Esq. of New Ipswich, N. H., who was engaged in settling the same with emigrants from that and other places. He had previously been concerned with J. Jameson in a mill at Hart's Falls, which he built about 1790, and was this year authorized, by an act of the General Court, to improve the navigation of the river by locks and canals.

Willing Blake came, this year, from Wrentham, Mass., and after residing a year at J. P. Davis's, purchased, in connexion with him, the Bosworth farm, west of the pond; to which they removed in 1794. Blake, subsequently, sold out to Davis, and bought of A. Lawrence, the farm first settled by Dunham, with part of that of T. Hills. These farms were little valued, on account of the sandy and barren quality of the soil; but Blake, by industry and skilful management, converted them into one of the best in town. He had served in the revolutionary army, and here filled the office of militia Captain for many years. Lawrence, who had also served six years in the war of the revolution, for which he brought home enough of paper money to purchase one sheep, came from Franklin, Mass., first settled in Union, but exchanged his farm there for that of Dunham, and now settled on the eastern side of the river, where his sons still reside.

Others came to the place, the same year. Jesse and Edmund Page were from Atkinson, N. H. The former, having spent the preceding season at Wiscasset, brought hither a few goods, which he sold out at Frost's. He subsequently traded some years, in a store, the frame of which he purchased of Frost, together with a small piece of land, where he and Wm. McLellan, in 1818, built the stores at present occupied by S. B. Wetherbee & son. On the removal of Frost, he opened a tavern at first in his house, afterwards in that now owned by L. H. Vaughan, which he built in 1803. In that year, he was appointed deputy sheriff, and for nearly 20 years continued in that office,

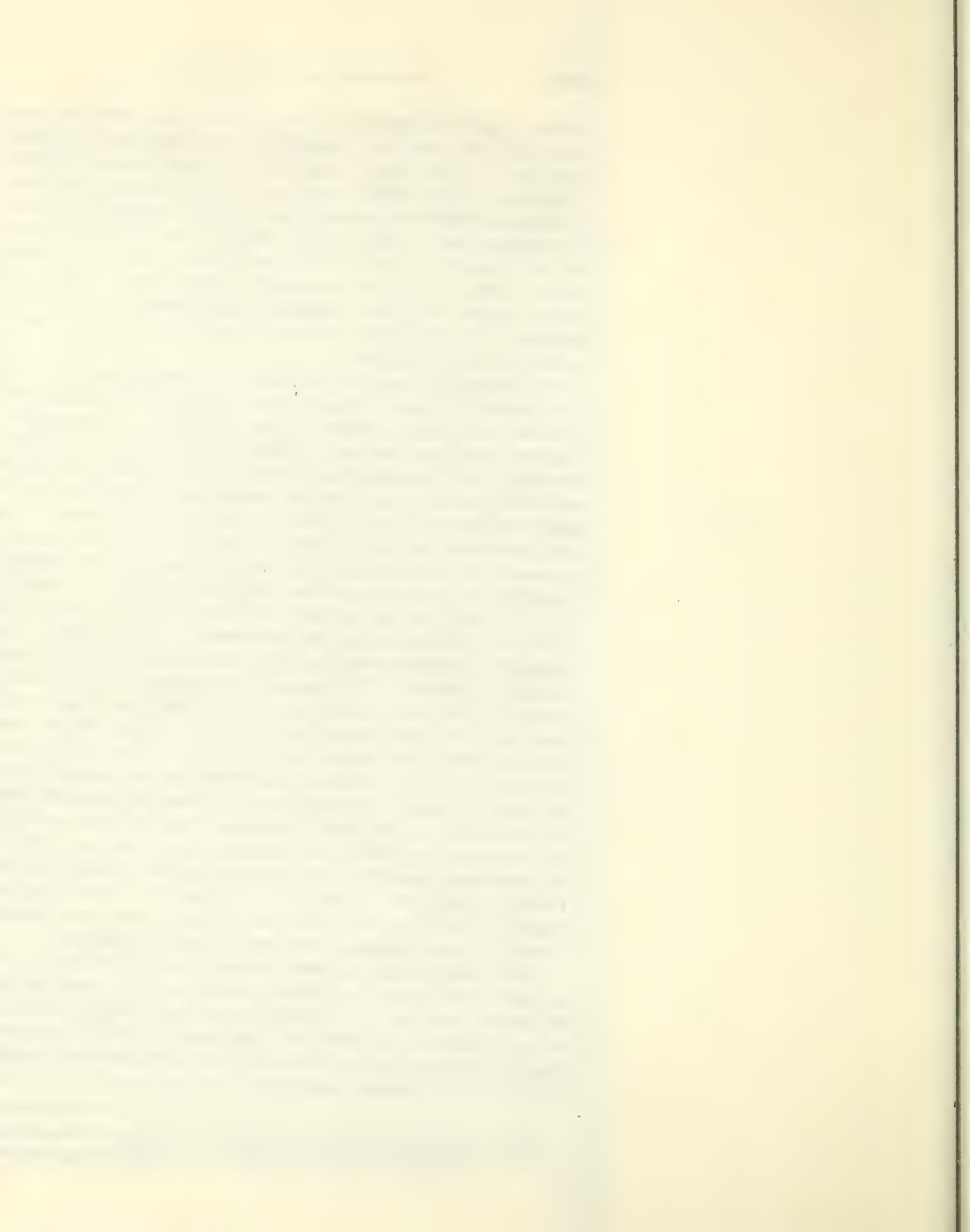


which, from the great number of suits then brought, was very lucrative, the fees sometimes amounting to \$60 in a single day. He was, many years, deputy marshal under Thornton, which office, also, particularly during the war, yielded a handsome income; and was postmaster 29 years. His brother was a joiner, and occupied as a work-shop part of his brother's store, till he built where his family still reside. David Page, a younger brother, also a joiner by trade, came later, and after residing some years on the present J. Payson place, removed and built the house lately purchased by P. Rollins.

Dr. Edmund Buxton came from Reading, Mass. where he had studied physic; and, taking lodgings at Frost's, commenced, here, the practice of his profession. His preparation was, perhaps, less ample than what is usual at the present day; but, possessing a discerning eye, his skill increased with his practice; and, for 35 years, he was held in deservedly high repute in this and the neighboring towns. He was moderate in his charges, prompt in his attendance, pleasant and unpretending in his intercourse, and, though sustaining many town offices, allowed nothing to interfere with his fidelity to his patients. He lived many years in the Richmond house, which he purchased of Alexander Bird, and afterwards built that in which his widow resided till her decease in 1850. He died, much regretted, July 30, 1828, in the sixtieth year of his age. His death was occasioned by a fall from an ungovernable horse. During his lifetime, several physicians attempted to establish themselves here, among them Drs. Bracket, Stephens, Wells, and Ayers; but none of them could withstand the assiduity and established reputation of the first physician, who was succeeded in practice and popularity by his son, B. F. Buxton. Dr. A. W. Kennedy practiced here four years from 1829, and has recently returned. Drs. C. C. Chandler, — Stearns, James H. Glidden, and John M. Brown, have each resided a time in town, but gained no very extensive practice.

Wm. McBeath came from Scotland, where he had received what was termed a liberal education. His parents had designed him for the ministry; and he brought letters of recommendation to Rev. Mr. McLean of Bristol, requesting him, if he thought it expedient, to receive him as a student in divinity.* He was employed by him some time on his

* The story is, that McBeath arrived in McLean's absence on a visit to Scotland, and, being a portly, well looking young man, and



farm, but probably not encouraged to engage in the ministry. He came here about this time, with a small stock of goods, which he at first kept in the store erected by Moore, but soon rented the house which Mr. Copeland this year built. This was a low, bevel-roofed building; one part of which McBeath occupied as a store, and the other as a dwelling. This building, with the land on which it stood, was subsequently sold to Joseph Boggs, who erected in its room a store, in which he traded several years, and which is now converted into a dwellinghouse standing opposite the factory. It was probably in this year, also, that Timothy Parsons, from Reading, in company with a brother, established the tan-works now carried on by G. Kirkpatrick. He lived in the upper part of the tan-house, and carried on the business till 1803; when he sold out to the Hoveys, and removed to North Yarmouth, or vicinity. John Parsons, a joiner, settled and built a small house, which was successively owned by B. Bussell, D. Page, and J. Page, till taken down in 1834, and the present house of James Payson built on its site.

Besides the building before mentioned, which was designed for the clothier, Mr. Copeland this year erected a fulling-mill at the head of the tide, the first establishment of the kind on the river. The first clothier was Benjamin Sylvester, who carried on the business about five years, and removed to New-castle. Ebenezer Wells succeeded, bargained for the mill, and, for awhile, carried on the works on his own account; but not fulfilling the contract, Copeland, in 1803, sold the works for \$500 to Robert Chase, who, after a few years, sold out to Miles Cobb. Cobb, and his son-in-law, John M. Gates, employed different workmen, and carried on the works till April 12, 1812; when they were purchased by Lewis Stacy. In Feb. 1814, Stacy sold out to Amos H. Hodgman, who, for many years, carried on the works satisfactorily to the customers, and profitably to himself. Cloth was, at the commencement of the business, dressed in rather a rough and inferior manner; the coarse wool of the English sheep, intro-

understood to be a student in divinity, was invited to preach the ensuing Sabbath. He requested to be excused till McL's return, which was every week expected; but several weeks having elapsed, and the parson not returning, the people became impatient, declared the young man's reluctance was but the effect of unreasonable modesty, and insisted upon his preaching. He put them off as long as he could, but when their urgency became imperative, put an end to their importunity by exclaiming "I'll be *dunned* if I'll preach till McLean comes home."

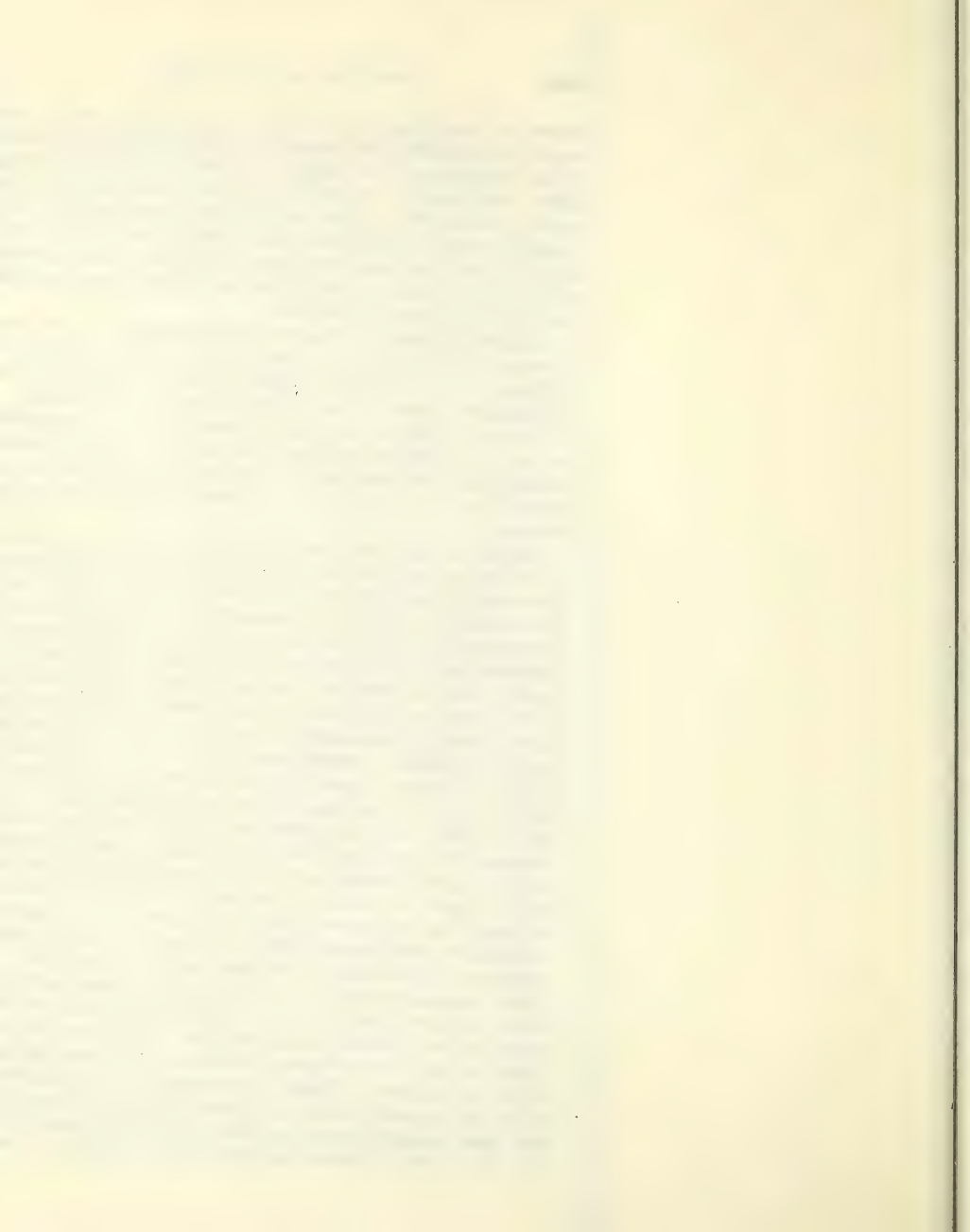


duced by Gen. Knox, deteriorated its appearance; and it was not till the introduction of merinos, about 1810, and the superior workmanship of Stacy, that any tolerably handsome cloth was made. A carding machine was added to the works, about 1803. The old fashioned hand shears were employed until Hodgman's time, who introduced the first shearing machine, and indigo dye. Hodgman was succeeded by B. Dillingham, till the latter went into trade, and the present factory was established.

In 1793, J. Standish commenced ship-building on his own account, and launched the sloop Polly, for D. Dunbar, J. O'Brien and A. Malcolm; probably at the yard which he subsequently occupied, near J. McCallum's present house.

The year 1793 is also distinguished for the introduction of the first pleasure carriage into the town; Mr. Copeland having this year purchased a chaise — probably a second handed one, but not the less a mark of distinction on that account.

As yet, no mail had penetrated so far east; and probably few or no newspapers were read in the place, except those occasionally brought by the coasters. The most eastern post office, was now at Wiscasset, to which a mail from Portland was brought twice a month. In 1793, a person by the name of Russel, was hired by private individuals to go from Castine to Wiscasset, to carry letters and newspapers to the several towns between those places. He went on foot once a fortnight, and carried his mail at first in a handkerchief, afterwards in saddle-bags. He lived at the Penobscot ferry, and, finding traveling agreed with him so well, he traveled off to the western states, leaving his family and the mail to take care of themselves. The next year, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants, postmasters were appointed, and the mail sent, by Government. It was then carried once a week, on horseback. Rufus Crane was appointed the first postmaster in this town, Col. Wheaton in Thomaston, and Joseph Eaton in Camden. At the present village of Belfast, there were then only a few log huts. Mr. Crane's emoluments, for the first 3 months after his appointment, amounted to 20 cents. He held the office till 1810, when he was succeeded by Jesse Page. The latter kept the office at first at his house, but afterwards, going into trade with his nephew, J. Page, Jr., he removed the same to his store, at or near which it has since remained. About 1838, the office was transferred to Hon. A. H. Hodgman, and kept by his brother, Thomas Hodgman, in the Head store, which

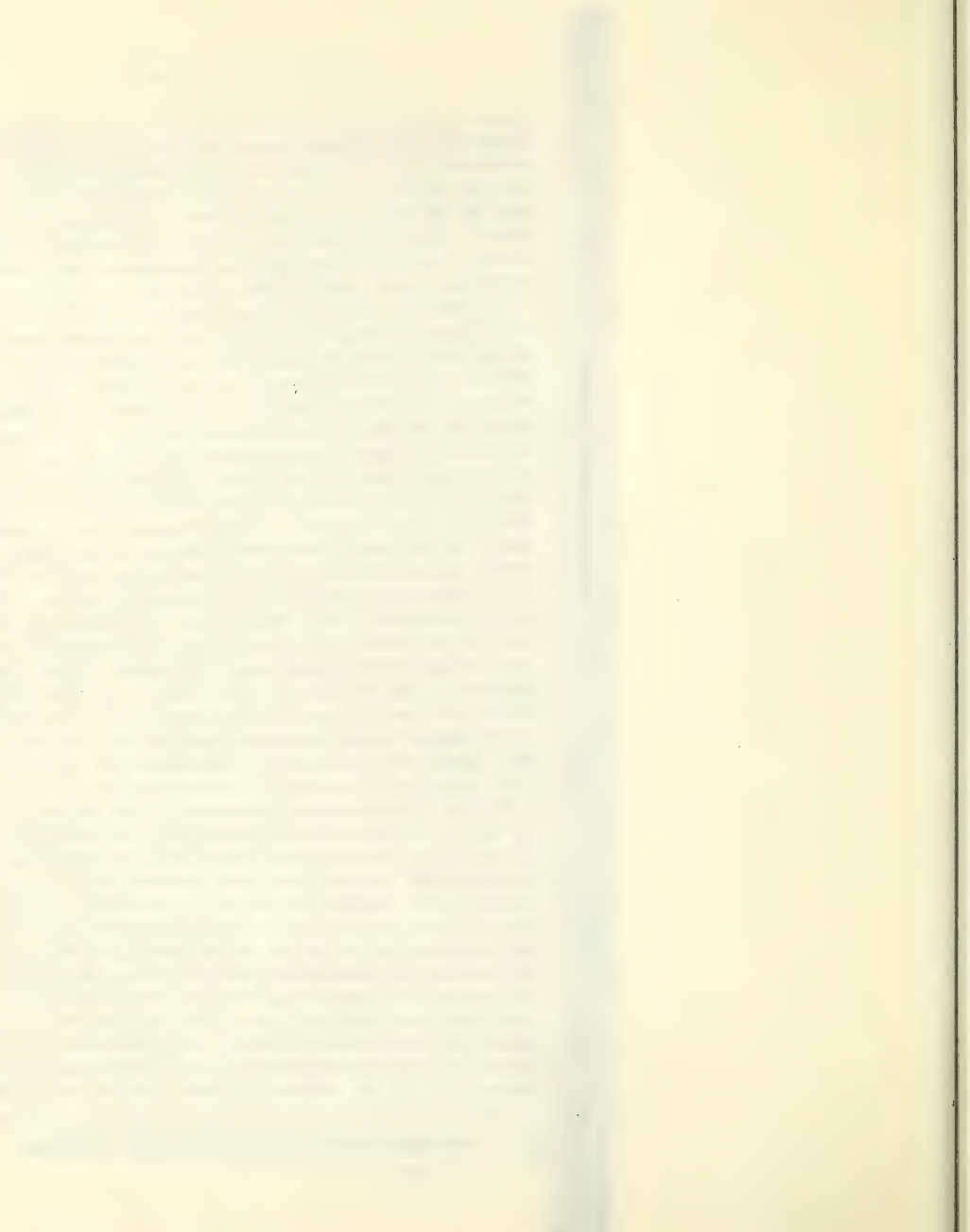


he then occupied. Seth B. Wetherbee held the office from 1841, till Gen. Hodgman again received it in 1848.* The income of the office was much lessened by the reduction of postage, which took place in 1844. Before that time, whilst held by Mr. Page, it is said to have yielded to the Government from \$55 to \$70 per quarter, and to the P. M. who received one half the postage on newspapers and one third of that on letters, about \$150 per annum.

Hitherto, the standard of morals in the place, had been unexceptionable; and, if the people had not always lived up to it, they had at least escaped the more heinous and infamous crimes. But, about this time, an event occurred of a more serious and alarming character. The house of Dr. Schaeffer, during his absence in Boston, was entered in the evening by four men, in disguise, who seized the women, the only inmates of the house, pinioned their arms, confined them in the cellar, broke open the chests and closets, and carried off all the gold and silver they contained. The women, three in number, being left in confinement, were long in disengaging themselves; but succeeding at length, and recovering from their fright, fled to their neighbors and spread the alarm. Every search was made, every inquiry was instituted, but without obtaining any clue to the transaction. His agent, M. Copeland, was particularly assiduous in his efforts to detect the perpetrators. Advertisements were posted up, and inquiries made in this and the neighboring towns of the whereabouts of every person thought capable of such an act, but no trace of the robbers was discovered; and, from that day to this, a dark uncertainty has rested on the transaction.

At first, the community was struck aghast at the enormity of the crime; but some were more easily reconciled to it by the belief that the treasures thus dishonestly taken, had been as dishonestly obtained; and that, however infamous in itself, it was, to the sufferer, but an act of retributive justice. It was said, too, that the Doctor was not long for this world, that he would soon fall a prey to dropsy and high living, that he had here no legitimate heirs, and that, saving the criminality of the deed, the money might as well be kept in the country as to go to foreigners, his connexions, whom he was daily expecting to arrive from Germany. Suggestions of this kind, blunted the edge of public indignation, though they could not remove it. In the absence of proof, various surmises and

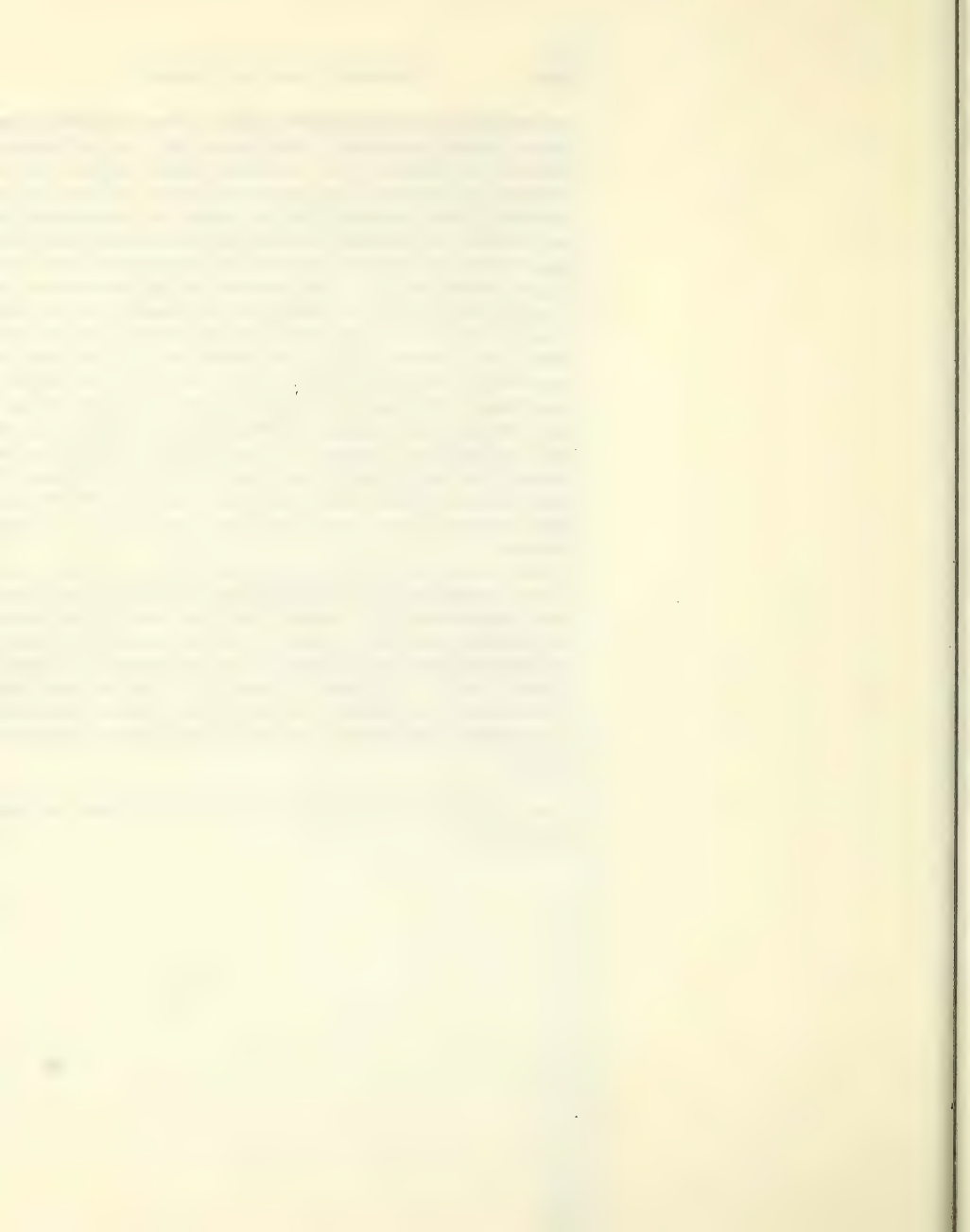
* The office has since been restored to Mr. Wetherbee.



conjectures were engendered, which it is not the office of authentic history to record. The Doctor, who was in Boston at the time, repaired to the celebrated Moll Pitcher, the far famed fortune teller of Lynn, for assistance in detecting the criminal. She, probably judging from his appearance, had no hesitation in declaring that he would never see his treasure again; "it was in possession of a long-headed man, who knew how to keep it." He returned in rage and despair, and plunging still deeper into intemperance, expired on the 20th April, 1794. Mr. Copeland was appointed administrator, with a will annexed, which was made in 1767, bequeathing his estate to his wife Margaret and to his daughters Margaret and Mary. The personal property and notes, according to the inventory, amounted to £656 2s. 6d. or \$2265,15 cents; and the debts and payments allowed, were \$707,69 cents; leaving a balance, besides real estate, of \$1557,44 cents. On the 20th of August following, Mr. Copeland, whose wife had deceased the preceding year, married the doctor's widow.

The autumn of 1793 is memorable for a premature snow storm, which, on Tuesday the 29th of October, whilst the corn and potatoes were but partially secured, covered the ground to the depth of a foot or more; and was succeeded by weather so cold as to freeze up the ponds, and make good sleighing for several weeks. Afterwards, however, a spell of more moderate weather carried off the snow, and gave an opportunity to complete the harvest, though the ponds did not break up till spring.*

* J. P. Davis, and J. Rokes, the latter of whom places this storm on the 11th.



CHAPTER XIV.

SETTLEMENT OF REV. J. HUSE, AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS FROM 1794
TO 1800.

1794. THE annual meeting in March, was called this year at the new meeting-house, which proving uncomfortable for the want of windows, it was adjourned to Mr. Bird's barn, and the town officers chosen by nomination and hand vote. To assist in repairing the more difficult and thinly peopled portions of the road, M. Copeland was appointed surveyor for the whole distance from Cushing to Union, and also to Waldoboro'. At an adjourned meeting, held at the school-house near M. Cobb's, it was voted "that the hogs within the town may go at large, in the commons, they being well yoked and ringed." This vote was doubtless passed, not because the swine had not before made use of this privilege, but because an attempt was now made for the first time to deprive them of it.

D. Dunbar was chosen agent to answer to an indictment against Oyster river bridge, which being out of repair, was, on the report of a committee appointed to examine the locality and confer with a similar committee from Thomaston, built anew, probably in connexion with that town, in its present situation.

The collector being, probably, pressed for the payment of the State tax, and the people, at that time of year, before their wood and lumber could be transported to market, finding it difficult to pay their respective rates, the town, in May, voted "to pay the cost of any execution that might be issued against Mr. Dunbar, the collector, for State tax No. 10, previous to Sept. 1st." July 5th, voted "to hire a town school-master for this year." Sept. 8th, voted "that the town will make up to the 17 men that are called for out of this town, \$12 per month, whilst in actual service." These men were probably part of a draft made from the militia by the general Government, to be in readiness for actual service when called for. The call was made in view of the Indian hostilities in the western country, and the unsettled difficulties with England, which were assuming a more serious aspect. They were never called for; as the Indians were defeated by Gen. Wayne, Aug, 20th; and the difficulties with England settled



by a commercial treaty, negotiated Nov. 19th, by Mr. Jay, at London.

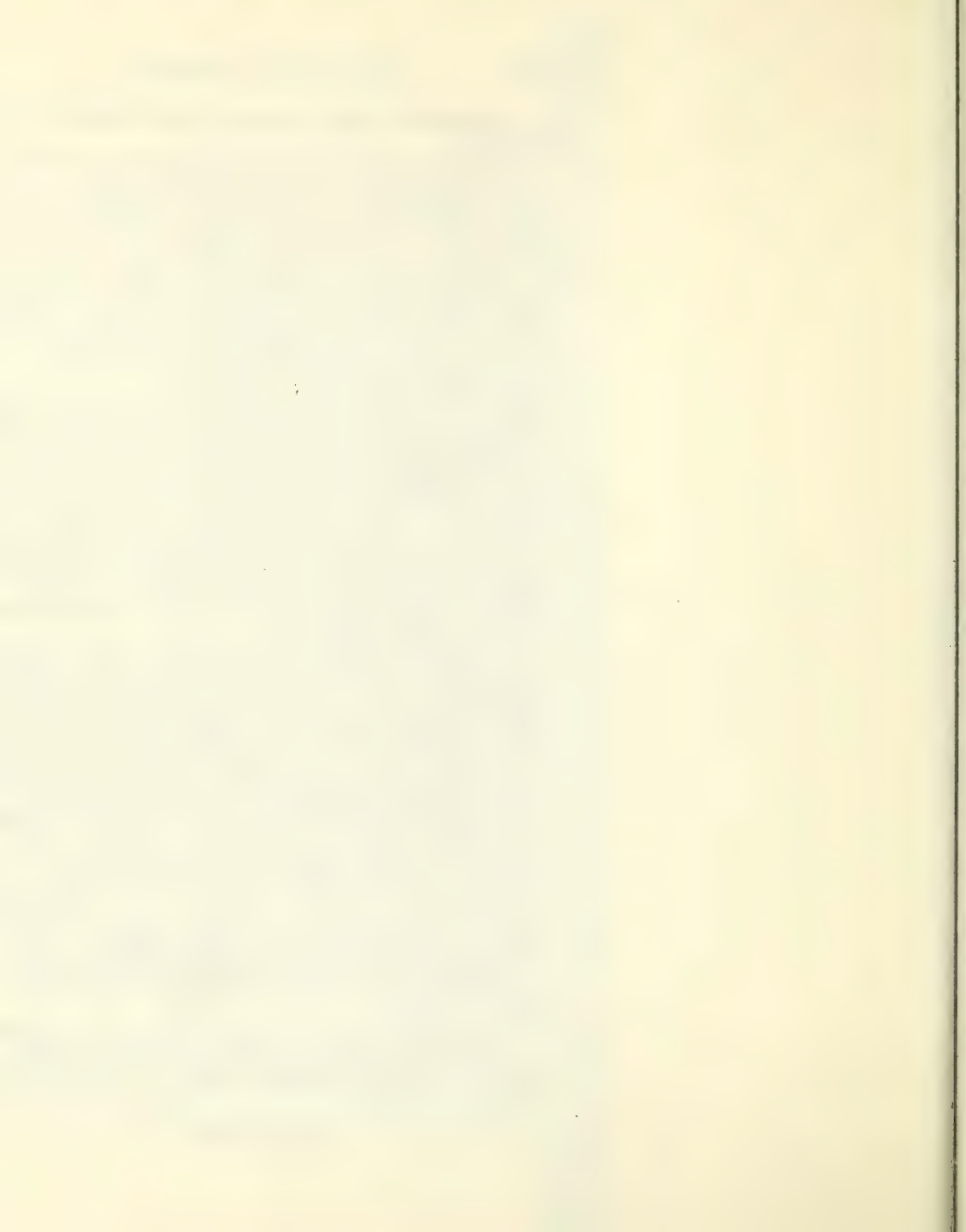
The season, this year, was as unpropitious to the husbandman, as the prospect was gloomy to the politician. On the 17th of May, there was a heavy frost, so thick as to resemble snow, and so severe, that, while crops in general were poor, those of apples, nuts, acorns and berries, were entirely cut off. For want of these, the bears were forced to leave their woody retreats, and seek subsistence nearer the seashore. Many were killed in Union and the upper part of Warren. It was said, that more than 300 were slain or taken in the whole State (then District,) of Maine.*

The first regular lawyer in the place, Samuel Sumner Wilde, Esq., late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Mass., who had been a short time in the practice of the law at Waldoboro', being resolved to remove to Warren, agreed with Mr. Head, to build him a house on the hill west of the river. This was done, we believe, the present year; and Mr. Wilde lived and practised law here till 1799, when he moved to Hallowell, and, on the division of the State, to Boston or vicinity, where he still resides. This house was afterwards owned and occupied by Hon. Samuel Thatcher, and now by Mr. Dillingham.

On the 7th of April, the meeting-house was ordered to be painted; and it now remained to provide a minister. Josiah Thaxter, a missionary from Martha's Vineyard, came here in June, and on the 22d and 23d, baptised 89 persons; but his stay was short. Rev. Mr. Whiting, who had previously been employed, was a man of talents and taste; his sentiments were orthodox, and his public services approved; but his infirmity of will, his compliant and convivial disposition, led him into irregularities inconsistent with the character and subversive of the influence of a christian minister. The committee, therefore, who had charge of the matter, gave an invitation to stop here for a time, to Rev. Jonathan Huse, who had, the preceding season, been employed a short time at Blue Hill, and was again on a visit to this part of the country; and the town voted, Sept. 8th, to hire him till the "last day of October."

This gentleman was a native of Methuen, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth college in 1788, and studied divinity with the Rev. Jonathan French of Andover. He boarded at first

* Capt. A. Davis.



with Mr. John McIntyre, Jr., who then lived in a one-story house, on the place since occupied by the late Dea. Crane. On the expiration of his term, the town, Nov. 3d, voted to invite him to return the ensuing spring, and preach as a candidate for settlement. **1795.** Accordingly, in the following April, Mr. Huse returned. On the last day of his journey, which was performed on horseback, he came from Wiscasset in company with Silas Lee and Manasseh Smith, lawyers of that town, who were proceeding eastward on business. The travelling was bad, the freshet high, and the road, particularly at Stirling in this town, almost impassable. It was late before they arrived at Frost's tavern; the crop of hay, which had been scanty that year, was exhausted, and, though the host was willing to entertain the men, he could furnish nothing for their horses. After some deliberation, Mr. Lee determined to try the hospitality of Mr. Head, with whom he had some acquaintance, and left the others to shift for themselves. Mr. Huse, from what he knew of Col. Starrett, thought it likely that hay or provender might be found there; and he and Mr. Smith went down and spent the night at his house. Prior to this, April 6th, the town had appointed T. Starrett, M. Copeland, and J. Andrews, a committee "to agree with Rev. Mr. Huse if he should return, otherwise with some other minister, to preach on probation." This committee now employed him accordingly; and on the 29th of June, the town voted to give him "a call to settle in this town in the work of the Gospel ministry." After a conference on the terms, it was voted, in August, that the town would give Mr. Jonathan Huse £100 a year, so long as he should continue their minister, and for six months after the town, by a two thirds vote, should determine on the discontinuance of his ministry; all disputes that might arise under the contract to be finally settled by arbitrators mutually chosen.

These votes passed without any opposition; and after mature deliberation and advice, Mr. Huse gave an affirmative answer to the invitation. The Presbyterian polity being found inconvenient, and somewhat out of favor, a Congregational council was invited to convene in Warren, Oct. 28th, for the purpose of organizing a church, and ordaining their minister. The Council accordingly met on said day, consisting of Rev. Josiah Winship of Woolwich, Alfred Johnson of Freeport, and Alden Bradford of Wiscasset, with delegates from their respective churches, who, after organizing the church, and sufficiently examining the candidate, proceeded to his ordination. The church consisted of John Dicke,



Moses Copeland, Daniel Peabody, Thomas Starrett, John Andrews, Joseph Copeland, and James Mathews, who adopted the following articles of faith and covenant.

ARTICLES OF FAITH AND COVENANT.

"We, whose names are hereunto subjoined, that we may promote the growth of religion in our souls, and enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel in a church state, do covenant and agree together in manner following, viz. : — We declare our faith in the divine inspiration of the scriptures of the Old and New Testament, which we receive as the word of God. We believe there is one God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. We believe in the fall of man, the depravity of human nature, and the redemption through the mediation, intercession, and atonement of Christ. We believe that Christ hath appointed two special ordinances to be observed by every true believer in his name, viz. : — Baptism and the Lord's Supper. We believe that the qualifications for these ordinances in all adults, are sincere repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. We also believe the future existence of the soul, the resurrection of the body, and the day of future judgment, in which every one will receive a reward according to his works. And we do also, humbly and penitently, asking the forgiveness of our sins through the blood of the Redeemer, give up ourselves to God in an everlasting covenant in our Lord Jesus Christ, and, as in the presence of God, we solemnly promise, that, by the assistance of the Divine Spirit, we will forsake the vanities of the present evil world, and approve ourselves the true disciples of Jesus Christ in all good carriage toward God and toward man. And we likewise promise to walk together in christian communion as members of the church of Christ, and to attend statedly upon the administration of the ordinances of the gospel, to watch over one another, and to submit to the discipline of the church in this place. And finally, by daily prayer to God, we will seek for grace to enable us to keep this covenant."

To the young reader, it may appear singular that the contract was entered into, and the minister settled, by the town in its corporate capacity. But such was, at the time, the universal practice ; and the laws of Massachusetts had, from the very first, not only allowed, but absolutely required, every town to maintain a minister of the Gospel as well as a teacher of the public school, on the principle that instruction in religion and morality was as essential to the public welfare as in literature and science.

The relation thus entered into between Mr. Huse and the

town, continued, and the salary first stipulated remained, without increase or diminution, till the contract was dissolved by mutual consent in April, 1830. As a farther inducement for him to settle, an acre of land for a house lot was given him by M. Copeland, and a hundred acres of woodland by Gen. Knox; the latter of which he advantageously disposed of, at a time when land was high. From the proceeds of this sale, and his annual stipend, joined with strict economy in living, he supported and educated his family, and has even acquired a handsome property.

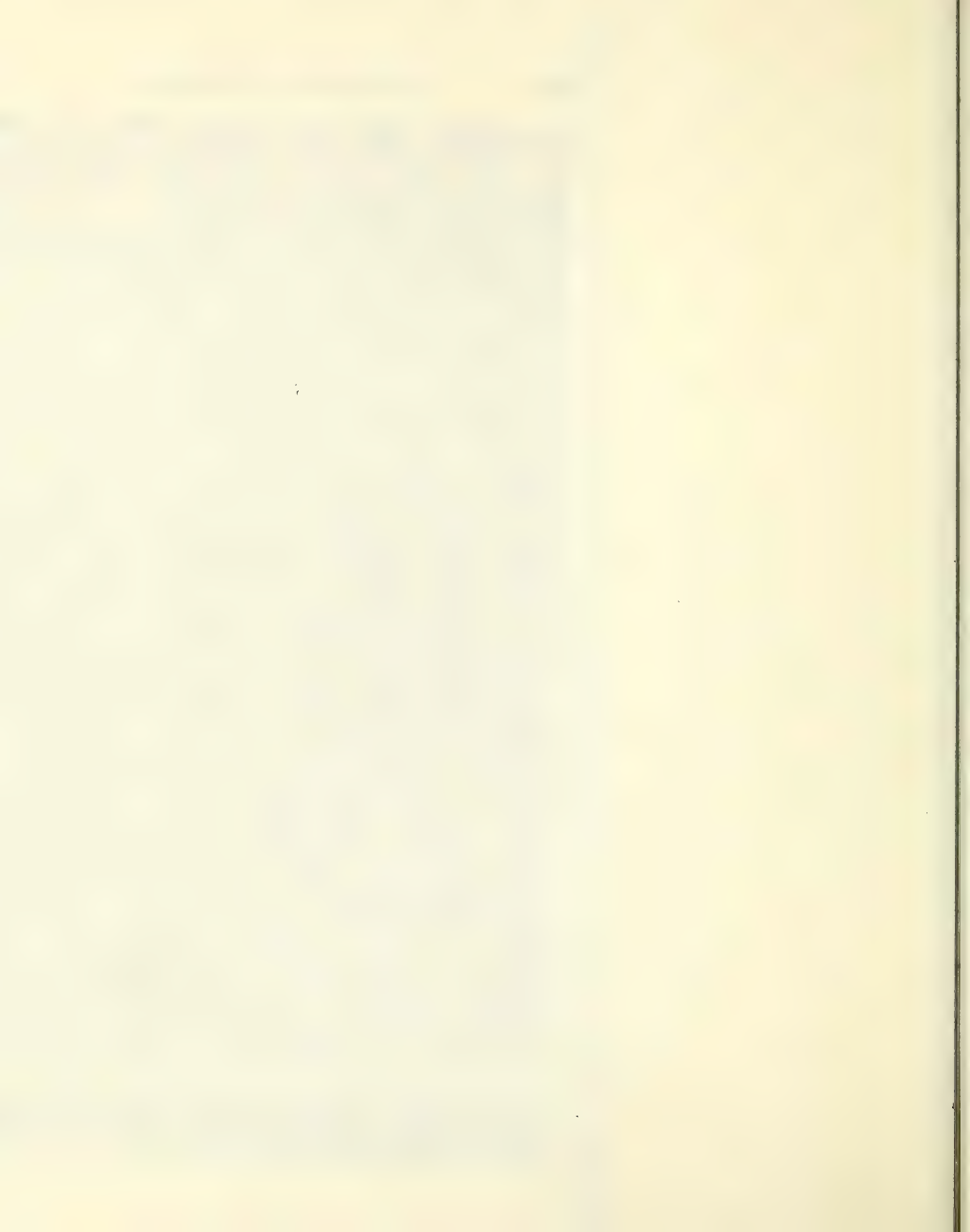
Col. Thomas Starrett was chosen, June 9th, 1796, the first deacon of this church and for more than a quarter of a century exercised the office, and, by his piety and meekness, contributed much to its prosperity. After his death, in 1822, James Mathews succeeded and discharged the office till his death in 1836. The male members of the church, were, however, never numerous. The sentiments professed, as may be seen from the articles of faith, as well as the general tenor of the pastor's preaching, were what may be called moderate Calvinism; and the intention, probably, was to take an intermediate position between Arminianism on the one hand and ultra Calvinism, or Hopkinsianism, on the other; which two parties at that time existed in, without rending asunder, the Congregational churches. Questions of strife and disputation, were generally avoided by the preacher, who, content with inculcating the practical duties, was not anxious to disturb the dogmas of theory. The congregation, for a time, embraced nearly the whole town. A few were Baptists; a few others were dissatisfied with the location of the meeting-house, and kept aloof from its worship; but the new house, the new pastor, and the new mode of singing without the intermediate reading of the lines, together with the new tunes that had been introduced, were generally attractive; and the meetings were well attended. No dissension in the church, or any other cause requiring a council, ever occurred whilst Mr. Huse's ministry continued.

As this event forms a new epoch in the history of the town, it may be well to pause for a moment to consider the condition to which it had now arrived. The original settlers from Ireland, and a part of those from Scotland, were now gone. The names of Giffen, James, Locke, Scott, McLean, and Gregg, had disappeared, or were confined to females. The elder Lermond and his wife deceased about 1790; Patterson, Robinson, and Miller, probably before that time; Kirk-



patrick died in 1785; Samuel Boggs in 1783, and in 1792, was followed by William, the oldest and latest surviving of his sons. Boice Cooper's was the first funeral that Mr. Huse attended. Deacon Crawford, whose services had been so long appreciated and whose praise was in every mouth, was yet living, and, though not formally admitted as a member, regularly communed with the new church till his death in 1797. A new generation had sprung up, and was fast taking the place of the preceding. Of the second generation, some were advanced in years, and others past the meridian of life. The young Starretts, Spears, Robinsons, McIntyres, Boggsses, Lermonds, Creightons, and Kellochs, of the third generation, the Mathewses, Waitses, Kirkpatrick's, Crawfords, Andersons, Dickes, Copelands, Libbeys, Jame-sons, and others of the second, were settled, or about settling, on farms of their own. Near the western limits of the town, were established, about or soon after this period, several German families from Waldoboro', such as Sidensberger, before mentioned, Hoffsis, Hysler, Storer, Stahl, and Winchenbach, together with Peter and John Mink; the two last of whom, though their lands extended into Warren, fixed their dwellings in the limits of Waldoboro'. A large addition had been made to the population, by emigrants arriving more or less recently from the west, whose ideas, manners, and customs, mingled with and modified those of the first settlers. Ship-building was successfully carried on; stores and mills were multiplied; and a central point of attraction was beginning to show itself. Agriculture had made some advances. Potatoes were beginning to be cultivated for exportation.* Farmers were supplied with more and better implements, particularly plows and carts. Of pleasure carriages, there was but one; horse wagons were unknown, and ox wagons but just coming into use. The usual conveyance for persons and light burdens, was on horseback. Men and boys rode to mill with two or three bags beneath them. Kegs of molasses and rum, were carried home in the same way. The practice of 'riding double', as it was called, was universal. Whether to the church or the ball, the man rode before on the saddle, the lady on the pillion behind him. But this mode of conveyance was beginning to yield, during the winter months,

* The varieties of the potato, then chiefly raised, were the Rough-skin and Bunker; the former, less productive, but in great request for roasting on the ample hearths, beneath the huge fires of those times.



to sleighs, which, both double and single, were now become common. But there were, as yet, no robes of buffalo or other furs, for the protection of man or beast ; though the feet were sometimes relieved by portable foot stoves, both on journeys and at church.

Most of the older settlers were now furnished with framed houses ; few of these were painted, without or within. Major Libbey's and Capt. McIntyre's were painted on the outside with red ochre ; Miles Cobb's, now, or not long after, of the same color ; and Head's, Wilde's and Bracket's, were yellow. There were no carpets, rugs, sofas. The floors, made of the hardest and whitest boards, were frequently scoured, and covered with white sand, which was drawn and tastefully figured with the broom — not the present corn broom from the valley of the Connecticut, but brooms manufactured from trunks of the yellow birch or the twigs of the hemlock and spruce. The kitchen was usually provided with a dresser, or set of shelves in one corner, extending four or five feet on each wall, with closets beneath. These were filled with glittering rows of pewter plates, dishes, and spoons, which were scoured to the last degree of brightness. Little crockery was used, except cups and saucers, which had now replaced the wooden ones of the Revolution. About this time and after, to the close of the century, spermaceti oil, and lamps, made of tin, brass, or other metal, gradually came into use in the place of candles. Men continued to wear their hair in clubs or queues. Petticoat trowsers and leather breeches, had given place to French pantaloons or sailor's trowsers ; yet the full dress of the former period, was still worn by gentlemen advanced in life. The town was well supplied with mechanics and professional men. One or more schools were taught on each side of the river ; settlements were made or making in most parts of the town ; public worship was established ; a choir of singers formed ; and all the elements seemed provided for a prosperous and harmonious community.

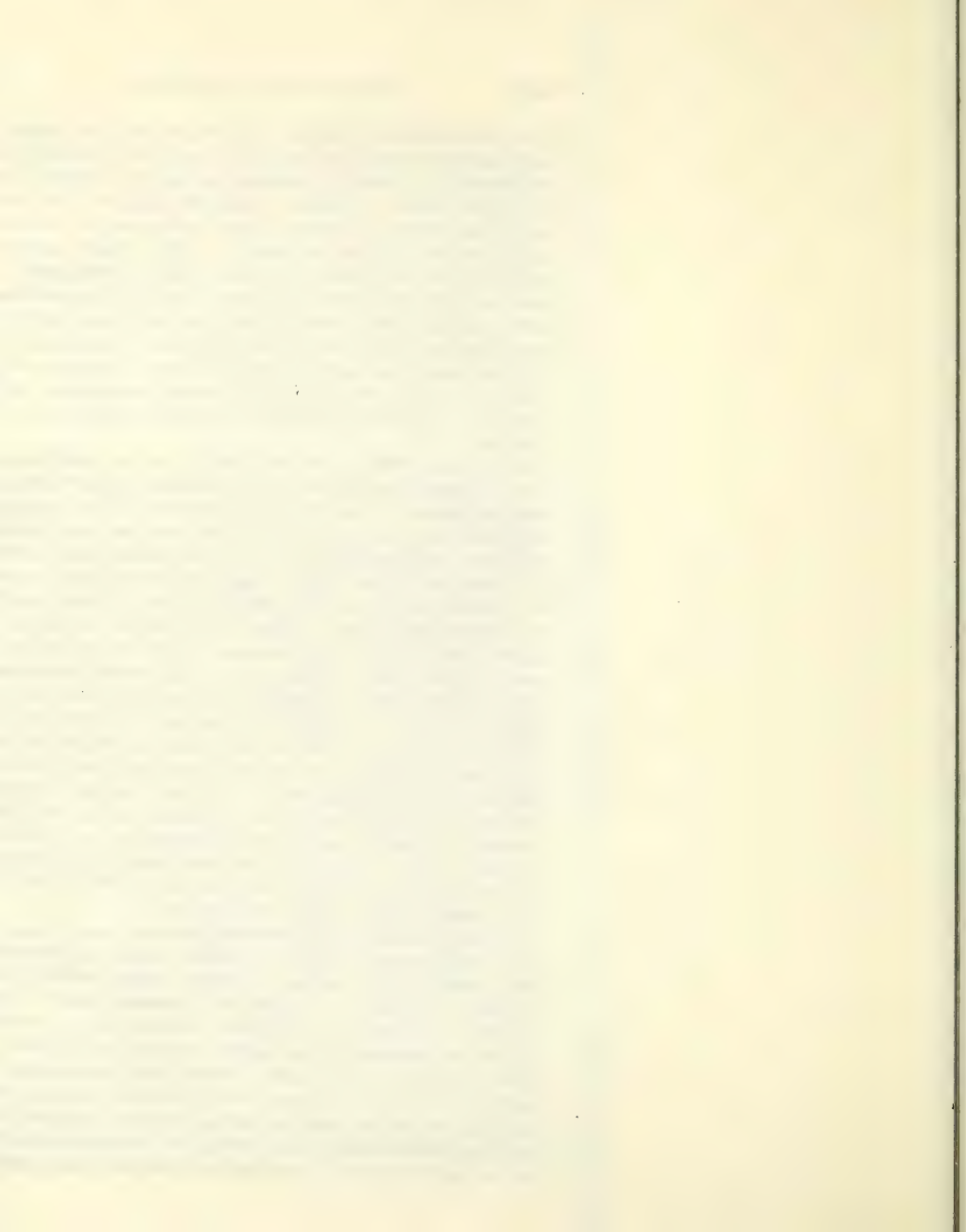
With the increase of business and influx of strangers, came also some change in the customs and condition of society. The practice of sending portions, and sharing one's good fortune with his neighbors, of borrowing and lending without reckoning or accounts, had somewhat declined. People began to expect pay for the use of a horse or a yoke of oxen, a cart or a plow. Tea and coffee were in general use. Ardent spirits, which were formerly used only on extraordinary occasions, were becoming more dangerously common. Hospitality still abounded ; and no occasion was lost for getting



up what was called a *frolic*. The women had their spinning-bees and wool-breakings; and the men, their huskings and wood-haulings. When a building was raised, a vessel launched, or the militia mustered, everybody attended, and everybody was *treated*. On all these occasions, a dance was generally got up in the evening, in which there was neither selection nor exclusion; all who wished, participated. At first on the uniform level of poverty, the little inequalities of fortune which had since sprung up, had given rise to no invidious distinctions, no upper and lower classes in society. But this, also, was now undergoing some change; and the power of wealth, dress, and fashionable connexions, was beginning to produce emulation and envy, divisions and distraction.

This year, 1795, was memorable for the resignation of Gen. Henry Knox, as Secretary of War under Washington, and his removal to the town of Thomaston. This distinguished gentleman, whose public services are too well known to need any eulogium here, had married the daughter of Thomas Fluker, and, in her right, came into possession of a portion, we believe one fifth, of the Waldo Patent. Having, in 1781, been appointed agent to settle said Fluker's estate, he had made sale, July 2, 1791, to one Oliver Smith, of two-fifth parts of said Patent, which, after several mean conveyances, were repurchased by himself, and, together with two other fifth parts, which in 1793 he purchased of Samuel Waldo (3d) and others, put him in possession of the entire Patent, with the exception of what had been previously alienated. During the preceding year, a splendid mansion-house, unrivaled for its symmetry and beauty, called by French visitors a chateau, and named Montpelier, had been constructed by his order, and was now ready for the reception of his family, who were brought from Philadelphia in a sloop commanded by Capt. A. Malcolm.

At the same time, the General published advertisements in the public papers, offering favorable terms to new settlers, and extolling the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate, to the latter of which, the balsamic firs, he said, greatly contributed. As a farther encouragement to the settlement of the country, he commenced several kinds of business on an extensive scale, which gave employment to a large number of workmen, and afforded a market for the products of the soil and the forest. Besides farming, brick-making, lime-burning, and trading in Thomaston, he determined also to go into the lumber business; and purchased



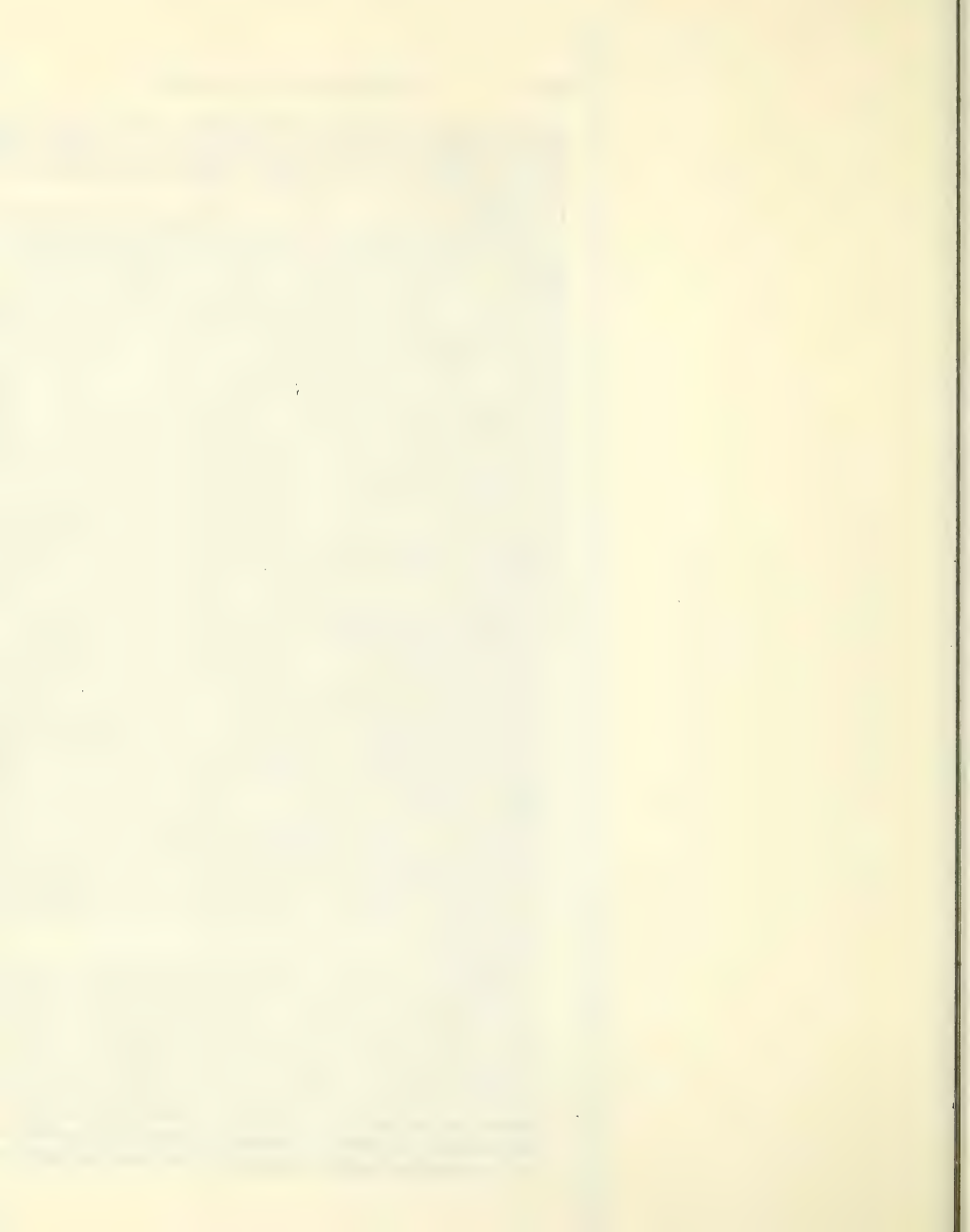
the mills at the upper falls in Warren, together with the saw-mill which M. Cobb and W. Lermond had then in operation at Hart's falls. The latter, he removed to the site of the former, which he also rebuilt, enlarged, and supplied with gangs of saws sufficient to cut up a whole log at once. These saws could be easily removed and replaced at pleasure, so as to make boards, plank, or joists, of any required thickness. A grist-mill with burr-stones was also erected, together with two dwellinghouses near by. Mr. Barrett had now been employed a year or two, in constructing locks at the several falls in Warren. His plan, which located the locks in the main channel of the river, not succeeding to his mind, he became discouraged after expending some thousands of dollars, and sold out the whole concern to General Knox. The latter resumed the work, and, after some unsuccessful experiments, completed it, so far as the falls in Warren were concerned. He raised the dam at the upper falls sufficiently high to supersede the necessity of a lock at Hart's falls, and constructed locks around the former, on the eastern bank. These, formed of earth only, and covered with sods to prevent erosion, were the work of a French engineer, who received his pay, and left the place before the water was high enough to make trial of them. The weather continuing dry, the sods were scorched by the sun, and the embankment rendered friable; so that, when the waters were let in, the whole was swept away; and the labor of months disappeared in an hour. The following season, Life Wilson was employed to construct the work anew, with plank and timber. At the falls below, a canal was cut across the point on which the Hawk building now stands, and connected with a lock west of the grist-mill. These locks afforded a passage for rafts and gondolas, and continued in use till after the death of Gen. Knox; when they went to decay with his other works. The tolls allowed by law, were, at Senebeck Pond, 1s. 6d. for every ton in weight and for every thousand feet of lumber; and the same again at the falls in Warren. At the latter, where alone any locks was made, the toll was, in 1803, raised to fifty cents. The income, however, was not great; Knox's own lumber constituting the greater part of the amount transported. About the period last mentioned, to prevent the necessity of taking up the dams at the upper falls, a passage was made for the shad and alewives on the western side of the river, which answered very well for the last, but altogether excluded the salmon, which have since nearly disappeared. The shad and alewives were taken without labor by obstruct-



ing their way with wire and opening a slit on one side, through which they were carried by the water into a receptacle floored with slats, and left ready to be carried off by purchasers.

The various works carried on by Knox, brought hither a great number of mechanics, particularly carpenters and mill-wrights; many of whom became permanent residents in this town. Clarke Gerrish, in 1794, came from Newburyport or vicinity, and though not regularly bred to any trade, was a capable man and much employed about the upper falls and head of the tide. James Gerrish, a brother, came a few years later. Life Wilson, a carpenter and joiner, came from Dracut, Mass., lived awhile in Knox's house at the upper falls, purchased and enlarged that of Nathaniel Copeland, built a store now occupied by T. Wilson as a cabinet-maker's shop, commenced trading, but, meeting with losses by the embargo of 1807, was compelled to stop business, though he saved a portion of his property. Parker Coburn, also from Dracut, lived many years at the upper falls, purchased the place and repaired the house where his widow now lives, and followed his trade more or less as a mill-wright, till his death in 1845. Nathan Williams came from the same neighborhood, and followed the same business; purchased and lived awhile on the farm in Union which he exchanged with John Whiting for that in Warren, on a part of which his sons still live. He, many years, commanded the Union Light Infantry company, and was a good officer. His brother, Jesse Williams, was a shoemaker by trade, and settled on the farm where he still resides. Luther and Lot Lincoln were masons, and came from Hillsboro', N. H. The former settled in Thomaston, the latter in Warren, where he followed his trade for many years, and rang the bell for the Baptist Society from near the time of its purchase till 1848. Joseph Calef, a cooper of Marblehead, resided at the upper falls and other places in town, till his death in 1839. Others of these workmen settled in the neighboring towns.

The various kinds of business thus commenced by Knox, stimulated the enterprise of others, and was the beginning of a season of prosperous activity, which lasted many years. Mill-logs, kiln-wood, staves, and hoop poles, were taken at a generous price; employment was given to vessels in the coasting and W. I. trade; and ship-building met with more ample encouragement. It was in 1795, that the first lime was burnt in Warren. Thomas Kirkpatrick erected a kiln that year at the upper falls, below the dam, where a great



quantity of slabs had accumulated, which he used for kiln-wood. Lime was then put up in fifty gallon casks, which brought from 10s. to 12s. The next year, William Kirkpatrick, who settled on the present Cutting farm, in connexion with John Libbey, built a kiln on the hill beyond Mr. Paskiel's, the remains of which are still to be seen. Another was built at the lower falls about the same time; and thus commenced a business, which has been more or less extensively prosecuted ever since. The following year, B. Webb, J. Libbey, T. Kirkpatrick, and J. Copeland were chosen the first lime inspectors. The first of these, who had married a daughter of Samuel Boggs, at that time lived on the farm now owned by Alvan Vaughan, and, besides his professional practice, carried on farming and other branches of business. His mother and sister kept a small assortment of English goods there. His brother, Deacon William H. who came in 1799, purchased a small portion of the farm, built the house in which he now dwells, and commenced business as a silversmith and worker in brass and other hardware, which he and his son have since successfully carried on.

The town was this year, for the first time, divided into school districts, there having previously been but one town school, taught alternately on each side of the river.

1796. Early in the summer of this year, was launched from the yard of Mr. Weston, the brig Neptune, of 123 tons, owned by W. Lermond, A. Lermond, R. Henderson and others, being the second square rigged vessel owned in the place. She was commanded by Alexander Pease, from Martha's Vineyard, who had, the preceding year, built the house afterwards owned by D. Standish, and more recently by P. Ludwig. One quarter of the vessel, owned by A. Lermond, and perhaps other portions, were chartered at \$2 a month, per ton, by Bracket & Davis, who, together with W. Lermond, furnished a cargo of timber, and sent her to Liverpool, with instructions to return directly to the river. Instead of this, Capt. Pease commenced freighting to different parts of Europe, or lying idle in port, without either writing to the owners, or making any remittances. After a year and a half had elapsed, W. Lermond embarked for Liverpool, where he arrived May 10, 1798, and learnt that the brig was then at Rotterdam, advertised for sale. Following her there, he found the vessel, but so involved in debt, that little or nothing remained to the owners. The captain avoided an interview, and did not afterwards return. The loss on this vessel was severely felt by the owners, and more especially



by Bracket & Davis, who never fully recovered from its effects, though they continued to do business for many years.

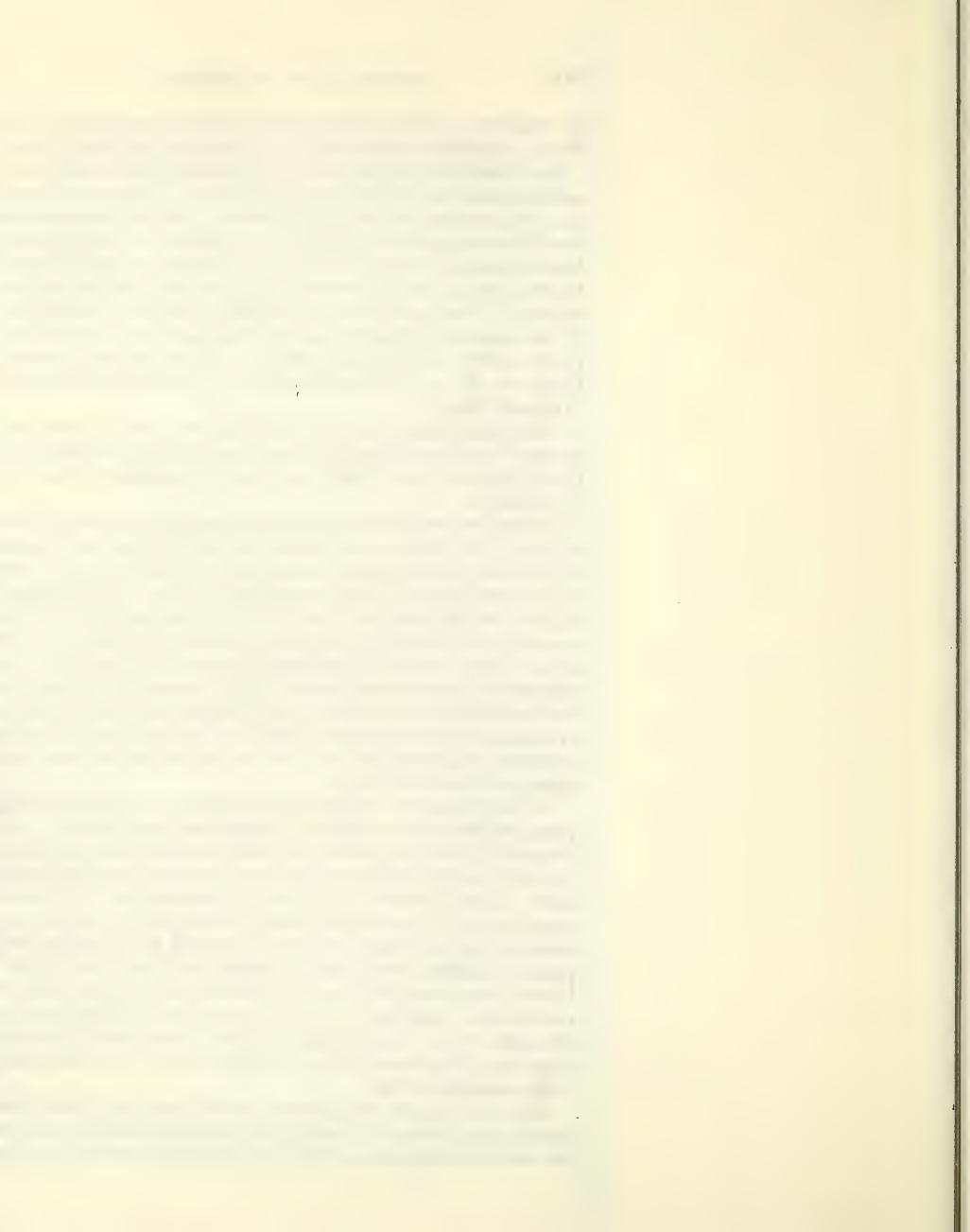
Mr. Head, also, engaged in ship-building this season, and built the schooner *Angelica* on the eastern side of the river, near the present yard of T. P. Burgess. He employed a crew from Newburyport or its vicinity, consisting of Ezekiel and John Barnard, Jonathan Harriman, carpenters, and Edward Brown, caulker, all of whom remained and settled in this vicinity. Harriman lived in a small house below Weston's, till he removed to his present dwelling, near the upper falls. Brown, after building the house now owned by Ambrose Cobb, on the site of the late Wm. L. Starrett's, settled at Watson's Point.

The same year, were built the schooner *Dove*, by the Lermonds, Wyllie and others; the schooners *Lucy*, and *Hope*, by Cobb, Copeland and Anderson; and the schooner *Jenny*, by the Libbeys.

On the 9th or 10th of May, a fatal accident occurred at the village. Mr. Rokes came out in the morning for the purpose of obtaining some garden seeds, and remarked to some one in conversation, that, after many years of toil and hardship, he had just got able to live. Waiting for the stores to be opened, and probably watching for the appearance of the fish, he fell from the bridge, upon the rock below, and terminated an honest and laborious life at the age of sixty-seven. In the autumn of the same year, Thomas Morison, in a dark evening, crossing the same bridge, of which he had been the architect, stepped off at a place where the railing was deficient, and was drowned.

In consequence of a law of the State passed the preceding year, the Federal currency of dollars and cents was this year adopted by the town in its votes for raising money; though 'pounds' occasionally appear on the records a few years later. Coins from the U. S. mint, established in 1793, were now beginning to circulate here. The other coins in circulation, were, the Massachusetts cent, and the English half-penny, English and French guineas at 28s., English and French crowns at 6s. 8d., the Spanish dollar at 6s., together with halves, quarters, &c., at the same rate, and pistareens at 20 cents each. The old paper money disappeared with the adoption of the constitution; but bank bills were now gradually coming into use.

This year, began the practice, which was for a long time prevalent in town, of choosing every newly married man to the office of hogreeve, which in March was exemplified by



the choice of Samuel Davis and Thomas Kirkpatrick. As every person elected for the first time to any office, was called upon after the meeting for a *colt's tail*, in the shape of brandy or gin, it was no objection, in those days, that this rule, in particular years, gave a superfluity of these officers.

A new pound was directed to be built on J. W. Head's land near the meeting-house; one of the first uses of which, was, we believe, the confinement of some goats, about this time introduced and kept by A. Anderson. The animals, however, disappeared during the night, leaving no other clue to their escape, than a board extending from the top rail to the ground inside.

The trouble occasioned by the freshet this year, was thought to be increased by the dam at Hart's falls; and an investigation of the matter, probably, led to the sale and removal of the mill there, the following year. To repair damages done by these and subsequent freshets, \$1,500 was, till 1801, assessed upon each poll, and estates in proportion.

1797. The meeting-house being now painted, (outside,) and the galleries finished, by E. Page for \$140, a vote was passed empowering the selectmen to procure stone steps for the doors, and Alexander Lermond, who was now the leader of the choir, to purchase 12 singing books and as many psalm books for the use of the singers.

In consequence of the threatening attitude and hostile acts of the French republic, particular attention was directed to the condition of the militia and military stores. This town having neglected to provide its quota of gunpowder, and other matters required by law, and being now indicted for such neglect, a committee was appointed, August 21st, consisting of B. Bracket, T. Starrett, and S. S. Wilde, to examine the law on this subject, and report what its requirements were. It was, also, voted that Mr. Wilde be appointed agent to answer to the indictment; and that the military stores, when purchased, be deposited in the garret of the meeting-house until some other place be provided. As fires, at this time, were altogether unknown in such places, meeting-houses were generally used in country towns as the safest depositories of such stores; and no one seems to have been shocked with the singular incongruity of filling the churches of the Prince of Peace with the murderous munitions of war.

It was this year that Col. Benjamin Burton, who had, for a short time since the resignation of Col. Starrett, commanded



the regiment, resigned his commission, and J. W. Head, who had previously succeeded Major Libbey, was chosen Colonel. Otis Robbins of Thomaston, and Benjamin Brackett of Warren, were chosen Majors; and Clarke Gerrish was appointed Adjutant. Soon after, measures were taken, in consequence of their increasing number, to get the militia of this town divided into two companies, which was effected in 1798. The officers then chosen, were, on the western side of the river, Willing Blake, Captain, J. P. Davis, Lieutenant, and J. McIntyre, 2d, Ensign; on the eastern side, R. Crane, Captain, A. Davis, Lieutenant, and J. Payson, Ensign. These officers succeeded in introducing a better discipline and exciting a more martial spirit, which, as well here as throughout the country, continued in a greater or less degree for many years, and rendered military reviews the most attractive and generally attended spectacles of the period.

Miles Cobb, having disposed of his mill at Hart's falls, this year purchased the farm of Joseph Jameson; which he subsequently sold, one-half to David Vose and the other to Anselm Vaughan. Vose took possession of his, the year following, 1798. Vaughan came somewhat later from Carver, Mass. and was followed by his brothers, Lewis, in 1816, and Alvan, in 1839. Cobb this year began trade, and the year following purchased Copeland's saw-mill, or a part of it, and continued the lumber business. It was in 1797, also, that Jerathmael Leach, a native of Bridgewater, who had been about five years employed by Cobb, as chief workman in the blacksmith's shop, settled on the farm where he still lives, and drove, from Maxey's in Union to the head of the tide, the first cart that ever passed on that road. Enoch Leach and Freeman Jones, from the same place, settled on the same road not many years after. The Leaches were descended from the celebrated Miles Standish; and an ancient looking decanter, said to have been brought over in the Mayflower and handed down to this branch of the family, is now in possession of their nephew, L. Jones.

A highway was laid out the same year, through what has often been denominated the "Kellock neighborhood," to Union. The first settlers on this road, were Brice Jameson, who at least as early as 1793 had established himself on the lot on which J. Crawford now lives, and David Y. Kellock, who that year commenced work on the place where his widow is still living. Some years later, Kellock was followed by his father and three brothers, who all settled near him. In 1797, Joel Robbins from Union, settled on the farm now

owned by R. Lawry, and his brother, Joseph Robbins, succeeded J. Rogers on that now owned by M. Stetson.

Mr. Weston, this year, built the schooner *Minerva*, J. Hall master, for the Creightons, Payson and others; and Mr. Standish built in the gully below J. McCallum's, the schooner *Lark*, of which A. Malcolm was master till her sale in the south not long after.

1798. The acceptance of the road from the meeting-house to M. Cobb's requiring a public bridge at the head of the tide, and the private one erected some years before being now out of repair, the town voted, June 14th, to build a bridge in that place; and John Andrews was chosen agent to superintend the building of it.

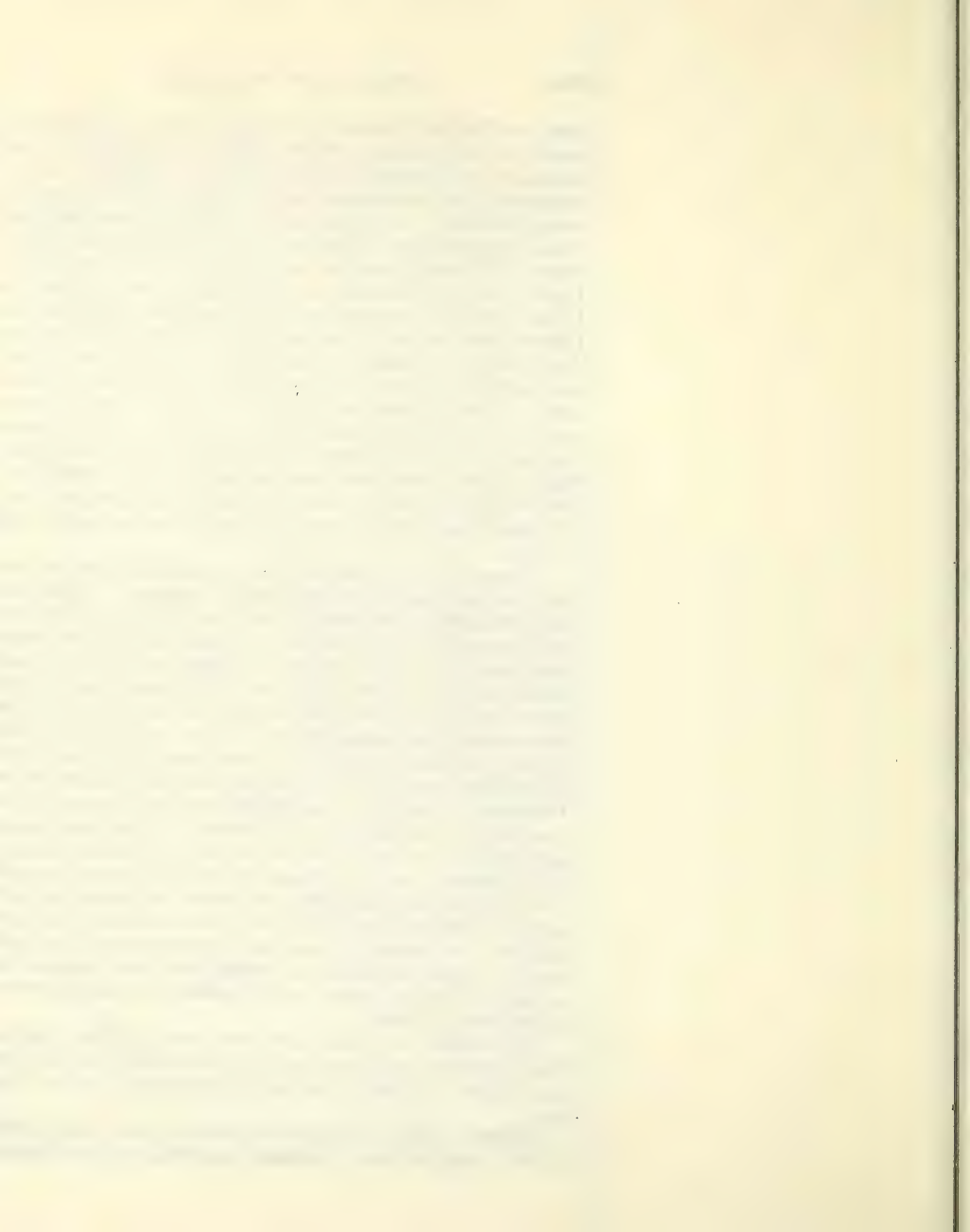
On the 3d of Sept., the town made choice of Mr. Wilde, as a delegate to attend a convention held at Hallowell on the 4th Tuesday of October; a measure which resulted in the division of the county, on the 20th of February following, and the establishment of a new one by the name of Kennebec. The town, also, lost a portion of its territory, by an act passed June 28th, setting off W. and J. Watson, with their estates at Watson's Point, to the town of Thomaston. Up to the time of building the meeting-house, the affairs of the town had been managed with a good degree of harmony. But many causes conspired, about this time, to create some division. The location of the meeting-house, had occasioned much dissatisfaction to many in the neighborhood of the old one. That of Major Libbey was so great, that he declared his determination never to enter the house; whilst that of Mr. Hall was aggravated by a difference which had arisen between him and Mr. Copeland, who had great influence in town affairs. Mr. Dunbar was opposed in principle, not only to a ministerial tax, but to any legal interference in religious matters whatever. Several had now joined the Baptist denomination; and to these local circumstances, were added Jay's treaty, and the neutral policy of Washington, which though generally approved, were the subjects of complaint with some. From some or all these causes, in 1796 there was more want of unanimity in votes for Governor, than had ever occurred before, though after that year, the vote for Gov. Sumner was nearly unanimous for three years. At a town meeting, Sept. 3, 1798, Mr. Wilde was chosen agent to apply to the Court of Common Pleas for a new trial in an action commenced against the town by Reuben Hall, and in which the said Hall recovered judgment by default. The explanation of this, as near as can be ascertained, is as fol-

lows: — Hall had refused to pay his portion of the tax assessed for the support of the minister; the collector had taken and sold property of his, sufficient to pay the amount; thereupon, Hall commenced a suit against the town, for the money received. The writ was served by James Malcolm, coroner, upon Major Libbey, as one of the principal inhabitants of Warren; and the case was tried before Samuel Brown, Esq. of Thomaston. Libbey, from the dissatisfaction before alluded to, was willing to remain silent; Malcolm was induced from regard to his employer, to do the same; the Justice was at a distance; and, before any thing of the suit was known to the town, judgment was obtained in Hall's favor. The application for a new trial was, probably, unsuccessful; as, in the following year, Libbey and Hall were indicted by the Grand Jury for this proceeding, fined, Libbey \$2, and Hall \$10; and the cost amounted to \$10.95 cts. Mr. Dunbar also resisted the payment of the ministerial tax, till, when about to be committed, his friends persuaded him to yield.

Among the new names which appear about this time, we find those of Daniel Snow and Perley Emerson. Snow came from Bridgwater, purchased a portion of J. Lermond's land, and after selling there, bought out Emerson, who had built a house and lived awhile where D. Page afterwards built and resided till the time of his death. Emerson removed; and Snow, after some years, sold a portion of his land to M. Cobb, subsequently the remainder to J. Page, and left here for Union. Mr. Bird, who had, a short time before, transferred his dwelling house to Dr. E. Buxton, and erected another on the Waldoboro' road, this year transferred the latter with the remainder of his land to M. Copeland. The latter having relinquished his own house to his son Moses, was living on the Schaeffer place, at present owned by James Copeland. The land purchased of Bird, was, about the same time, sold to Capt. Matthew Dagget, who came from Martha's Vineyard, and had, the preceding year, been in charge of Copeland's sloop. Dagget occupied this estate, and was employed as master of various vessels in the coasting and foreign trade, till his death in 1831.

The vessels built this year, were the Sch. Ten Brothers for Capt Spear and sons, and the Sch. Bridgwater for D. & A. Dunbar, R. McIntyre, and R. Hall, both by Mr. Weston.

1799. This last year of the century, was distinguished by the death of Gov. Sumner, June 7th, and still further



saddened on the 14th of Dec. by that of Washington, the most remarkable man of this or any other age. In this town, a discourse, exhibiting a parallel between the lives of Washington and Moses, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Huse, and printed at the request of the hearers.

The spoliations committed on our commerce by the French, about this time, had a disastrous effect upon the business of this place, not only by the actual losses sustained at sea, but still more, perhaps, by the interruption it caused in the W. I. trade and the exportation of lumber. The Speedwell, owned by Starrett and Spear, was captured and condemned; as was also the Dolphin, owned by Messrs. Hall, Parsons, and others. On the other hand, the entry and clearance of vessels were greatly facilitated by a custom house, this year established at Waldoboro'.

By the exertions of Mr. Wilde, then representing the town in the General Court, the term of the Court of Common Pleas, before held at Waldoboro', was removed to this town. This was the last of Mr. Wilde's services in this place, as he this year removed to Hallowell, carrying with him the general good-will, and many strong attachments. A court-house was erected;* and, in Nov. 1799, the first Court was held here. The house, however, was not finished till a year or two afterwards. It was a wooden structure, with a hip roof, and a belfry in the centre. Mr. Copeland, and others, who built the house by contract, reserved to themselves the use of the upper story, which, on the incorporation of Warren Academy, they sold to that institution for a school-room. The building was also used for religious and other public meetings, as occasion required; and the town meetings were uniformly held there till the present town-house was built in 1840. The courts were held once a year in it, till 1847, when the half-shire towns were given up, and all the courts in the county held at Wiscasset. The building and lot on which it stood, was then sold for \$751, and the lower part is now occupied as a school-house for district No. 20.

Several deaths occurred this year from accidental drown-

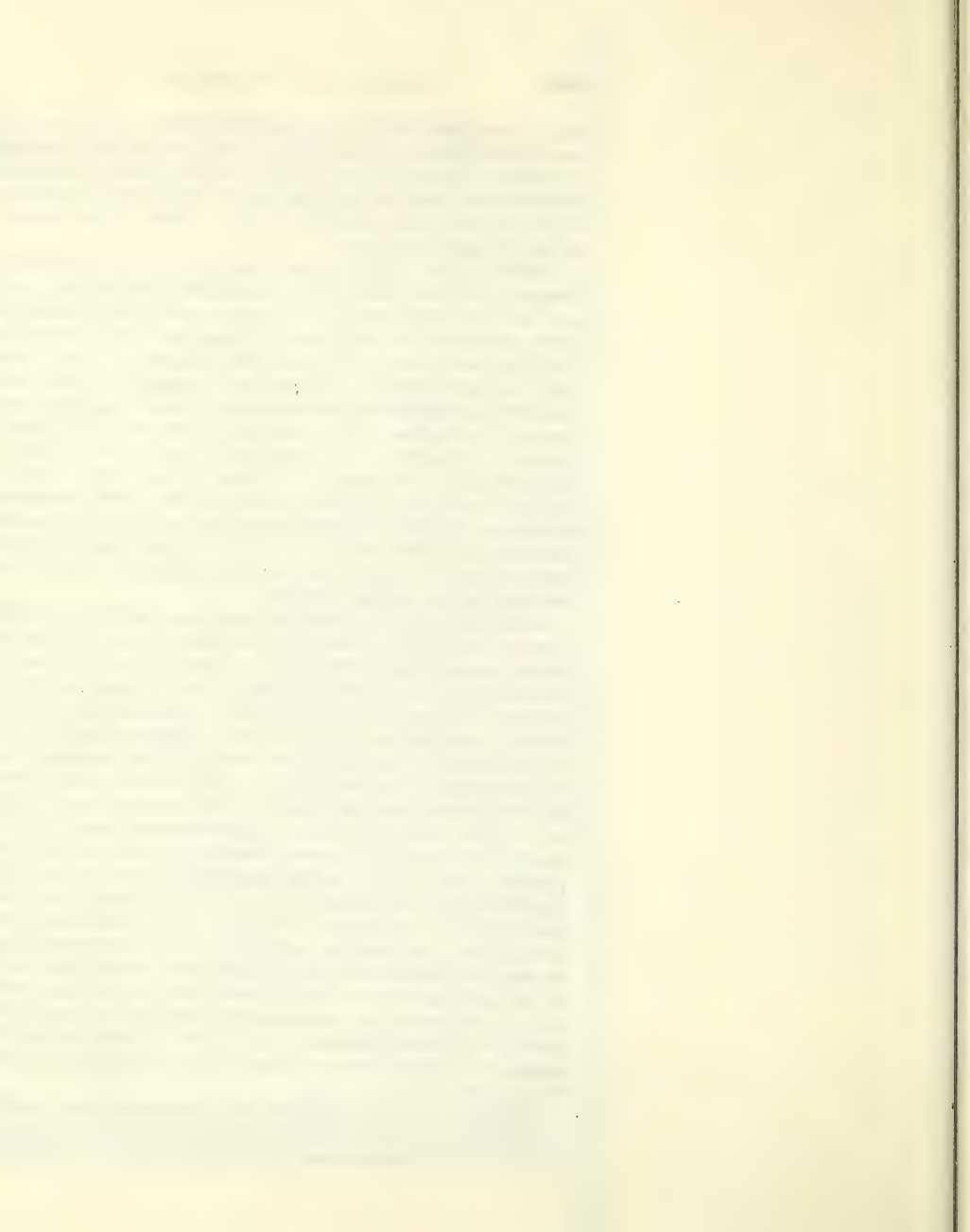
* At the raising of the court-house, Col. Head attracted some attention by a high crowned, conical hat, which he wore, a fashion which was just beginning to supplant the low hemispherical crowns, then universally worn. It was crushed by a board which accidentally fell from the frame, which gave him an opportunity to expatiate upon its utility in preserving the skull from a similar fate.

ing. June 12th, Seth, a son of Capt. Crane, 6 years old, perished in the river at the village; and, on the 26th, a child of Francis Young, 3 years old, in a well having no curb. Wm. Perham, who had settled on the farm now owned by S. Payson, was also drowned in the course of this season, whilst rafting in the river.

1800. Mr. Wilde's place was, this year, supplied by Samuel Thatcher, Esq., who purchased his property and succeeded to his practice. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass., graduated at the University there in 1793, taught an Academy one year at Concord, studied law with Hon. Timothy Bigelow, then of Groton, and, possessing talents and confidence, commenced his profession here under the most favorable auspices. He represented the town 11 years; was twice elected to Congress, and sustained the office of High Sheriff of the county of Lincoln from 1812 to 1821. He was particularly active in raising funds and getting an endowment for the Academy here; and to him, and to Col. Head, is the town indebted for the elegant row of elms on each side of the street near the meeting-houses. In 1833 he removed to the town of Brewer.

In the spring of this year, the town was, for the first time since its settlement, visited by the small-pox; a disease so direful in itself, and at that time so entirely new to most of the people, as to occasion a general panic of dread and apprehension. A son of John Fitzgerald, in the borders of Wal-doboro', was first taken with it; and, before any suspicion of its true nature was entertained, most of the neighbors had been exposed to the contagion. A visit was also made there by Mrs. Starrett and Mrs. Andrews, of this town, with Lewis, son of the former; and no apprehensions were felt, till, shortly after, the disease was pronounced small-pox, and the patient died. Mrs. Starrett escaped; her son and Mrs. Andrews, had the disorder; the latter of whom died, and the former barely escaped with life. Mr. Andrews's house was selected as a hospital, and, April 1st, the town voted, that as many as could be accommodated there should have leave to be inoculated within the 24 hours next ensuing, on condition of not leaving the prescribed limits from the time of inoculation till they procured a certificate of being thoroughly cleansed. About fifteen embraced the opportunity, and had the disease.

In May, when the patients at Mr. Andrews's were nearly ready to leave, a son of Thomas Starrett, Jr. took the disease, and, before its nature was suspected, the rest of the family

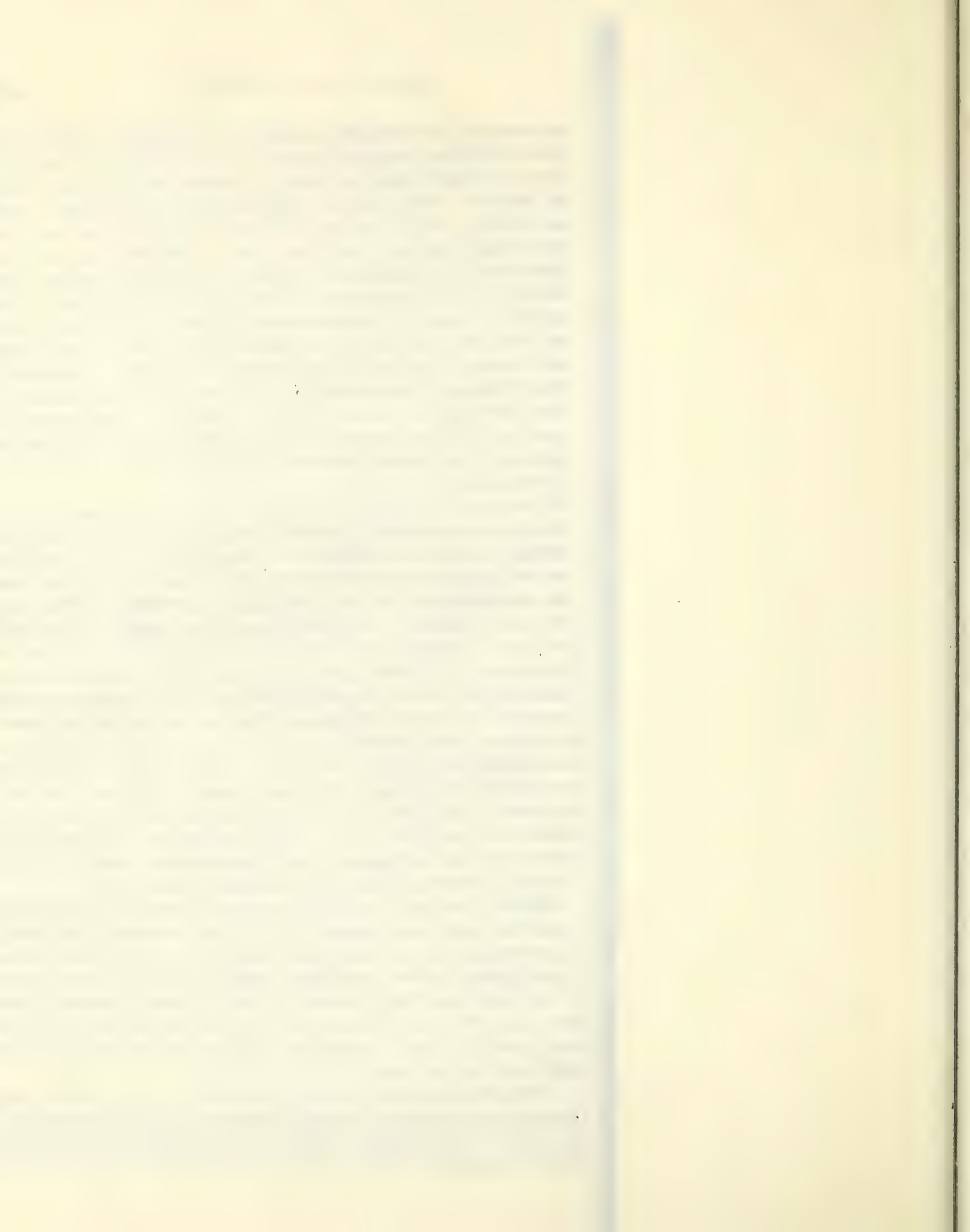


and some of the neighbors had been sufficiently exposed to give rise to serious apprehensions. As Mr. Starrett then lived in the old house near the river, it was converted into a hospital, and his whole family, together with many others, were inoculated. But at a meeting called for the purpose, the town refused to give leave for further inoculations; and the distemper did not make its appearance in town again until 1843. At that time, none but one child was affected. But in 1845, it prevailed more extensively, making its appearance on both sides of the river simultaneously, with some fatal cases among the colored population. In 1848, it was again brought home by two seamen, and a hospital provided on J. Lermond's land, near D. Page's. Several cases occurred again in 1850, in the eastern part of the town, but, in consequence of the general vaccination voted in 1845, excited little apprehension.

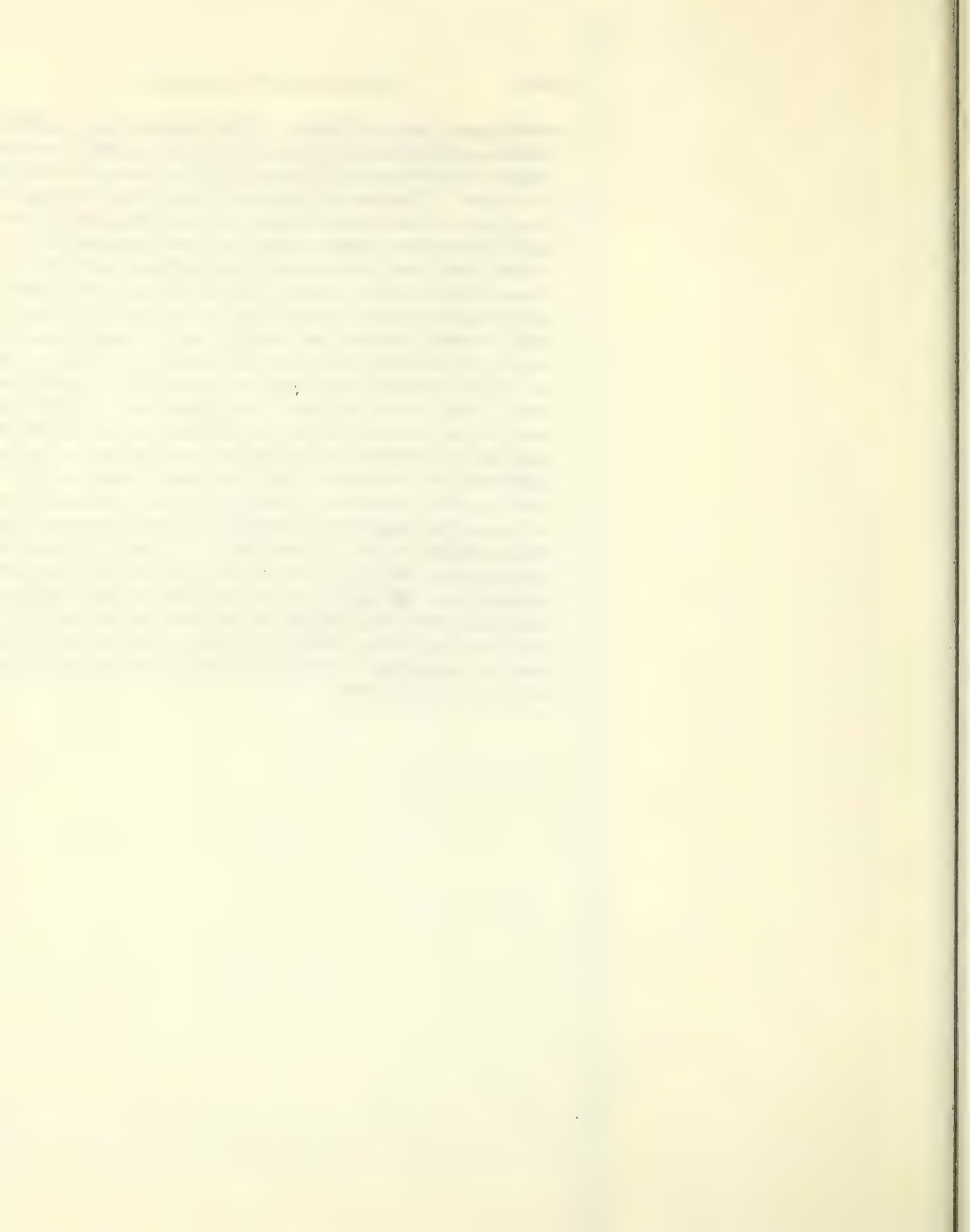
The alarm of the small-pox, did not prevent party spirit, which was now raging, from extending to this town; and the unanimity which the votes of the three preceding years exhibit, was not again witnessed for twenty years. Of the two parties which divided the country, the supporters of Washington's and Adams's administrations, were called Federalists, or Federal Republicans; their opponents, Anti-Federalists or Democrats. William Lermond, who had spent some time abroad trying to save something from the Brig Neptune, came home with feelings strongly enlisted in the republican cause in Europe, and immediately became a principal leader of the democratic party in this town. But in April, C. Strong, the federal candidate, who was chosen Governor, received 51 votes; M. Gill, also a federalist, 3; and E. Gerry, the democratic candidate, 7. The Presidential electors were chosen by the Legislature, and unanimously voted for Mr. Adams; but his opponent, T. Jefferson, was elected.

Military reviews, as before observed, from the improved discipline, and sham battles which they exhibited, and also, in consequence of threatened hostilities with France, now excited great interest, and drew together crowds of spectators of all ages and both sexes. The regimental muster, was this year held in Thomaston; but the bright anticipations concerning it, were turned into disappointment by a heavy and uninterrupted rain.

Umbrellas had now been introduced; and oilcloth hat cases, were used as a means of saving, in sudden emergencies, the napped, high crowned hats then generally worn. Men's vests had lost their skirts; and double breasted coats,



with lappels, were in fashion. Shoe-buckles had yielded to ribbons and silk strings; the white tops, to half boots worn outside of the close pantaloons, which in summer were made of nankin. The toes of shoes and boots were brought to a sharp point, which was more and more elongated for some half dozen years later, when they were supplanted by the square toes, that, with some interruptions, have held their place till the present time. Ladies' slippers, also, with low heels, had succeeded to the white rands, buckled straps, and high wooden heels of an earlier date. Long queues and heavy clubs of hair, were now disappearing, and the authority of St. Paul prevailed over the heads, if not the hearts, of men. Such favor did short hair gain, that, in a few years after, it was adopted by young ladies; and phrenologists, if they had existed in that day, might have gained a ready insight into the characters of all, and made matches after the most approved method. Horses' tails were docked and nicked in such a manner as to exhibit a short, upturned appendage, cropped square at the end. Pleasure carriages were beginning to multiply; and sleighs shod with iron, were in general use. Wooden clocks first made their appearance about this time, and, without casing, sold for \$20 or \$25. A few brass, eight-day clocks, and other time-pieces, had been used in town; and watches, heretofore a rare article, were becoming fashionable.



CHAPTER XV.

EMBRACING THE PERIOD FROM 1801 TO 1806, AND INCLUDING THE
HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

1801 to 1806. Rev. J. Huse, Rev. T. Whiting, and Samuel Davis, in conformity with a law then recently passed, were, in 1801, appointed a committee to visit the several schools in town, and see that they were properly conducted by teachers legally qualified. This was the first committee of the kind in town; teachers having been before employed without examination, and, some of them, with very slender qualifications. Among those employed at and prior to this time, may be mentioned Messrs. Fairbanks and Whiting, before spoken of, and Edward Roach, a native of Ireland. Rev. Mr. Huse, also, taught one season at the village. Others from Massachusetts were temporarily employed; Daniel Vaughan, Backus Leach, and Nathan Pierce, in 1802 and 3; — Woodbury and C. Eaton, in 1804; the last of whom, the year following, became a permanent resident. Nathan Lucas, from Carver, for many years occasionally taught a common as well as a singing school in this and the neighboring towns. The books used in school at this time, were, Webster's Spelling Book, the American Preceptor, Perry's Dictionary, and sometimes Pike's Arithmetic or its abridgment. English Grammar was here first taught to one of Col. Head's daughters by Mr. Woodbury in 1804; and the following year, Eaton persuaded five or six of his most forward scholars at Oyster river to commence the same study. Geography was introduced a little later, but had few students for many years.

During the period in question, the school tax was gradually increased from \$333 to \$700. It was expended by committees chosen by the school districts, independent of any other authority. The income of the ministerial and school lands, arising from the annual lease of the marshes and the sale of standing timber, had hitherto gone into the town treasury, and been expended without any particular regard to the objects for which these lands had been designed. But fears now began to be entertained, that, with the multiplication of sects, difficulties might arise concerning the land granted for the support of the ministry; and, April 2, 1804, the town voted to sell both the school and ministerial lots, and appointed the selectmen a committee to apply to the General Court for an



act to establish the proceeds thereof as a fund for the support of schools alone. This application was partially successful, and, March 4, 1805, an act was passed, incorporating T. Starrett, John Libbey, A. Lermond, John Creighton, and M. Smith, Jr., with the power of filling any vacancies in their number, as trustees to dispose of all the real estate belonging to the town, which was originally appropriated for the use of schools; to put the proceeds thereof at interest until a sum be accumulated sufficient to yield an annual income of \$200; then to apply the same annually to the support of schools forever. The following year, an additional act conferred the power to sell the ministerial lot, and add the proceeds to the same fund. The trustees held their first meeting November 7, 1806, and proceeded to advertise and sell both these lots accordingly. This was done at a favorable time, February 16, 1807, and brought the sum of \$2520. This fund continued to increase till 1813, when the sum of \$200 began to be annually paid for the support of schools. This annual payment, with the exception of the years from 1840 to 1844, when it was omitted on account of some recent losses, has continued ever since. The first report of the trustees was made in March, 1807.

The depredation committed by crows upon the corn-fields, induced the town, in 1803 and 4, to vote a bounty of one shilling a head for the destruction of these birds; and, in those two years, this bounty amounted to \$24.67.

In 1804, according to the treasurer's book, the town first began to derive a small revenue from the oyster fishery; although a law for protecting such fisheries, and allowing selectmen to impose conditions upon the taking of them by people of other places, had been passed as early as 1796. In early times, oysters abounded in the lower part of the town, both in St. George's and Oyster rivers; and vessels from Portsmouth and other places, used to come, and carry off whole cargoes of them. After the passage of the above mentioned law, fewer vessels came for them. They were already on the decline, either from saw dust washed down from the mills, as some suppose, or from other causes not ascertained; and they have now become so scarce that few take the trouble to search for them. Small sums were occasionally paid into the treasury for these fish, till 1813.

The population of this and the adjacent towns, had now so increased, and so much disorder, growing out of engerness and violent contention for fishing-stands, was exhibited, as to induce many of the inhabitants to petition the Legisla-

ture to make the fishery a town privilege. At a town meeting in Sept. 1801, the representative was instructed to use his endeavors in aid of said petition; and, in 1802, an act was passed, giving to the town the exclusive right of disposing of said fish, on condition of supplying the inhabitants living on the river, with alewives, when on hand, to the amount of five hundred each, at 20cts. per hundred, of fishing but three days in a week, and of choosing a committee to prevent obstructions in the river and other infractions of the law; the proceeds to go into the town treasury, and be disposed of as the inhabitants of the town shall from time to time direct. The fishery was, accordingly, set up in April, 1802, to the highest bidder, and struck off to Reuben Hall, for the sum of \$360. This put an end to the contest for fishing-stands, and, for a time, produced general satisfaction. Yet the old habits of the people, and their eagerness to obtain the earliest caught and best fish, still brought together, at the annual fishing season, large crowds from this and the neighboring towns, who, like the Indians before them, and the Greeks at the Olympic games, found, in this annual gathering, a fine opportunity of renewing old, and forming new, acquaintances, resuscitating former friendships, and preventing the ties of family and kindred from rusting out.

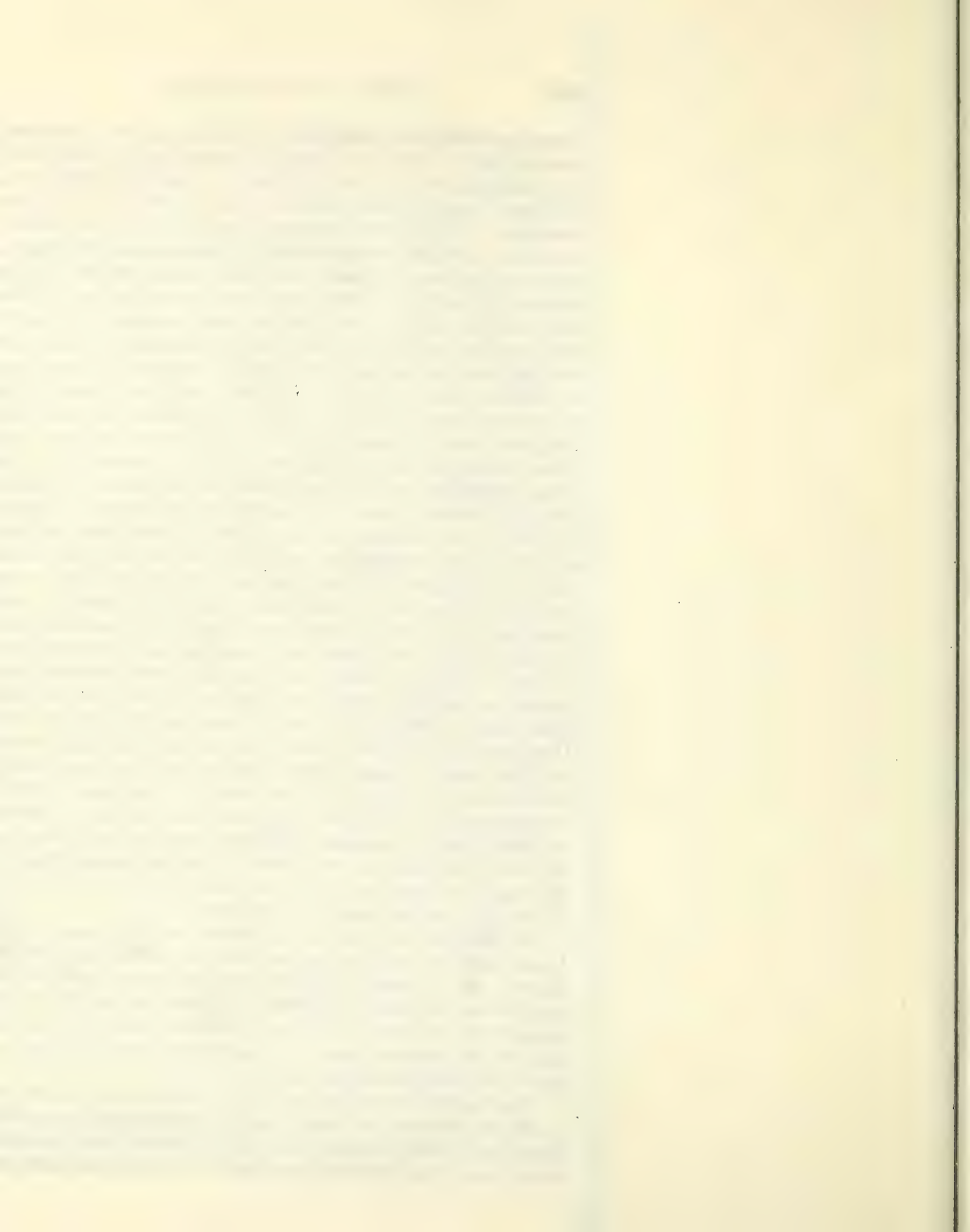
The difficulties with France having been settled by the treaty of 1800, the period we are now treating of, was one of great commercial activity and general prosperity. Besides boards and staves to southern or W. I. ports, vast quantities of timber were exported to Great Britain and Ireland; and goods brought back in return, to the great profit of merchants, ship-owners, lumberers, and sea-faring men. Traders multiplied; ship-building increased; and the appearance of the town was greatly improved by the disappearance of the woods, and the erection of new and commodious dwellings. Henry Knox, Jr., was established by his father with a store of goods at the upper falls. M. Cobb was engaged in trade at his, now Burton's, corner, and at the same time, besides farming, carried on the blacksmith business, lime-burning, ship-building, and foreign trade. Wm. Hovey, who, in Dec. 1802, came here, and commenced business in partnership with his uncle, Thomas Hovey of Portland, had now purchased the Frost or Whiting house, and was doing an extensive business in the old store erected by Mr. Moore. Frost had, about the commencement of this period, been detected in a nefarious attempt at seduction and incest; and the general indignation of the people made



it convenient for him to remove from the place. He subsequently kept a broker's office in Boston, having transferred his property here to Joseph Shed of that city, whose son, William, brought down goods, and for a short time did business here. Hovey took in large quantities of staves, boards, and timber, which he exported to England and the W. Indies, often on his own account, and often, also, loading foreign vessels by contract. Putting his goods somewhat lower than they had previously been sold, he soon attracted customers from all the neighboring towns, selling annually not less than \$8,000 worth of goods, and taking in lumber to the amount of 800,000 feet. Bracket and Davis still did business, but on a less extensive scale; while Col. Head was extending his from year to year, selling a large amount of goods, and often loading 6 or 7 ships with lumber, annually. John Paine began the same business near the Narrows in Thomaston, and carried it on very successfully till after the peace of 1814. In addition to these, Life Wilson, near the close of this period, commenced trade in the building now occupied by Theodore Wilson, and was preparing to go extensively into the lumber business. Thomas Kirkpatrick, who now lived in a house he had previously built near the site of the present town-house, was engaged in the manufacture of lime. John H. Counce, after working two or three years in one of the ship-yards, in 1804 or 5, built, in connexion with Charles Bryant, the Sch. Union for H. Libbey, John Creighton, and others; and, the following year, began, on his own account, the business he so successfully carried on for more than 40 years. The same business was continued by Standish and Weston; the last of whom, in 1804, built for owners in Boston, the *Fredonia*, the first ship ever launched in the place. For the vessels built in this and the subsequent periods, the reader is referred to Table XIII, at the close of the volume.

To facilitate the growing commerce of this river, a light-house was erected at its entrance in 1806, on Franklin Island, with a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea, at an expense of \$3370. A year or two later, also, a small fort was built, for the defence of the river, in the town of St. George; but little use was made of it, however, and it has long since gone to decay.

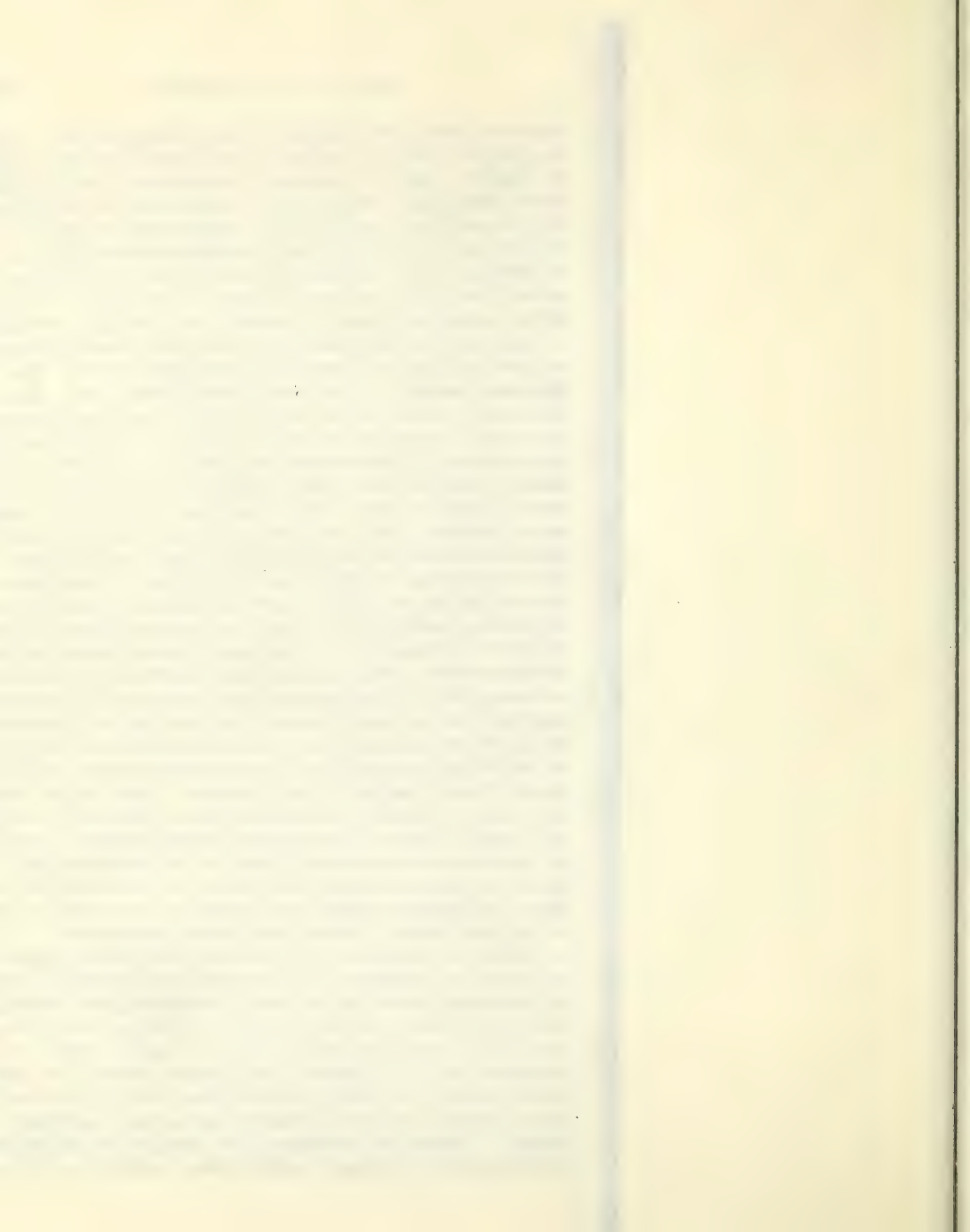
The briskness of trade, and the manufactures carried on by Knox, affording a ready market for the products of the forest, stimulated farmers to clear up their lands, but at the same time tempted them into a more lavish expenditure, and



rendered them less cautious in contracting debts. Land was stripped, rather than cultivated; foreign fabrics began to displace those of domestic manufacture; slaizy India cotton shirting and sheeting succeeded to the more substantial tow and linen; and it was no uncommon thing for merchants to sell, to a single family, woollen cloths to the amount of \$100 a year. Women, however, with the exception of a few fashionable families, still manufactured their common winter garments of wool, — colored and pressed at the mill.

This period of prosperity gave rise to a more ambitious style of building, and may be characterized as the era of two-story houses, no less than fifteen, having been, during this period, erected on the eastern side of the river, and perhaps nearly as many more on the western. Besides these, a large number of commodious one-story houses, together with some of smaller dimensions, sprang up in all parts of the town. Many of these houses, however, were begun under the expectation that years of continued prosperity would provide the means of completing them, and on a failure of this expectation, remained unfinished for a long period. A small proportion of them were finished and painted; and others have been newly covered and painted within the last 25 years. Attention was, also, turned to the planting of ornamental trees. Many adorned their dwellings with willows, butternuts, balm of gileads, and particularly, with lombardy poplars, most of which, except the last, are still standing. Mr. Thatcher set out a row of alternate poplars and elms as far as his land extended, on the north side of the road, between Messrs. Vaughan's and Payson's. The poplars have since been cut away; but the elms, except where injured by the removal of the soil, continue to thrive, forming a principal ornament to the village. Those on the southern side of the street, were subsequently planted by Col. Head, at the time of erecting his house, about 1811; and those east of the bridge, near Burton's corner, some twenty years later.

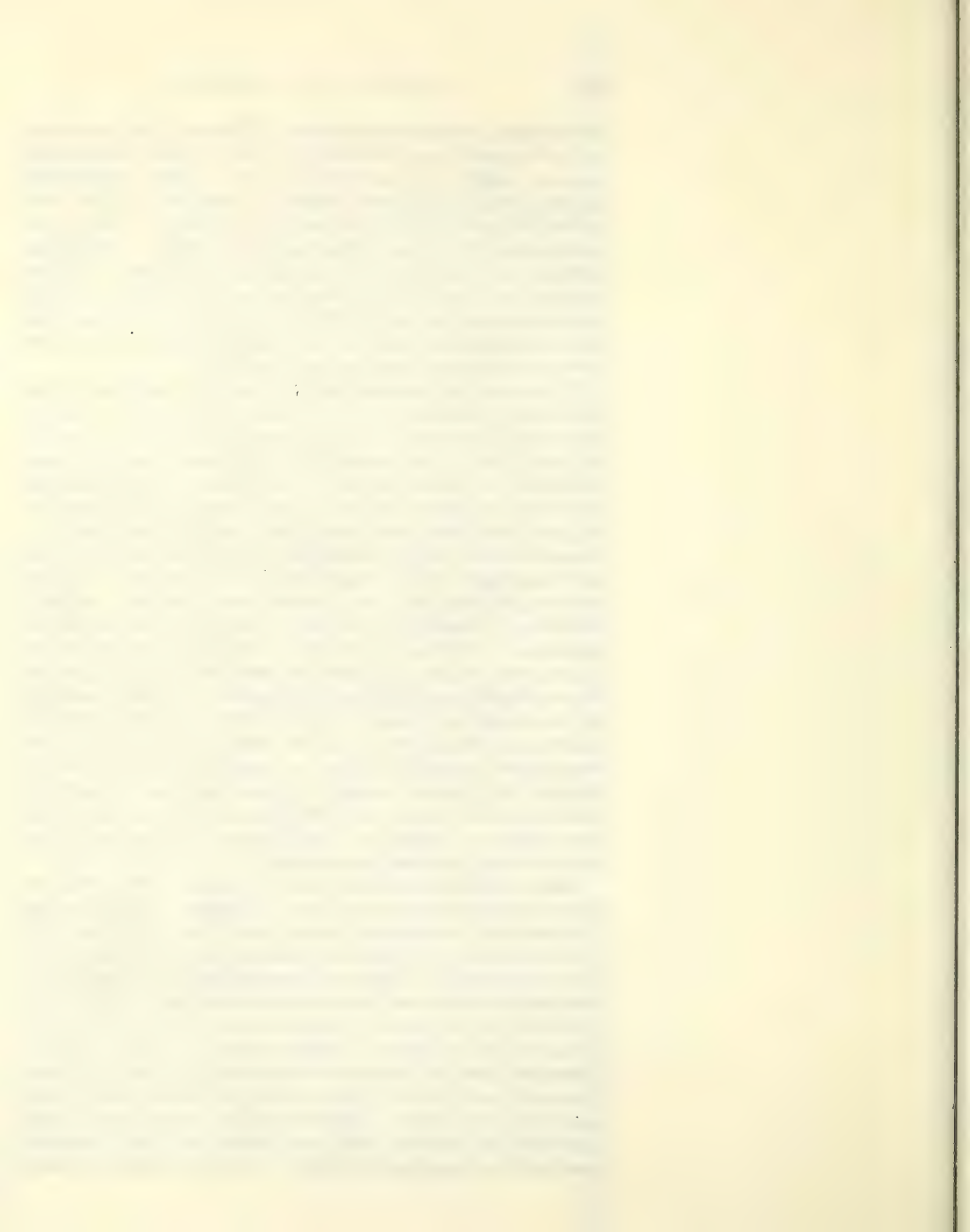
Pleasure carriages were still scarce; though some addition was made to the number, in the course of this period. Near its beginning, several, of different descriptions, were brought down by N. Blake when he settled in Union; and one of them, an open chair designed for a single person, was purchased by M. Copeland, who already owned the only chaise in town. In 1802, Rev. Mr. Huse and wife, undertaking a journey by land to Massachusetts, and expecting to procure a chaise at Wiscasset, left home in the ill-accommodating chair, the only vehicle they could here obtain.



Disappointed in their expectations at Wiscasset, they proceeded on to Brunswick, not doubting but that a more comfortable carriage might be procured there. After considerable inquiry, they found one chaise in that part of the town called McQuoit, but, not succeeding in hiring it, they proceeded on, the whole distance, in the chair. At Boston, sending the chair down by water, they purchased a second handed chaise, which, with the one owned by Mr. Copeland and one soon after by Mr. Pebbles, constituted for some time the whole number in town. Towards the close of the period, however, such carriages began to multiply.

This period of commercial prosperity was not less inviting to the legal profession than to other employments. George Reed and Manasseh Smith, Jr., opened their offices here in the early part of this period; but the former, in a few years, removed to Damariscotta. The latter, from Wiscasset, graduated at Harvard in 1800, came hither in 1803, purchased, soon after, the house which Mr. Copeland built where A. Counce's now is, and afterwards built for himself the house now occupied by his son, Hon. M. H. Smith. He was eminent for his accurate knowledge of the law, assiduous attention to business, and skill in acquiring and managing property. The Social Library was under great obligations to him, not only for his aid in the selection of books, but also for his faithful and gratuitous services as librarian from 1809 to his death in 1822. This Library, together with the number of newspapers which the growing asperity of parties contributed to swell, diffused a taste for reading, and enhanced the general desire for improving the education of children and youth. Mr. Smith's services on the school committee, in connexion with Messrs. Whiting and Huse, were faithful, fearless, and efficient.

Many other new settlers came and took up their residence here, among whom were the following. Barnabas and Roland Cobb came from Carver, Mass. the former in 1802, the latter the year following, having stopped one year at North Yarmouth. They had been soldiers in the Revolution; and Barnabas had held a captain's commission in the militia. He hired, of his brother Miles, the house built by E. Brown, where he died in 1807. Roland settled on a portion of the J. Lermond farm, still occupied by his son Nathaniel, afterwards removed, and resided some years in Union, but returned and died in Warren. Jonathan Fuller came from Newton probably as early as 1800, and settled on the Waldoboro' road, where his son still occupies. He kept there for many



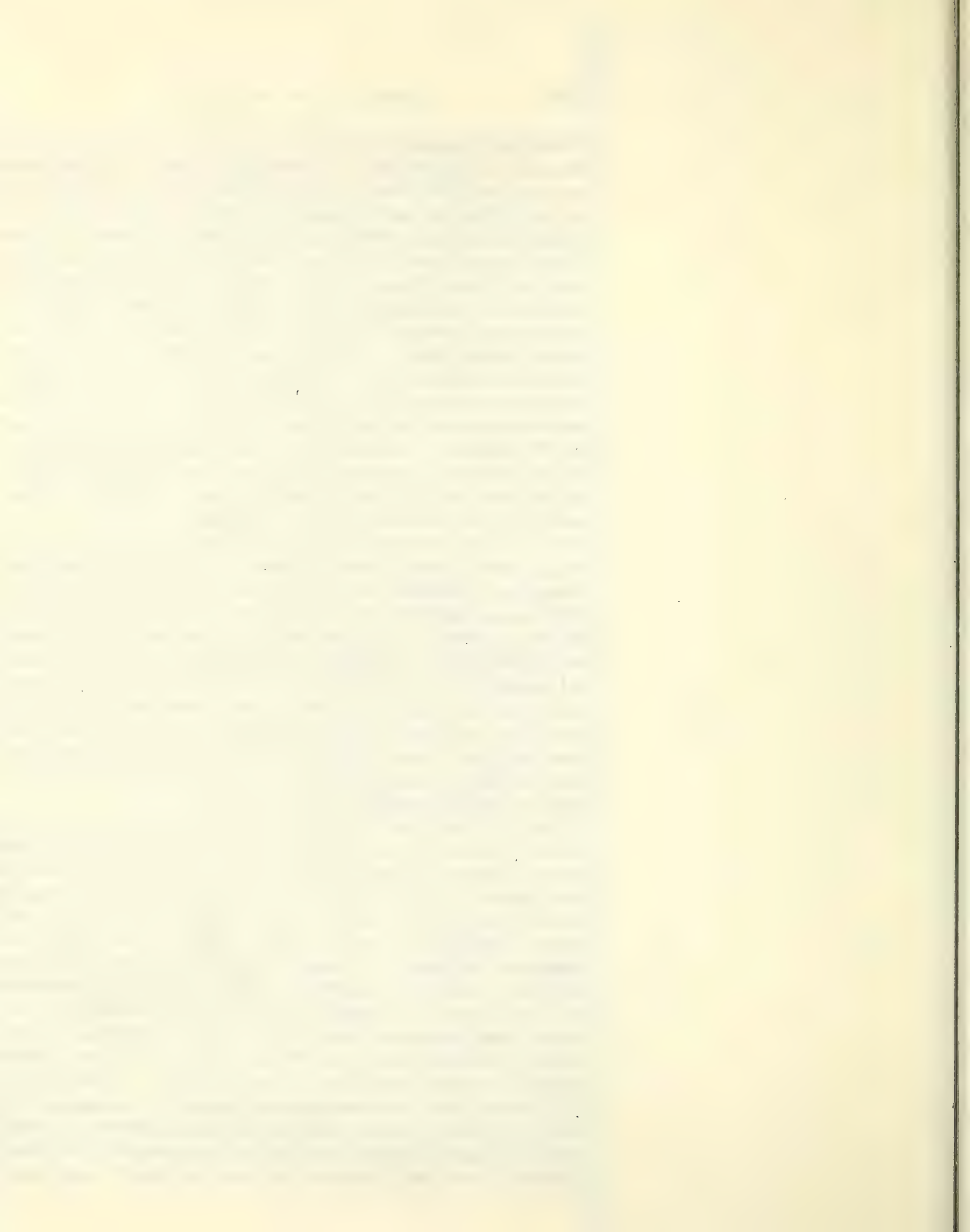
years a public house, rose to the rank of captain in the militia, and was a successful manager of bees, which he was the first to introduce to the place, about the time of the last war with England. Marshal Wilbur for many years carried on his business as a framer and joiner, was promoted through several gradations to captain of the militia, and afterwards returned with his family to his native Bridgwater. One of his earliest apprentices, Abraham Jackson of Kingston, distinguished at that time for studious habits and an inquiring turn of mind, afterwards received a theological education, and was settled as a Congregational minister in Machias. On leaving that place, he, in 1834, supplied Mr. Cutter's pulpit in this town very acceptably for a few weeks, and then returned to the place of his nativity. Thomas L. and James G. Mallett, blacksmiths by trade, came from Charlestown, at or perhaps before the beginning of this period, and built, the former the house long known as the Mallett tavern, and the latter that now owned by I. J. Burton. Charles Hovey, in 1803, and Ivory Hovey, in 1805, came from Boxford, and commenced the tanning business as successors of T. Parsons. After some years, the first returned to Massachusetts, but the second remained, built the house now owned by S. Bosworth, and carried on the tanning business till about 1820, when he relinquished it to O. Copeland. Joseph Wetherbee from Brookfield, worked at the shoemaker's trade, and purchased the house of L. Wilson, where he kept tavern for several years. John M. Gates came from Barre, and set up the saddler's trade, was afterwards concerned with M. Cobb in the clothing mill, purchased and for some years tended the grist-mill, owned and occupied the place late William L. Starrett's, and, after building the house now owned by Rev. N. Chapman, removed to Portland, and thence to Thomaston. Marble Alford from Connecticut, settled and erected a saw-mill on the place since owned by H. Hilt, and now by S. Merry. Micah Stone, a cabinet maker from Framingham, Mass. set up his business, built the house now owned by J. S. Newcomb, and, after many years, returned to his native town. Daniel Newcomb came from Mansfield in 1804; followed the business of painting, at which he was for many years the principal or only workman, here; and purchased the house built by Stone; where a portion of his family still reside. William W. French, a cooper from Stratford, and William French from Bedford, N. H. came about the same time, or perhaps a little earlier. Joshua Bracket, from Wakefield, N. H. settled in the Stirling neighborhood, about 1805. John Comery of



Waldoboro', apprentice to R. Crane, in or before this period set up his business here as a shoemaker, but after some years removed to Waldoboro'. Matthias Comery, a brother, brought up by P. Sechrist, settled and built where he now resides, but not till the commencement of the succeeding period. Amasa Russel, also from Waldoboro', took the farm previously settled by William Morman, where he still resides. John Flack came from Marblehead, built the house now owned by O. L. Kelloch, and removed to China. Zipha Swift came, in 1800, from Canton, Mass. to Cushing, and in 1804 removed to the farm now owned by Ira Robinson in this town. William Jackson, much employed with the whip-saw before that instrument was superseded, settled on the farm previously occupied by W. Perham. William Hays, an English gardener employed by Gen. Knox, about this time, took on shares the farm of the then late William Kirkpatrick, and, several years after, settled in the north-west part of the town.

It was in this period, also, about 1802, that Holbrook Martin, a hatter from Concord, Mass., in partnership with Jack Douglass, a colored man from New London, erected a shop and commenced the hatter's business. After a short time, Martin removed to Camden, and Douglass for a time carried on the business in company with Isaac Brakely, also a colored person from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who ultimately bought out Douglass; both living, whilst they remained in town, on the place now owned by Alexander Libbey, 2d. Douglass was celebrated as a violinist, and took a bass viol to meeting, the first musical instrument except a pitch pipe ever used in public worship here.

For the new roads laid out in this and the subsequent periods, the reader, is referred to Table I, at the end of the work. Some changes, during this period, occurred among the officers of the militia. Col. Head and Major Bracket having resigned, Samuel Thatcher was chosen colonel, and Joshua Adams and Joseph Maxey, majors; Jesse Page was appointed adjutant. A company of artillery was organized in this town and Thomaston, of which Ebenezer Thatcher of the latter place was chosen captain, Dr. Isaiah Cushing, of the same town, lieutenant, and D. Patterson of Warren, ensign. It was furnished with two brass four-pounders, for which a gun-house was erected near Capt. Wyllie's. Of the militia of Warren, the western company was still commanded by Capt. W. Blake, and the eastern by Capt. A. Davis. A company of light infantry in Camden, commanded by Capt. Erastus Foote, and a company of cavalry, mostly in the same



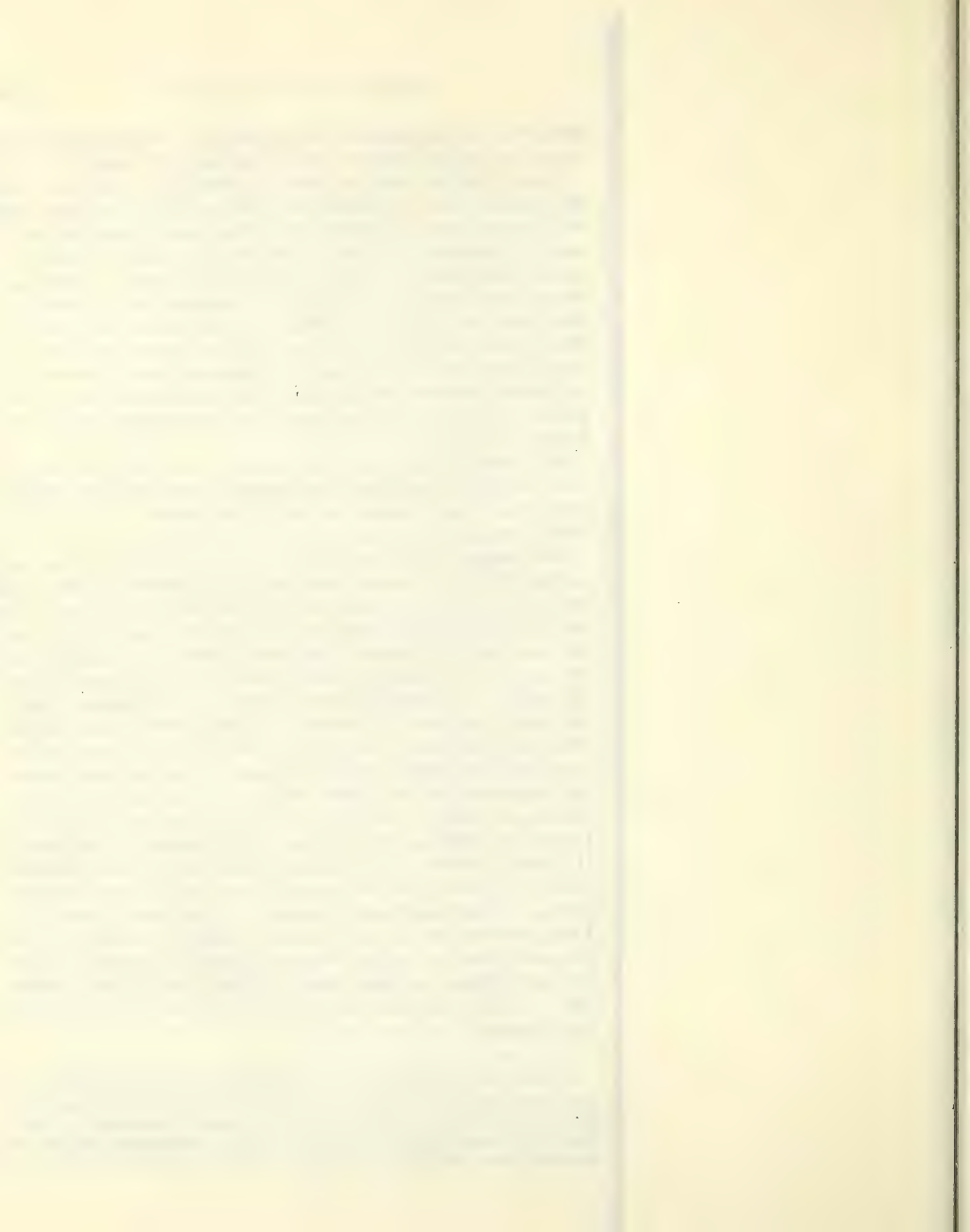
town, were also attached to the regiment. Regimental musters were held in Warren and Thomaston, alternately.

About this time, also, a band of music, in connexion with the militia, was organized, one half at Wiscasset and the other in this town. The branch in this town consisted of J. and D. Lermond, J. Flack, J. G. Mallett, and A. Davis, Jr. on the clarionet, J. Wyllie, Jr. and J. M. Gates on the bassoon, John Beguey, (a young Frenchman from Bordeaux, then living with Col. Thatcher,) on the octave flute, and J. Wetherbee, on the bass drum. They were instructed by Job Plympton of Franklin, and continued their services at regimental musters and on other public occasions for a few years, when, some leaving town, and others going to sea, the band was broken up.

St. George's lodge of Free-masons, was instituted in the town in 1806, and, for some years, contributed by public processions and orations, to swell the number of gala days then in so much request.

The prosperity of the period we are speaking of, was not confined to this town and river, but left its traces in the civil and ecclesiastical condition of the neighboring places. On the 7th of Feb. 1803, the town of Cushing was divided by the river, and the eastern part incorporated into a town by the name of St. George. Hope was also incorporated, June 23, 1804. A Congregational minister, Rev. Thomas Cochran, was ordained at Camden, in Sept. 1805; and, in the following year, Rev. Henry True, at Union. These, together with the installation of Mr. Johnson at Belfast, were favorably regarded by Mr. Huse; whose exchanges had heretofore been confined, chiefly, to Messrs. McLean of Bristol, Parker of Dresden, and Packard of Wiscasset. Mr. Henry H. Cheely preached two years at Thomaston, but relinquished the profession, and became a grocer near Tileston's wharf, Boston. The Lutheran minister at Waldoboro', Rev. Mr. Ritz, preached only in the German language; though he had the good sense to advise his parishioners to abandon their German schools, and give their children an English education. Unlike some of his predecessors, he was a man of unexceptionable character.*

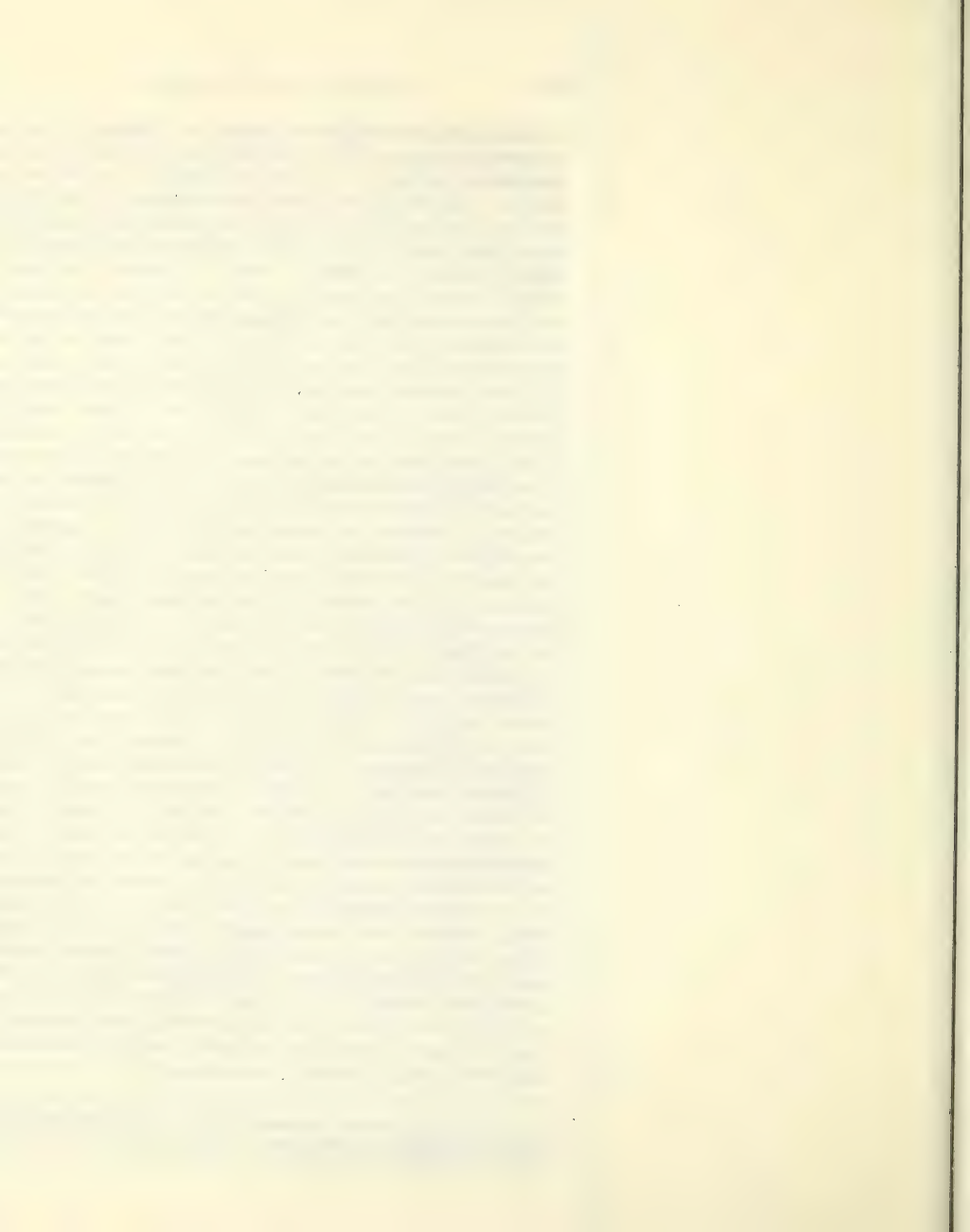
* When first called upon by the neighboring clergy, Mr. Ritz, was able to converse with them only in Latin. The nearest approach to levity we have ever heard of him, is contained in the following anecdote. Mr. Demuth, had, in some way taken offence, and refused to speak to him. Mr. Ritz, in company with a friend, passing him once



In some of the neighboring towns, the Methodists had now become numerous. There were few, however, of that denomination in this town; but of the Baptists, the number was larger. The rise of the latter denomination in this part of the State, was effected through the instrumentality of Elder Isaac Case, who Nov. 4th, 1783, performed at Harpswell, the first baptism by immersion, east of Gorham. In January, 1784, he went eastward as far as Newcastle, where he met two messengers from Thomaston on their way to invite him to come to that place. He went, and preached his first sermon there, Jan. 31st, awakening three persons. The wife of Oliver Robbins was said to be the only pious Baptist then in these parts. But many converts were soon made, and several backsliders reclaimed. Among the latter, was Elder Elisha Snow, who had, we believe, been employed as a preacher at Framingham, and other places in Massachusetts, but who, during the distractions of the Revolution and the cares incident to the business he carried on, had become engrossed in the affairs of this world to the exclusion of those of religion. He at once became the friend and coadjutor of Mr. Case, and continued in the ministry to an advanced age. Mr. Case remained in Thomaston about 8 years, preaching in that and the neighboring settlements, and the islands in Penobscot Bay.

Messrs. Case and Snow visited this town as early as 1784, and made some converts; the first of whom was, it is believed, the elder Stephen Peabody. Their number, however, was not large, and they attended meeting and joined the church in Thomaston. This church was organized in Oliver Robbins's barn, May 27, 1784. Dissatisfaction at the location of the meeting-house in Warren, and perhaps with the minister settled in 1795, led others to attend the meetings of these zealous apostles, whose solemn appeals, based upon doctrines of awful import, could scarcely fail to make an impression. Converts were gradually multiplied, till, on the 2d August, 1800, a church was here organized, consisting of 14 persons. These were, it is believed, James Fisher, Thomas Robinson and wife, Reuben Tolman, Archibald Crawford and wife, Alexander Kellock, Jr., Marlboro' Packard, Nathan Bucklin and wife, Lore Alford, Hannah Lawrence, John McIntyre, and Sally Eastman. Being few in number, and not over wealthy, they were unable to settle a minister, and for a season were

day in the usual manner without a nod, the friend observed, "there goes Mr. Demuth." "Nein, nein," said the minister, "nicht Meister Demuth, Meister Hochmuth."



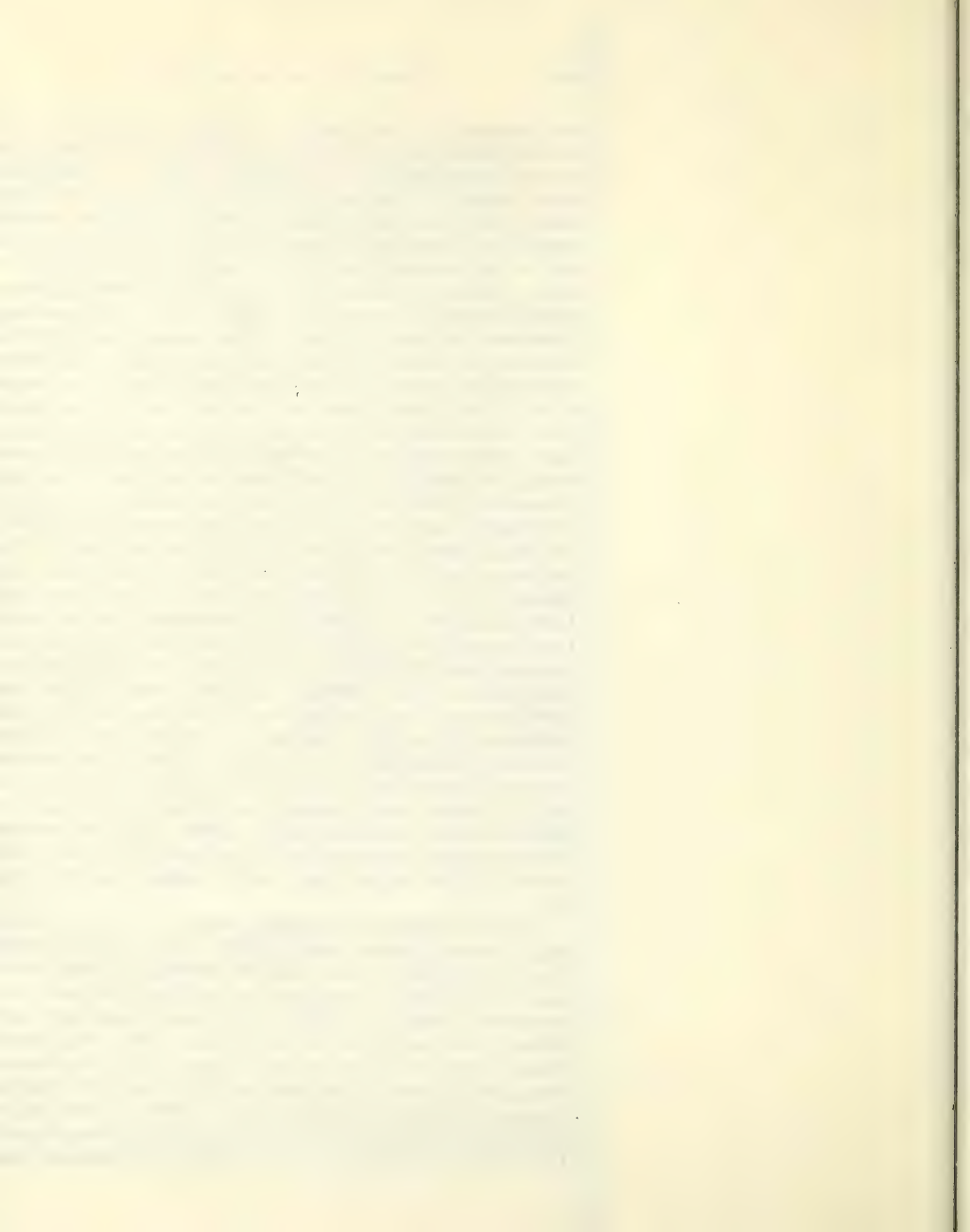
occasionally assisted by Elders Fuller of Hope and E. Hall of St. George. In 1801, they applied to the town to exempt them from the ministerial taxes, and to refund the sums previously paid. Both requests were refused; but, in the following year, the town increased the ministerial tax by \$35, and allowed the Baptists to pay their portion of it to Rev. E. Hall. The year following, they, with others in Cushing and St. George, petitioned to be incorporated into a separate religious society. Their petition, not without some opposition on the part of the town of Warren, was granted, and an act passed, June 22, 1803, incorporating "The Baptist Religious Society in Warren, Cushing, and St. George." The first meeting of this society was held at the meeting-house in St. George, on the 6th of September following; and meetings were annually held in that town or at Warren until 1807, when a separate religious society was formed in St. George, and most of the members in that town and Cushing withdrew from the parent society. Under this act of incorporation, and without any change of name, the society has since held its meetings here, and constitutes what is usually termed the Baptist Society in Warren. The act contained the names of 87 persons, of whom those belonging to this town, were L. Alford, J. Fisher, N. Buckland, Archibald Crawford, N. Buckland, Jr., R. Tolman, D. Snow, J. McIntyre, N. Peabody, R. McIntyre, A. Kellogg, Jr., D. Vose, R. Hall, H. Libbey, J. Payson, I. Libbey, J. Counce, D. Libbey, P. McIntyre, H. K. Dunbar, T. Parsons, and A. Dunbar. Thenceforward, while Mr. Huse's salary was paid from the proceeds of the fishery, the Baptists were allowed to draw a proportionate sum according to their valuation, from the same fund. Bishop Cheverus of Boston, who made his first visit to this country in 1798, having now revived the faith of his Catholic brethren scattered over the country, and formed a society at Newcastle, John O'Brien of that denomination, was, in 1805, also allowed his proportional part of the fish money for his own minister. There were one or two other Catholics in town, but no application was made on their behalf.

In the Baptist denomination, at this time, such was the want, and perhaps the appreciation, of learning, that very illiterate persons were employed in the ministry. But so far from being disguised, the want of learning was often boasted of, as a proof that the preacher was divinely called and supernaturally qualified for his work. Two religious parties were formed, the difference between which was widened by mutual prejudice and occasional collision; the



one rejoicing in the clearness of head, the other in the warmth of the heart, and each stigmatizing the other's religion as learned coldness, or misguided fervor. In 1803, the Rev. Andrew Fuller was induced from a sense of duty, rather than from any prospect of gain, to take the pastoral care of the church in this town, which he continued to exercise in an eminently satisfactory manner till his death in 1820. Meetings for worship were held in dwellinghouses, school-houses, and barns, till 1806, when a small meeting-house was built near the site of school-house No. 6, and the first meeting held in it on the 6th of December. Mr. Fuller received the money allowed his society from the proceeds of the fishery, which rose with the increase of its members from \$35 in 1804, to \$149 in 1820. As the church embraced many members belonging to Hope, Union, and other adjacent towns, he probably received contributions from them, and occasionally also from the brethren in this town, in addition to the above sum; as we find the church voted, Dec. 5, 1807, "to raise money for Elder Fuller by subscription." The understanding was, that he should have a living from the society here, for preaching one half of the time, with liberty to spend the other half elsewhere; and for aught that appears on record, these contributions, with what was received from the fishery, were all that the society paid for that purpose. But in 1809, a vote was passed to give him \$180 for preaching three quarters of the time, or thirty-nine Sabbaths, and, in 1811, this sum was raised to \$200. From that time, the society annually voted that the money received from the fishery should be paid to the Rev. Mr. Fuller; and this by private contributions, was increased, it is said, to \$250 for a time, and ultimately to \$300. With this provision for his support, he was able to devote his whole time to the service of the society here, with unabated fidelity to the last.

The first deacons of the church were J. Fisher and Archibald Crawford, chosen Sept. 6, 1800. To these were added Thos. Dagget, of Union, April 30, 1808, and Thos. Robinson, Feb. 3, 1810. Deacons Crawford and Robinson were succeeded, Sept. 5th, 1817, by Calvin Crane and Lion Alford. On the 2d of Jan. 1819, John Miller was chosen deacon in place of Dea. Alford, deceased. Those who have since been elected to that office are M. Packard, Jr., Wm. L. Starrett, and Wm. H. Webb, April 3, 1830; Duncan McCallum, Aug. 6, 1842; Mero Kellock and John Watts, Sept. 3, 1842, the last of whom at his request was excused from



serving. Saturday church meetings for conference and mutual edification were usually held once a month, and still continue. In 1809 and '10, most of the members belonging to Hope and the eastern part of Union, 17 in number, were dismissed at their request to join the church in Union; and in 1815 and 1824, several others, to constitute new churches in Thomaston and Waldoboro'.

After the death of Mr. Fuller, Rev. John Wakefield was employed as pastor from 1821 to 1827. For his support, \$215 were voted the first two years, and \$250 in the subsequent years. His education was higher, and his style of preaching more polished, than that of his predecessors. Mr. D. Dunbar, after hearing one of his earliest sermons, ironically, but prophetically, remarked to the writer, "we are going to be as proud as any of you, and have *learned* ministers."

Mr. Wakefield's ministry, though zealous and successful, was not without its difficulties and cares. In 1822, meetings were held in various parts of the town, by Rev. Abiezer Bridges, a Free-will Baptist, who made many converts in the northern and eastern parts of the town; and among them were some of Mr. W's church. On the 22d of Sept. of that year, a Free-will Baptist church, consisting of two male and five female members, was organized, and has continued to thrive and languish by turns, with or without preaching, to the present time. This has contained, in all, 20 male and 29 female members, of whom 8 of the former and 11 of the latter still remain. At its institution, this church adopted the New Testament for its creed, and was soon after admitted as a sister church, into the Montville quarterly meeting.

The zealous assiduity of Mr. Wakefield, stimulated perhaps by the temporary antagonism of these two societies, having impaired his health, his place was, for a time, supplied by Rev. Reuben Milner, and more permanently by Rev. Daniel Bartlett; who, at the meeting of the Lincoln Association with this church, in Sept. 1827, having attended as messenger from the Penobscot Association, and been instrumental in awakening some of the young people in this place, immediately received an invitation to become their pastor. By his efforts and those of Rev. Samuel Fogg prior to Mr. B's return, an extensive revival took place, and 90 members were added to the church. The society having become too numerous to be accommodated at their house of worship, and embracing many men of wealth, a new meeting-house, that which they still occupy, was built at the expense of \$5400, and dedicated, Nov. 11, 1828. The land on which the house

stands, together with a bell soon after purchased, cost \$500 more; and the whole expense was defrayed by the sale of the pews. A small organ was added in 1817. Mr. Bartlett was an affable, agreeable man, and a zealous advocate of the temperance reform, which being new, caused some disaffection among his supporters. He served the church with a salary of \$300, till 1833, when his place was supplied for one year by Rev. Horace Seaver. The next pastor was Rev. Phinehas Bond. His labors began in 1835, with a salary of \$365, and ended in 1841, when he removed to Fayette. Under his ministry, in 1838, forty-four were added to the church. His services were highly appreciated, at least by a portion of his society, and his removal was the cause of some dissatisfaction. Rev. Silas Ilsley became pastor in 1842, with a salary of \$600. Previous to and at the time of his arrival, the Washingtonian movement, and other efforts in the cause of temperance, had greatly excited the public mind, and given a serious turn to all classes of the people. Many additions were made to the churches in this town, particularly the Baptist, which in a short time, under the strenuous efforts of Mr. Ilsley, received an accession of more than a hundred members. Rev. Abraham H. Granger, the present incumbent, commenced his labors here, in the fall of 1843. He was ordained Nov. 2d. and his salary, at first \$400, is now \$500 a year. In 1845, the church reported 262 members, and is the most numerous and wealthy religious society in the town.

The following are the articles of faith, adopted by this church at its organization, and which remained unaltered, till June 3, 1848, when the church voted "to adopt the articles of faith and covenant as revised by the Convention."

Articles of Faith.—"Having been enabled by divine grace to give up ourselves to the Lord, we account it a duty incumbent upon us to make a declaration of our faith to the honor of Christ and glory of his name, knowing that, as with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, so with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. We believe that the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the word of God. We believe there is one only living and true God. We believe the important doctrine of three equal persons in the Godhead,—eternal and personal election,—original sin,—particular redemption,—free justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ,—efficacious grace in regeneration,—the final perseverance of real believers,—the resurrection of the dead,—the future judgment,—



the eternal happiness of the righteous and everlasting misery of the impenitent. We also believe that baptism and the Lord's supper are ordinances of Christ to be continued until his second coming, and the former is requisite to the latter; that is to say, that those are to be admitted into the communion of the Church and so to partake of its ordinances, who, upon profession of their faith, have been baptized by immersion in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."*

From the history of this society, which has led us into an anticipation of time, we now return to note a few incidents in the period to which this chapter is devoted. On the 29th of January, 1803, the house built by John Lermond, Jr. on the farm now owned by William Watts, but at that time by Robert Porterfield, was consumed by fire. The night was cold and windy; Porterfield came home late, and, with the rest of the family, was in a sound sleep. John Rokes, who boarded there and had a large quantity of corn in the chamber, awaking in the night, heard the crackling of fire and the parching of corn, made an ineffectual attempt to rouse the family, and, seizing the pails, repaired some distance to a spring for water. This was covered by the drifting snow, and before he could return, and effectually rouse the family, who had again fallen asleep, it was too late to save the house or any part of its contents. Insurance against fire was then unknown in the place; but the generous contributions of the people, in those days, seldom failed to make up, often exceeding, the actual loss.

The fulling-mill, grist-mill, and bridge, at the village, were, in May, 1804, swept away; and the materials, together with large quantities of cloth, carried down stream and strewed along its banks, or fished up as they floated in the current. The town voted that the plank and timber should be collected by labor taken from the road tax, appointed Life Wilson agent for rebuilding the bridge, and empowered the treasurer to borrow, if necessary, \$100 for that purpose.

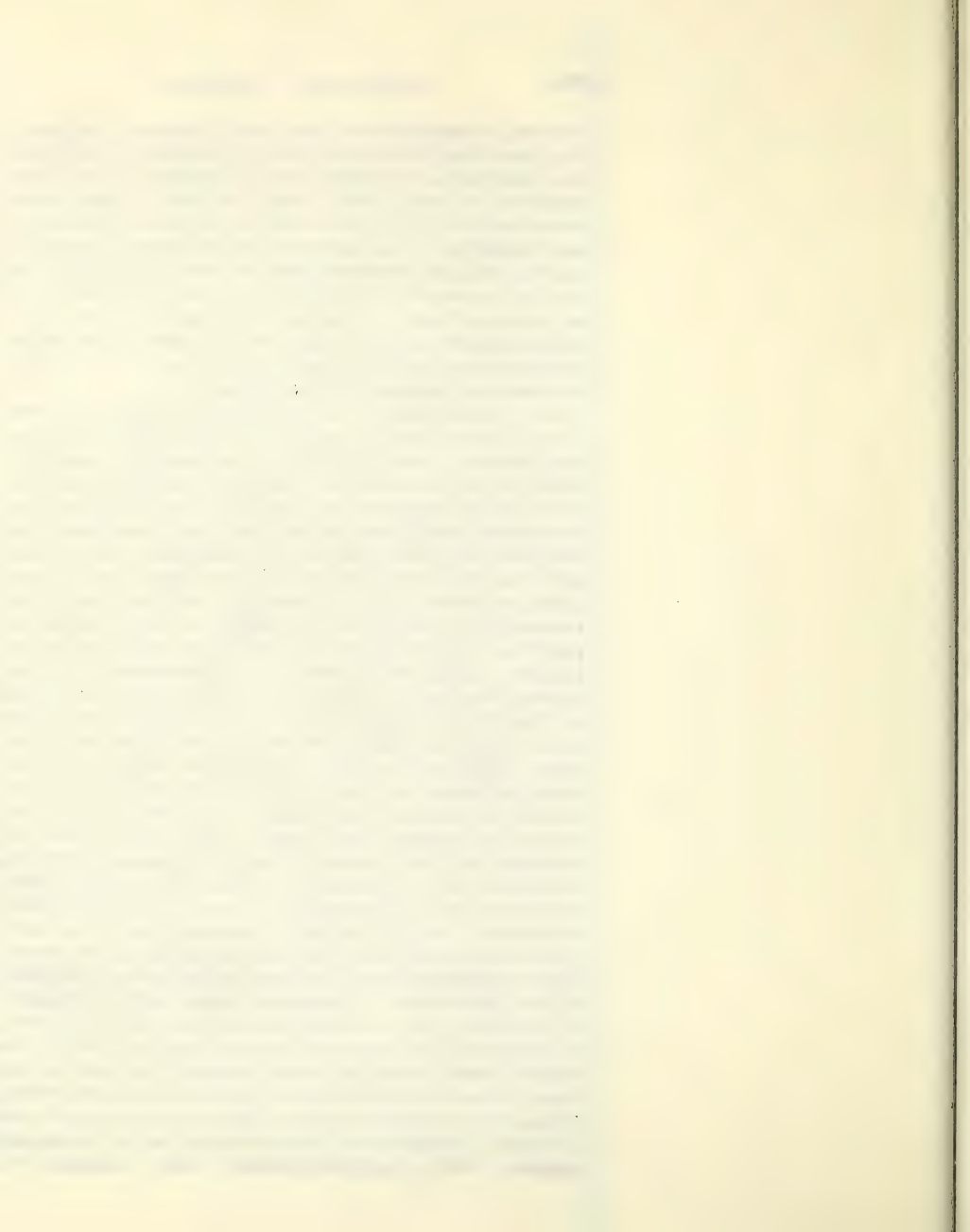
In the early part of 1805, the canker-rash made its appearance here, and continued its ravages through the spring and summer. Many children and several adults died with it.

1804 and 1805 were remarkable for the destruction of nearly all the spruce and a great part of the hemlock in this vicinity by the larvæ of an insect, which preyed upon the

* Millett's His. Bap. in Maine. Benedict's His. Warren Bap. and Free-will Bap. Ch. and Soc. Rec., &c.

buds and leaves for two or three years, and then disappeared. They were less than an inch in length, suspended themselves by a thread while descending, and so numerous that persons employed in felling trees, would find their clothes almost covered with them. The loss of the spruce was considered a great misfortune at the time ; but, as the commercial difficulties that followed, rendered spars of less value, and, as the dead timber was cut off for kiln-wood, and the lands cleared up, or covered with a young growth of hard-wood, the town, perhaps, gained as much as it lost. A troublesome disease among neat cattle, called the hoof-ail, became common about this time, and continued for many years.

An unusual display of the *Aurora Borealis* was witnessed here on the evening of Oct. 22, 1804, which was first observed in the E. and N. E., and soon after extended to the N., N. W., W., and S. W., shooting up from near the horizon in vertical streaks to the zenith, where a luminous cloud was formed, curling and rolling like smoke, and soon after dissipated in quick and repeated coruscations. The emanations continued with more or less brilliance from 7 o'clock till 10, and more faintly till midnight. Of this kind of phenomena, first observed in this country in 1719, similar displays have been witnessed here, at various times since, particularly Jan. 25, 1837, when the light was mostly of a dark crimson, tinging the snow with the same color. On the 6th of Feb. 1805, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in some places, and lasted about two seconds. On the 16th of June, 1806, there occurred a remarkable eclipse of the sun, which, at Boston and places farther south, was total. Here, a small portion of the sun's northern limb was visible at the time of its greatest obscuration. The day was clear and cloudless, and the constantly increasing gloom, during the first half of the eclipse, was awfully sublime, as if the source of day was about disappearing forever. The fowls took to their roosts ; the birds began their evening songs ; the cattle gazed with astonishment and concern ; a sudden chill pervaded the atmosphere, and many were the colds caught in gazing at the phenomenon. Particles of dew, partially illumined by the fading light, were observed in the air, proceeding from no cloud ; and the largest of the stars became visible. This eclipse formed an epoch among farmers, who used to date from it the commencement of those cold seasons, which, with some exceptions, continued with increasing severity, for 10 years. Some mistook the antecedent for the cause, and supposed the eclipse had produced some derangement in



nature, which would forever preclude the return of the hot seasons and rich harvests of former times. Nor was it viewed without some remains of that superstition, which, in ancient times, supposed the sun

————— “from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, and, with fear of change,
Perplexes monarchs.”

Some of the Germans in Waldoboro', were said, in accordance with a superstition brought from the father-land, to have covered their wells, lest they should be poisoned with the dews that fell during the eclipse, and to have hesitated whether to allow the cattle to feed till it was dried from the grass.

The prosperity of this period was chequered by many casualties. In 1801, Capt. Roland Kirkpatrick was knocked overboard and drowned whilst sailing from one of the southern ports to the W. Indies. He had previously commanded the coaster 'St. George,' of Thomaston, but was at this time, mate with Capt. Norton. A Mr. Kinney, a native of St. George, residing in Warren, was lost overboard Jan. 6th, of the same year; and David Hall died of fever at Jamaica about the same time. June 10th, 1802, Mr. John Paskiel fell from the bridge at the lower falls, and was so injured that he died within a few days. In Sept. of the same year, James Gerrish, a person of dissipated habits, committed suicide by hanging himself on a tree in J. Andrews's pasture near the potash works. In July, 1804, Mr. Hanson, a man of business in Thomaston, was killed by a fall from a horse, near Mr. J. Page's. On Sunday, Aug. 26, 1804, two boys, Cornelius Butler, son of Asa Dunbar, and George Moriston, residing at the time with J. Carven, and belonging to a highland Scotch family, of which there were several then living in one of Knox's houses in Thomaston, went with two others to the river, and put out into the stream on a raft which they constructed. In returning to the shore, the raft parted and they were both drowned. Their companions escaped to tell the sorrowful news, and the body of one was soon found, the other on the Wednesday following, having then risen to the surface. Charles Sidensberger, from Waldoboro', who had settled on the farm now owned by Wm. Jordan, was drowned in the river, Nov. 23, 1804. On the 2d of April, 1805, Lewis, a son of John O'Brien, 17 years old, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a musket. A funeral discourse was preached at the house, in August

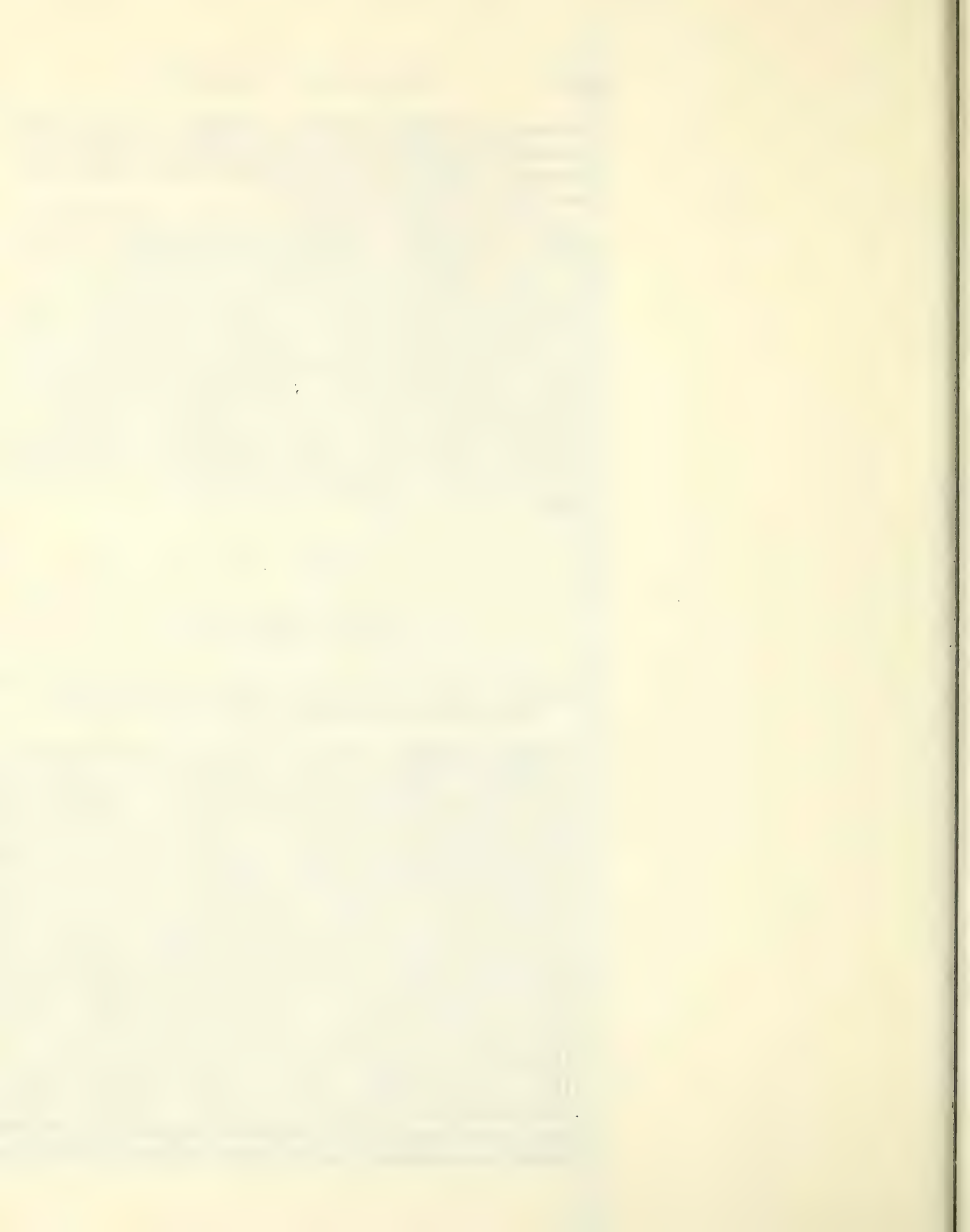
following, by Bishop Cheverus, probably the first Catholic sermon ever heard in the place. In May, 1806, Barnabas Simmons, of Union, was killed, near Bradbury Boggs's, by a cart wheel passing over his head.

In the autumn of the same year, the community were called to mourn the death of Gen. Henry Knox, a hero of the Revolution, the companion of Washington, the first Secretary of War under the Federal Constitution, the proprietor of the Waldo patent, the liberal promoter of every laudable enterprize, and the generous contributor to the prosperity of this and the neighboring towns. He died Oct. 25th, at the age of fifty-six. On the 28th, his funeral was celebrated with military honors, a eulogy pronounced by the Hon. S. Thatcher, and a large procession accompanied his remains to the tomb, prepared beneath the favorite oak, where he, in his contemplative moods, loved to linger while living.

CHAPTER XVI.

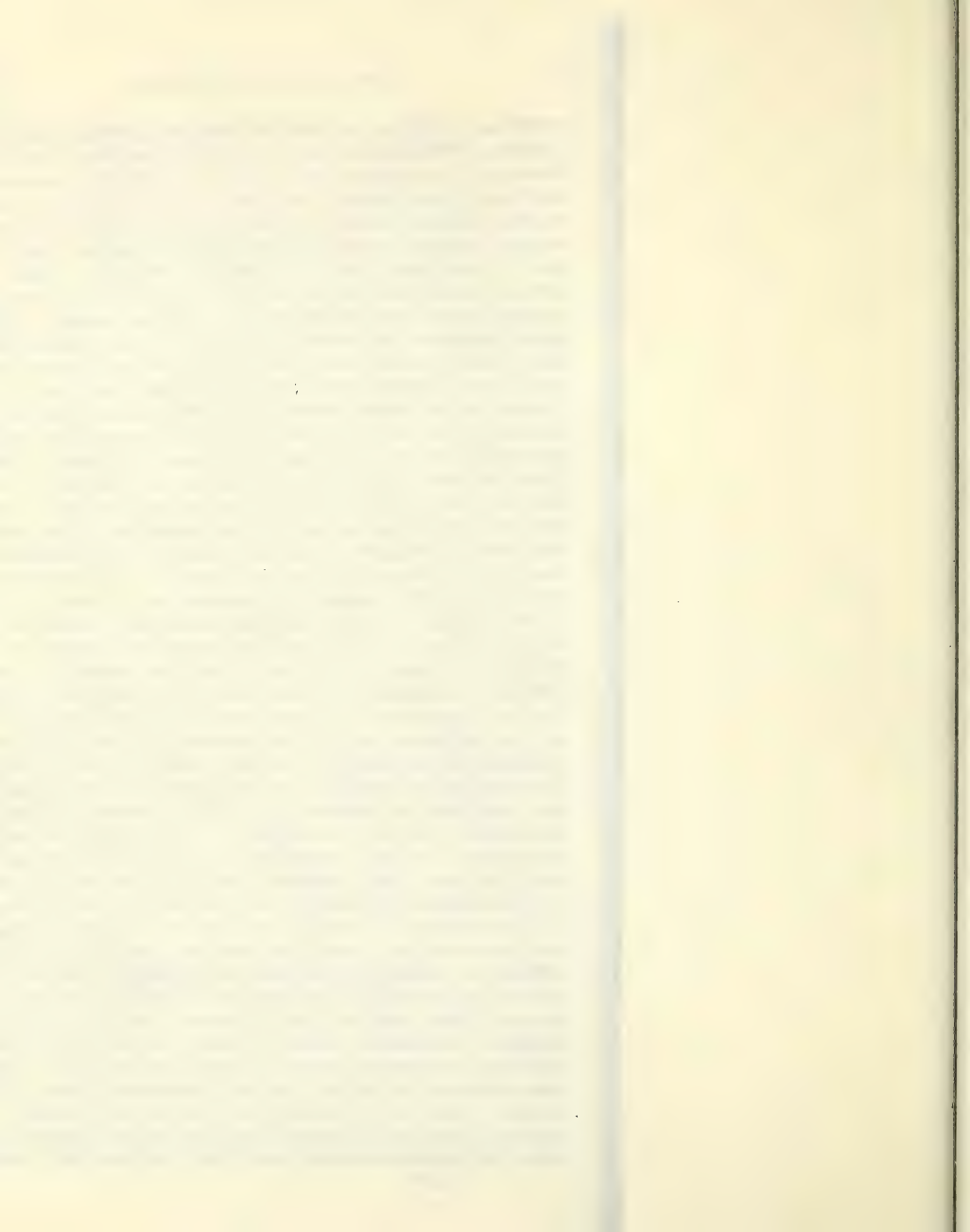
FROM 1807 TO 1812; A PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT AND
PARTY ASPERITY, TERMINATING IN THE WAR WITH ENGLAND.

1807 to 1812. We now enter upon a period as remarkable for the embarrassments and depression of commerce, as the preceding had been for its prosperity. The hostilities between England and France, so fiercely waged, created in those nations a jealousy of this country, which was reaping so liberal a harvest from their necessities; and each, in turn, accused us of favoring her antagonist. Many perplexing questions grew out of this state of things; and the various decrees and orders issued by the belligerent powers, fell heavily upon neutral commerce, and rendered it difficult for American vessels to sail to any part of the world without being exposed to capture on one side or the other. Many were taken; and among them the brig *Sumner*, Capt. A. Malcolm, belonging to Col. Head of this town, which, in 1811, was sunk with a cargo of wheat bound to Spain. The government of this country vainly remonstrated against these acts of aggression, prohibited the importation of various British manufactures, and, as early as Dec. 22, 1807, im-



posed an embargo of indefinite duration upon all American vessels. This last measure completely prostrated the commerce of the country, and was viewed by the mercantile community as a greater injury than any inflicted by the contending nations abroad. Vessels were confined in port; seamen were thrown out of employment; lumber found no sale; timber designed for exportation remained upon the shores, landings, or in the holds of vessels; and a general embarrassment and stagnation of business ensued. The only resource of merchants, was, to keep their vessels which were already abroad, from returning; and some even ventured to get them abroad in violation of the embargo. The conduct of the administration was severely censured by the federal party, who believed that strict impartiality and a seasonable resistance to the pretensions of France, would have rendered easy the settlement of all difficulties with England; and they imputed to a secret partiality for France, and to a jealousy in the south of the prosperity of the northern States, a measure, which, under the pretence of arresting foreign aggressions, only injured ourselves. The other party on the contrary, justified the measure as a means of coercing England into an abandonment of her pretensions, by depriving her of the supply of provisions, which, it was alleged, she could obtain only from this country. It was advocated, also, as a means of encouraging domestic manufactures, rendering us independent of England, and destroying the influence which she exercised by the credit she afforded our merchants. To this influence, they imputed the opposition of the federalists, and were liberal in bestowing upon them the epithets of "British partizans," "British merchants," "torics and royalists." Party spirit acquired a new virulence; the community was thrown into a ferment; meetings were held, resolutions and petitions adopted, and other measures expressive of the public feeling, resorted to.

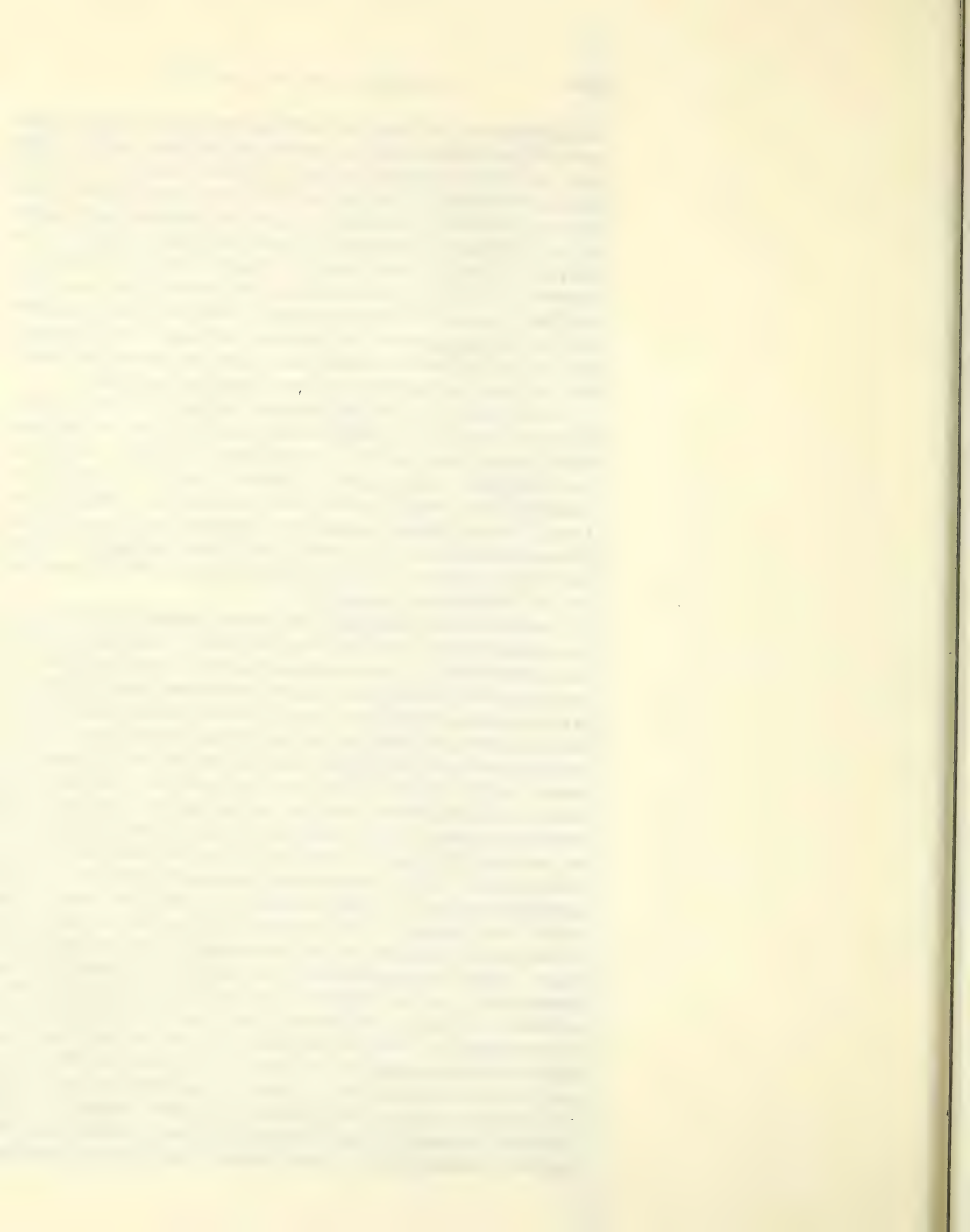
The people of this town shared in the common distress, and partook of the general indignation. On the 3d of Sept. 1808, at a meeting called for the purpose, a petition was adopted, requesting the President to remove the embargo, or in case of any doubt as to his authority to do so, to convoke Congress immediately, for that purpose. On the 23d of Jan. following, the town petitioned the State Legislature, to adopt some measures for the relief of the embarrassed state of the country. On the committee who drafted this petition, we find the name of M. Smith, Esq., who was considered as belonging to the democratic party; but such was the public



indignation at the time, that nothing was more common than to find the more moderate adherents of that party, uniting with the other in opposition to the odious measure. Others, again, increased in asperity with the increasing distress, and became extremely sensitive on political subjects, and prone to imagine some disrespectful allusion in every remark. The Rev. Mr. Huse, in his Fast day sermon, April 7th, 1808, in discoursing upon "the cause that the former days were better than these," expressed himself with his usual caution; but his language proved so offensive to one of his warmest adherents, that he more than once rose to leave the house, and declared his intention of never hearing him again.

The embargo producing no effect on the powers at war, Congress, March 1st, 1809, substituted for it an act of non-intercourse, between this country and the ports of France and England. This gave a partial relief, by opening the coasting trade, and, likewise, some of that to foreign countries; but the British continued to impress our seamen; the French condemned our vessels; and party animosity prevailed in this country, till Mr. Jefferson was, in 1809, succeeded by Mr. Madison, as president.

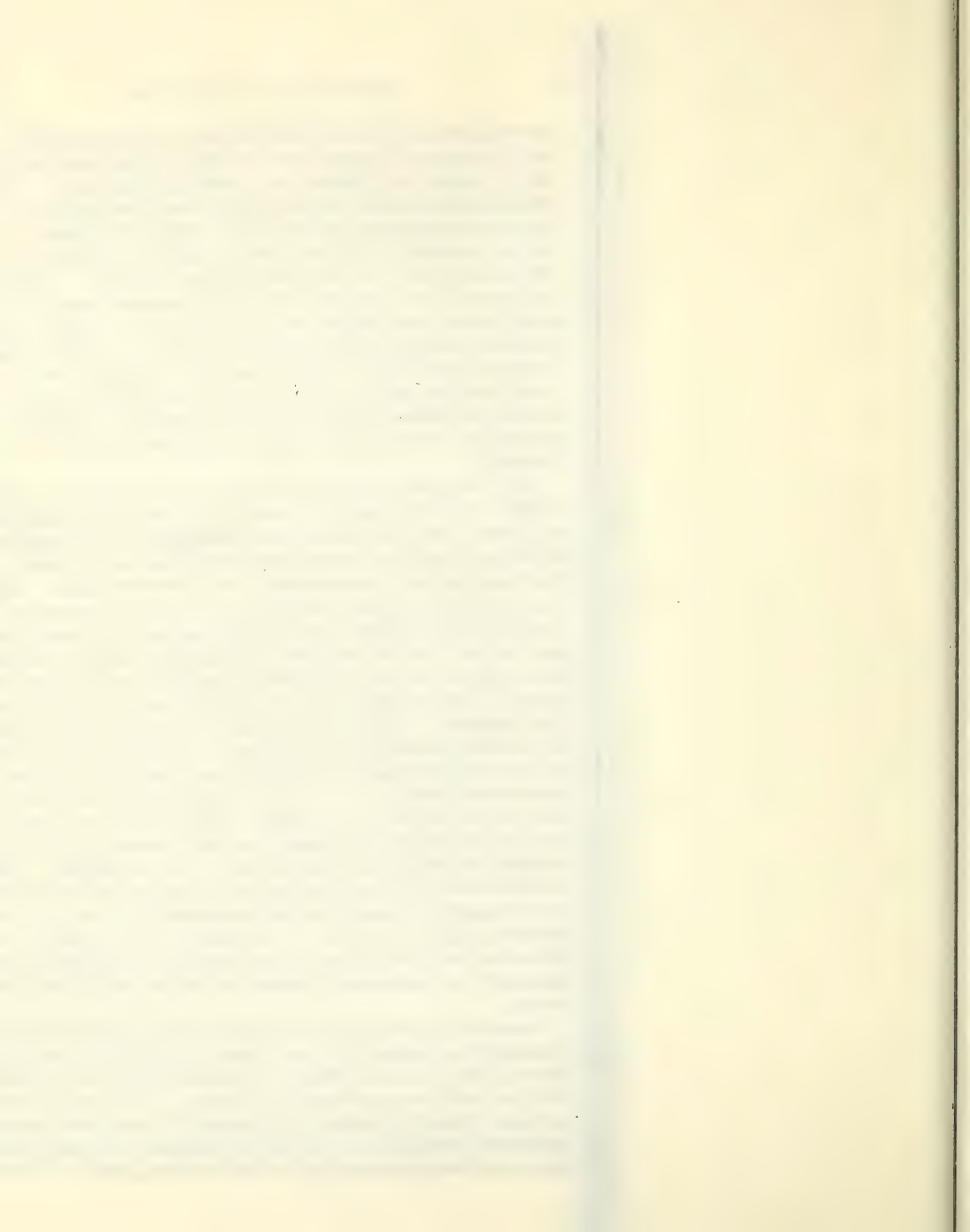
James Sullivan, who had been twice elected Governor by the democratic party, died Dec. 10, 1808. Among the salutary measures of his administration, the most important to the people of this region, was the *betterment act*; by which, when a person was ejected from lands of which he had been in possession six years, a jury might be called upon to estimate the value of the improvements he had made upon the same, and the value of the land in case no such improvements had been made; and the proprietor had his option to abandon the land to the tenant, at the price fixed by the jury, or, retaining the land, to pay the tenant the value of his improvements. This measure was rendered necessary by the unhappy system that had prevailed, of settling on lands without a title, trusting to the promise, express or implied, that deeds should be given on the performance of certain conditions. Great inconvenience was also felt, in many places, particularly on the Pemaquid patent, from the conflicting claims of different proprietors; and many in that region, after paying for their lands several times, to one claimant after another, determined to resist all demands of the kind, and formed combinations to frustrate any attempt to survey the lands or execute any process for their recovery. Col. Thatcher, attorney to one of these claimants, having, according to the statute then in force, moved the Court to order a



detachment of militia for the purpose of enforcing the survey, was himself ordered to detail the requisite number from his regiment, and afford the assistance demanded. The whole number called for, was 500, who were drafted from the several companies in the fall of 1810. The quota of the eastern company in Warren was 1 ensign, 1 sergeant, and 18 privates; and the draft was made Oct. 20th. A strong sympathy for the settlers was felt in various quarters; and some doubts were entertained as to the part the militia would act when called out to perform this service. By the timely interference of the Governor, however, all action was postponed, and the subject referred to the Legislature, which, by the aid of commissioners, in 1811 and '12, succeeded in quieting the settlers, and making a compromise with the proprietors.

The betterment act was rendered very acceptable to many inhabitants of this town; inasmuch as Samuel Parkman, Esq. of Boston, to whom Knox had mortgaged his proprietary rights, had now come into possession, and was looking up his claims with all the astuteness of a money-lender. Suits were brought by him for the recovery, among others, of lands which had been sold for the payment of taxes; and some of the purchasers compounded with him on the best terms they could get. Others combined to try the effect of a lawsuit; and the case of Lore Alford was prosecuted to a final decision. While this suit was pending, the town, May 16th, 1812, petitioned the Legislature to confirm the doings of the assessors and constables of said town in relation to the assessment of taxes and the sale of lands for non-payment of the same, prior to 1786. Without a direct refusal, the Legislature delayed acting upon this petition till too late to affect the impending suit, when it was abandoned. The suit was decided in favor of the proprietor against the settler; less from any irregularity in the proceedings of the town authorities, than from want of evidence on the part of the defendant to substantiate their regularity, copies of the assessors' and constable's doings not having been duly preserved.

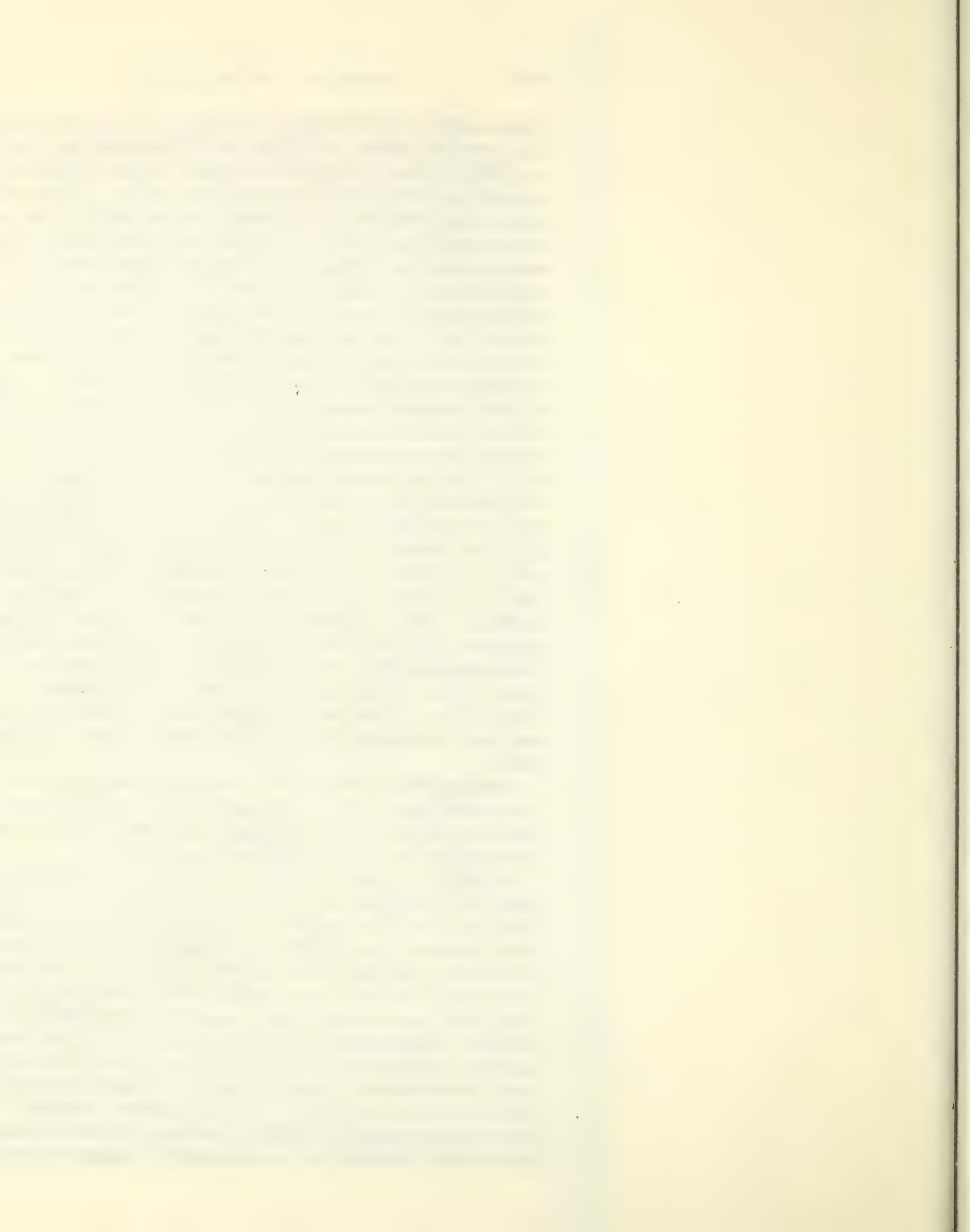
It was during Sullivan's administration, also, that an attempt was made to procure by impeachment, or address of the Legislature, the removal of Moses Copeland, Esq. from his office of a justice of the peace and the quorum. A petition for that purpose, signed by George Wellington of Union, and others, influenced probably by a mixture of personal and party considerations, was presented at the June session, 1807, charging



that magistrate with official misconduct. The petitioners so far prevailed upon the House of Representatives, that, on the 15th of June, it adopted an address to the Governor, praying him to remove said Copeland from office. This address not being agreed to by the Senate, on the 20th of the same month, the House sent up to that body, articles of impeachment against said Moses Copeland, charging him, 1st, with bringing, in the name of Samuel Kingsbury of Balltown, a fictitious endorsee, an action to recover a note which Samuel Kellogg sold to the said Copeland and endorsed in blank, and thereupon entering judgment, when in fact the said note was the property of said Copeland; 2d, with entering a default on two processes issued against Wm. Peabody and John Kieff before the time therein appointed for trial, and refusing to take off the same when the defendants appeared and requested it; and 3d, with receiving from Daniel Randall \$1,50 as a bribe to bias his judgment in favor of said Randall, in an action depending between him, as defendant, and Benjamin Hastings, plaintiff. Upon these articles, Mr. Copeland was put on trial before the Senate in January, 1808, and was ultimately acquitted. The cost of this affair to the State, was \$171,75. Mr. Copeland, having thus at some expense and vexation got rid of this affair, on his return commenced a suit for defamation against the petitioners. The action was continued from term to term, and when it finally came to trial, the jury not being able to agree on a verdict, the parties mutually consented to drop the matter, paying their own costs.

During this period, the old question of dividing the Commonwealth and erecting Maine into a separate State, was again agitated; and on the 6th April, 1807, the town gave a unanimous vote of 161 against the measure.

In 1809, C. Gore was chosen Governor, and the State government was again in the hands of the federalists. In 1810, E. Gerry, the democratic candidate, was chosen Governor. The following year, 1811, both branches of the Legislature were of the same party; and political exasperation reached its acme. In that year, courts were re-organized, a new State bank incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000, a renewal of the charters of existing banks refused, and the then novel scheme adopted of forming Senatorial districts in arbitrary and grotesque forms, for which the name *Gerrymander* was then first invented. But a re-action followed; Gov. Strong was elected in 1812; and most of these measures were either abolished or counteracted. Among the subscri-



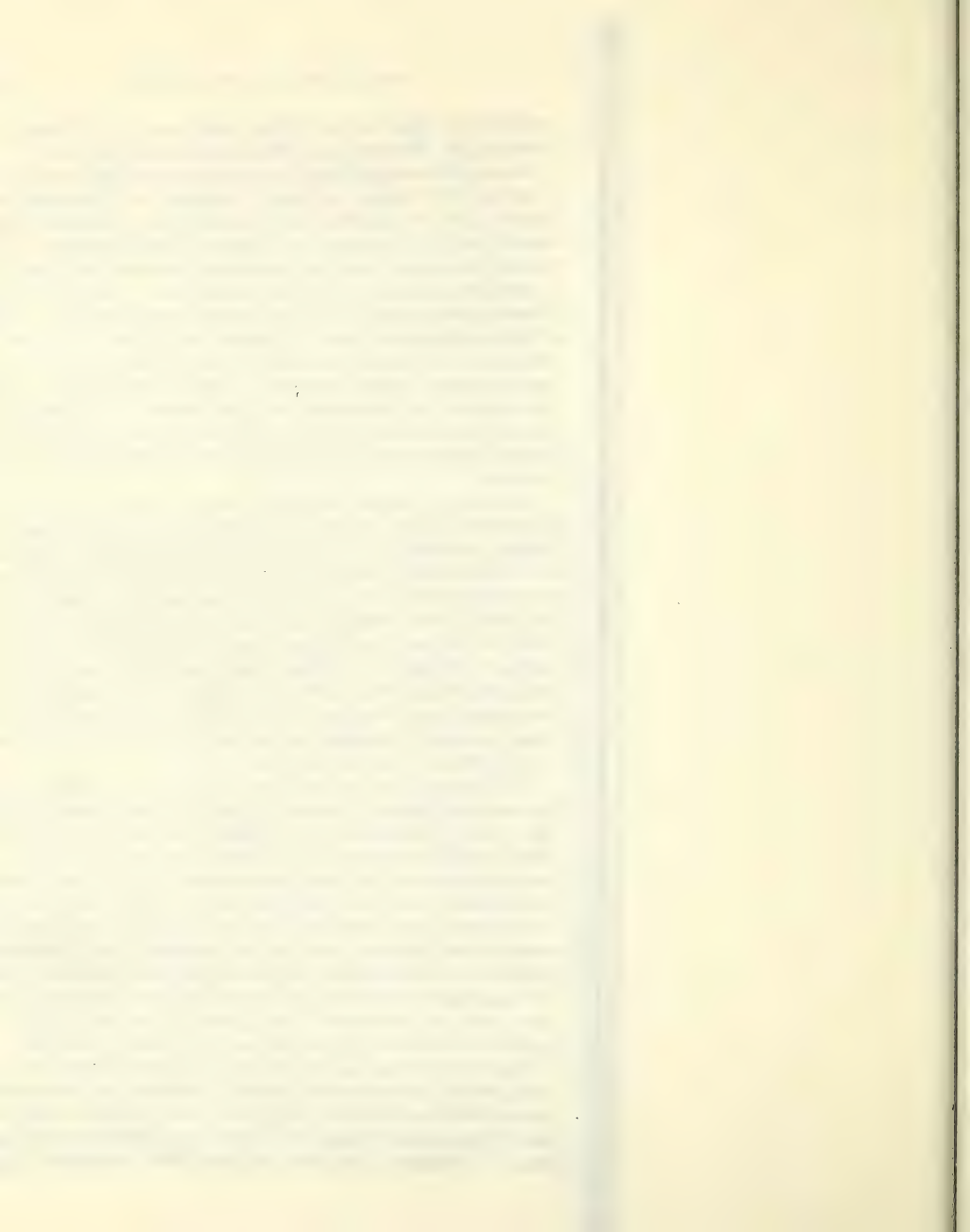
bers for the stock of the State bank were H. Libbey, W. Lermond, E. Buxton, and perhaps others, of this town.

Among the semi-political measures resorted to in 1811, was a strong effort made by sundry persons in Thomaston and Camden, for the repeal of the law providing a general inspector of lime for the towns of Warren, Thomaston, and Camden, on the ground that the office was a sinecure, and imposed a needless burden on the manufacturers. Capt. Ebenezer Thatcher, who then filled the office of inspector, and derived a handsome income from it, spared no pains to prevent its abolition. E. Buxton and 102 others of this town, signed a remonstrance against its repeal. Other remonstrances from lime-burners in Thomaston, and the masters of coasting vessels, were presented; and a compromise was at last effected by a relinquishment on the part of the inspector, of one half his fees.

Another of these measures was a petition sent to the Legislature from sundry inhabitants of Cushing and St. George, praying for a repeal of the law, giving to the town of Warren the exclusive right of taking the shad and alewives within its limits. But in consequence of an error of the press in the order of notice, the whole matter was referred to the next Legislature; and, partly perhaps from the political change which that body underwent in 1812, no strenuous effort was made in support of the petition; and the matter was dismissed. The fishery, had been for some years unusually productive, and was regarded by the town as a matter of great importance.

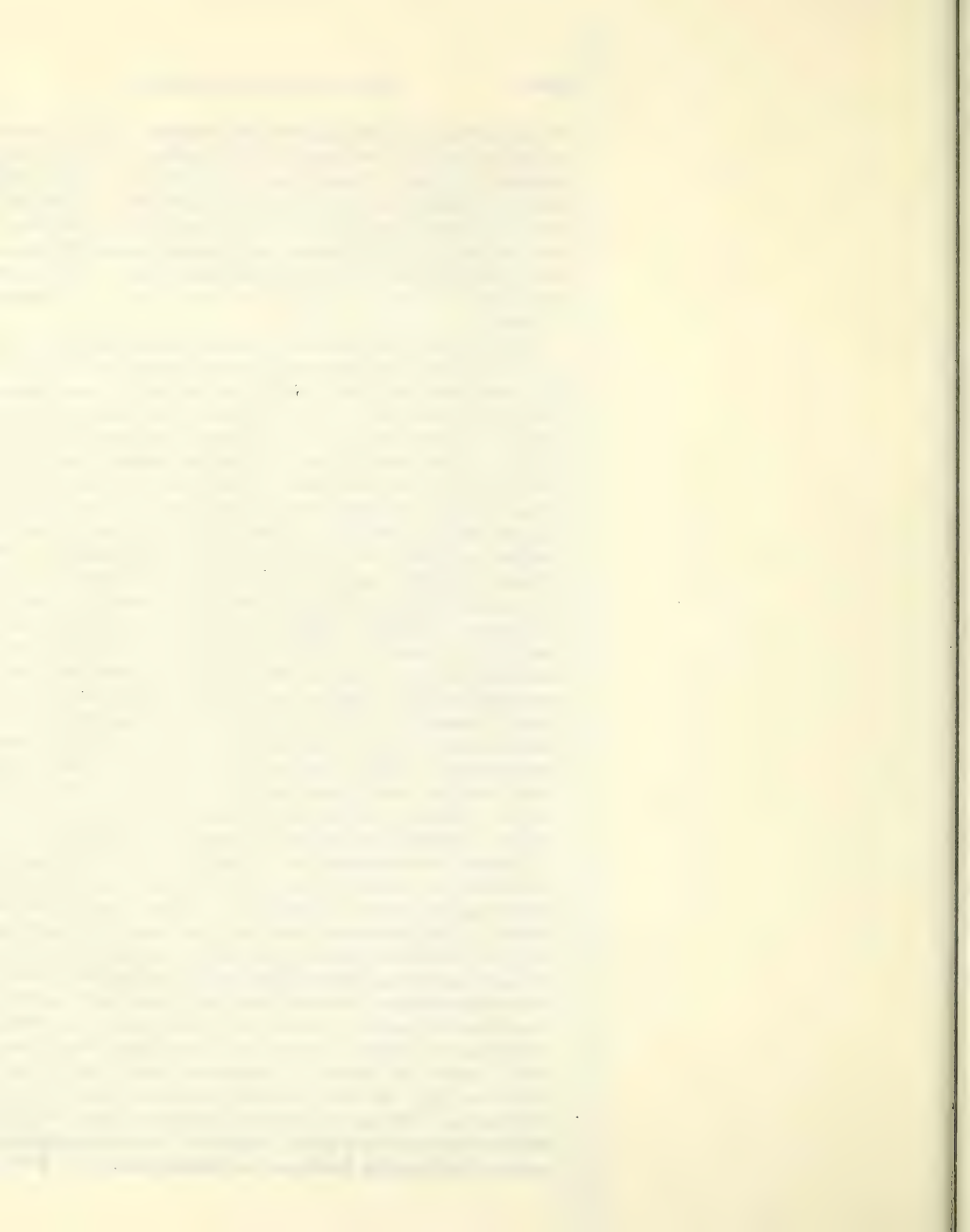
The wolves having, of late, been on the increase and become troublesome, particularly in the woody tract between this town, Waldoboro', and Cushing, the selectmen were, in March, 1808, appointed a committee to concert with the neighboring towns for their destruction. A plan was adopted in consequence, and a sufficient force raised to sweep the whole tract, who marched within hailing distance of each other, from Warren down to the extremity of Friendship; where a few wolves were seen and shot at, but none killed. One was shortly after caught in a trap by J. Anderson; and they were so harrassed during the winter as to quit the premises, and not appear again in that quarter till 1815.

The threatening aspect of our foreign relations at this time, having led to a more vigilant inspection of the military stores which towns were obliged to keep, and a complaint having been made against this town for a deficiency of powder, E. Thatcher, Esq., was, in Nov. 1810, appointed agent



to answer to it. This gentleman, brother of S. Thatcher, after residing a few years in Thomaston and marrying a daughter of Gen Knox, removed to Warren, about 1807, and occupied, for several years, the Knox house at the upper falls. From the office of Capt. of the Artillery, he rose to that of Brig. General, and was subsequently appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He removed again to Thomaston, and after some years to Somerset County.

Among other names first appearing during this period, are those of Silas Hoar, who was chosen sexton in 1807; John Thomas, who built and settled on the farm near Rokes's, which he afterwards sold to J. Vinal; John Harrington, who settled the farm now owned by Patrick Mehan; Josiah Maxey, who came from Union, and Rufus Russel from Waldo-boro', the first settlers near Mt. Pleasant; Daniel Vaughan from Carver, who succeeded I. Davis, on the farm now owned by Robert Creighton; Wm. Lamson, who married the widow, and took the farm, of Charles Sidensberger; Wm. Watton, who lived some years on one of the lots sold for the support of schools, and then returned to Friendship; Jonathan G. Benson, who lived some years in the S. W. part of the town, and removed to Hebron; Samuel French, who settled and still lives on a part of the Hall farm; Matthias Isley, a sea-captain in the coasting and foreign trade, who removed from Thomaston to the house built by L. Andrews, and long known as the 'Isley house,' where he kept tavern some years, and absconded; Seth Lawrence, a stone-cutter from Mass., who lived in a small house, not now standing, near Dr. Kennedy's; Robert C. Starr, who worked at the joiner's trade, taught singing-school, built the house subsequently owned by P. Coburn, was ordained as an evangelist by the Warren Baptist church in 1816, and has been a preacher of that denomination in Friendship, Woolwich and other places; Theodore Wilson, a cabinet-maker, who built the house afterwards owned by T. Hodgman, and still remains at the village; Stephen C. Burgess, who succeeded Mr. Gates in the saddler's business, afterwards engaged in trade, built the house now owned by Dea. Starrett, was Captain in the militia, and from 1830 to 1845, held the office of town clerk; and John Miller, who, in 1811, opened a tavern in partnership with Seth Bryant, at the house built by Col. Thatcher and now owned by S. B. Wetherbee. Bryant did not long remain in town; but Miller, besides his trade as a joiner, engaged in merchandise, commenced the tanning business in company with Col. Thatcher



on the east side of the river above the bridge, built the dwellinghouse now occupied by his son, A. Miller, has been deacon of the Baptist church, filled various offices in town and county, and is still in active life. Wm. McLellan came from Thomaston in 1811; opened a stock of goods in the Bracket & Davis store; purchased the estate of R. Crane, who built and removed to the present Seiders house; acquired an extensive run of business by giving credit during the war that ensued, when it was withheld by most of the other traders; engaged in ship-building at a fortunate time after the war; amassed wealth; was twice chosen a member of the State Senate; and, for the want of sufficient scope for his large capital here, in 1837 removed to Boston; but in consequence of entering into the land speculations of that period, and the extraordinary revulsion which followed, became embarrassed and soon returned to this town. From the difficulty experienced in settling his affairs, his health declined, his mind became disordered, and he ended his days in the Asylum at Augusta, in 1842. About 1812, Simeon and Daniel P. Noyce, Warren Knowlton, Allen Young, and Job Caswell, all from the town of Minot, took up their lots and settled on the road east of Crawford's Pond. The three first afterwards left the town.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments of commerce and the asperity of parties, some progress was made, during the period embraced in this chapter, in the cause of education, and other improvements. Warren Academy was incorporated February 25th, 1808, a fund having been raised by subscription to the amount of \$3680, and half a township of land granted by the Legislature. It was opened for instruction on the 9th of October, 1809, by Elijah Morse of Medway, a popular and efficient preceptor, who on the occasion delivered a public address at the meeting-house. Mr. Morse first introduced Walker's pronunciation here. Prior to that time Perry's dictionary had been mostly used in schools, and, being considered a standard, had done much to deteriorate the old English pronunciation. The school was first taught, for a short time, in Col. Thatcher's, now S. B. Wetherbee's, hall, and afterwards in the upper story of the Court-House; but in 1829 the present structure of brick was erected near the Baptist meeting-house. The half township of land was advantageously sold; but some losses have been sustained by insolvency, negligence, and the statute of limitation. In 1828, before the Academy building was erected, the nominal amount of funds in real and personal estate was \$6010,41,

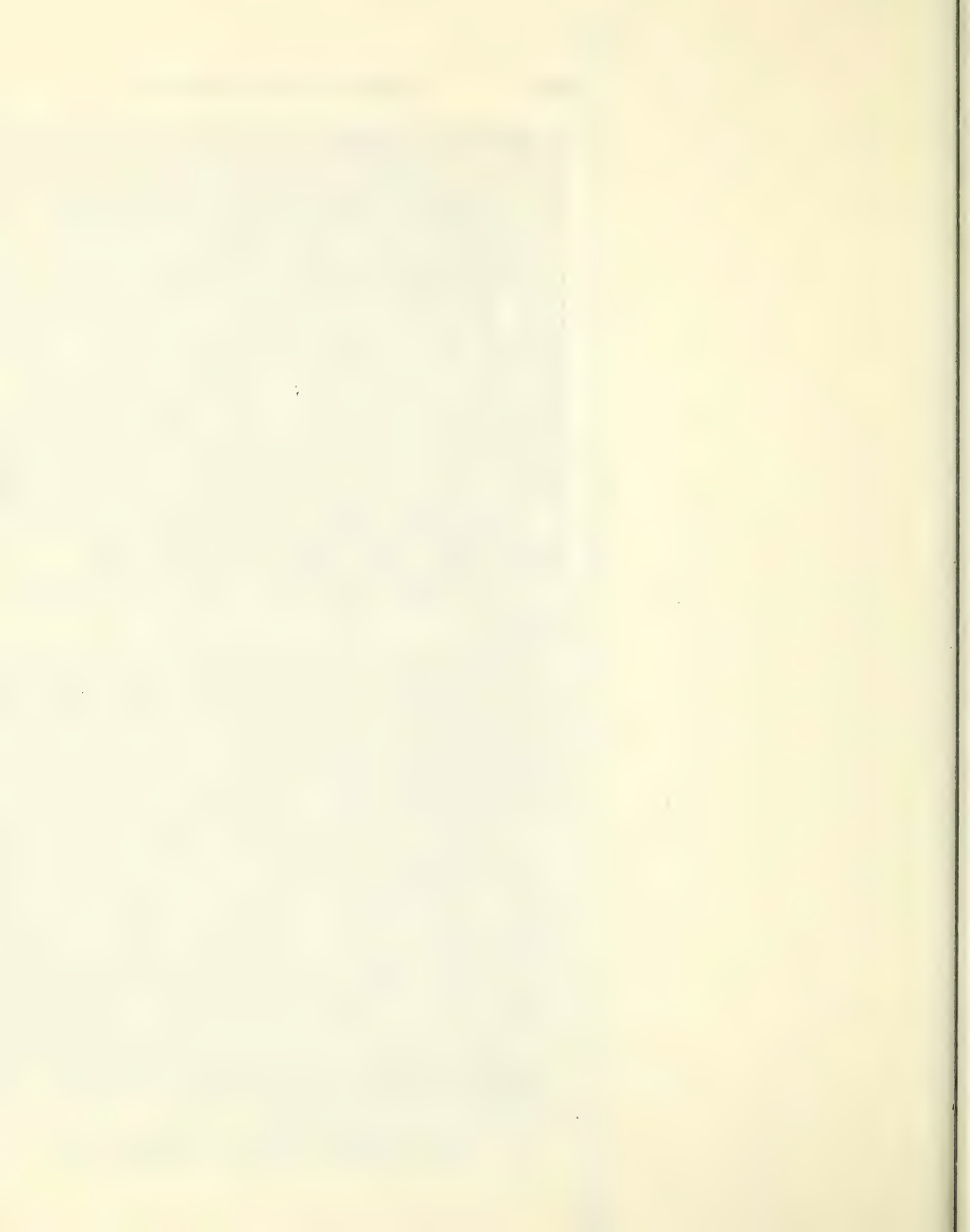


of which, in the judgment of the trustees, \$1000 was unavailable. The funds now produce an annual income of \$125. The average number of students, at present, does not exceed 30; as, from the establishment of similar schools in the neighborhood, a much fewer number than formerly are sent here from other towns. The following is a list of the preceptors in this institution from its commencement to the present time. Elijah Morse, 1809-'10; Josiah J. Fiske, 1811; Arnold Gray, 1812; Amos Whiting, 1813-'14; Benjamin Dudley Emerson, 1815; Chandler Robbins, 1816; John S. Tenney, 1817; Phineas Pratt, 1818; George Starrett, from September, 1818, to December, 1821; Daniel Clarke, 1822; Otis L. Bridges, 1823; Hiram H. Hobbs, 1824; William Henry Codman, 1825; Hezekiah Packard, 1825-'6; Nat'l Haynes, 1826; Jonathan Cilley, 1826; William Tyng Hilliard, 1827; James T. Leavitt, from September, 1827, to August, 1829; A. Rogers Green, 1830; Cyrus Eaton, from December, 1830, to April, 1843; Calvin Bickford, from 1843 to 1846; Donatus Merrill, 1847; and C. Bickford again, from 1848.*

A new impulse was also given, at this period, to the cultivation of sacred music, by the example and instruction of Mr. Starr.

During the commercial difficulties of the time and the war that ensued, attention began to be turned to improvements in agriculture and manufactures. Lands from which the timber and wood had been cut, were now cleared up for grain and grass; and the valuation of 1810 exhibits in the quantity of wheat raised in the town, an increase nearly four fold since that of 1800. The raising of apples began to be more attended to; several young orchards were just coming into bearing; and many more were planted about this time. A tree possessed by Dr. Buxton, called by him "the Democrat," remarkably hardy and prolific, was, in the unpropitious seasons that followed, extensively propagated by suckers, which, since the disuse of cider, have been grafted with fruit of a superior quality. Merino sheep were introduced by Capt. Toby, who brought a number from Cadiz in one of Mr. Cobb's vessels, and by Col. Thatcher, Mr. Paine, and others. These, by crossing with the native breeds, greatly improved the quality of wool. With the sheep, however, was imported a contagious disease called "the scab," which spread from flock to flock, greatly injuring the fleece as well as sheep.

* Rec. of Warren Academy. S. E. Smith, Esq.



From absolute inability to purchase foreign fabrics, domestic manufactures of wool and cotton were prosecuted with new skill and industry. The high price of cloth, wool, grain, and other agricultural products, together with the disuse of many of their wonted comforts, enabled the farmers gradually to reduce their indebtedness to the merchants; and many who were unable to do so, sold their farms and purchased cheaper ones farther in the interior. Great hardship was endured by the poorer class of laborers and mariners, who were deprived of employment, and at the same time compelled to give a high price for every article of consumption, foreign or domestic. In 1811 and '12, retail prices were as follows; flour, \$11 per barrel; corn, \$1.17 to \$1.28; coffee, 20cts. per lb.; tea, 75cts. to \$1.33; brown sugar, 1s.; pearlash, 25cts.; starch, 50cts.; ginger, 33cts.; raisins, 37cts.; boots \$7 a pair; and calico and American gingham, 42cts. per yard. In consequence of these high prices, substitutes were found for many articles of consumption. Coffee was made of pease, rye, or acorns; pumpkins supplied the place of sugar, potatoes that of bread; and chocolate was made from the root of the Water Avens. The hardship of the times was aggravated by political bickering and ill-nature. On one occasion, Mr. Paine, applying to the town of Thomaston for approbation to obtain a permit to import corn from the Southern States, was refused, and retaliated in his turn, by refusing to sell that article to any inhabitant of that town. Ship-building declined with the decline of commerce; but among the few vessels built in this period, was the ship Gen. Knox, owned by J. Paine, which was launched at Robinson's shore, by Thomas Spear, Sept. 15, 1810, being the second ship built in town. The multiplication of pleasure carriages going on at the commencement of this period, was checked by the hardness of the times; but a substitute was found in the one horse wagons, first introduced to this town by Wm. H. Webb. Though heavy at first and clumsily made, their convenience gradually brought them into general use.

On Sunday, the 18th of Aug. 1811, a contribution for the sufferers by a recent destructive fire in Newburyport was had at the Congregational meeting, and \$80 collected, which was farther augmented by a similar contribution from the Baptist society.

Among the casualties of this period, may be noted the death by drowning, of William, son of Ebenezer Wells, April 21, 1808, aged 3½ years; a child of Isaac Spear, one



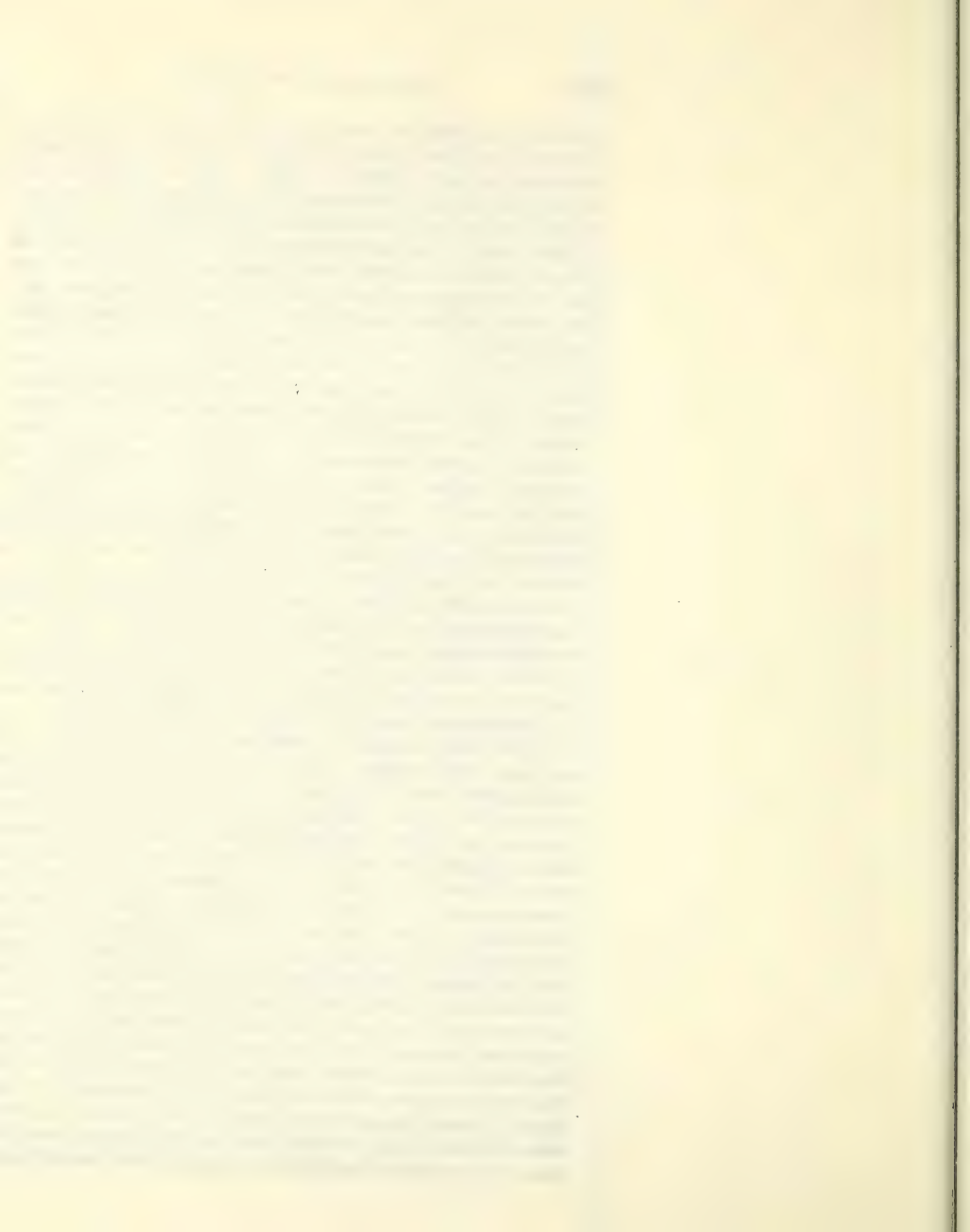
year old, scalded to death, June 21, 1808; and a son of Aaron Davis, nine years old, drowned in the river, nearly opposite his house, May 29, 1811. Aug. 5, 1809, the barn of Capt. N. Williams was struck by lightning, and consumed with all its contents. On the 7th of March, 1812, the dwelling-house built by Thomas Kirkpatrick, and then occupied by Mrs. L. Wilson, near the Court-house, took fire, as was supposed from ashes, and was entirely consumed, together with two of her children, sleeping in an upper chamber, whence they could not be rescued. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, A. M. and it was with difficulty that the Court-house was saved. Later in the season, a new dwellinghouse, nearly finished, belonging to Samuel Libbey, was totally consumed in the night-time, from some cause not ascertained.

Some physical appearances during this period, may be worthy of notice. On Sunday, the 22d of Feb. 1807, soon after the commencement of divine service in the afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was sensibly perceived, which shook the house and produced a noise like the rattling of a carriage on frozen ground.

On the 2d of May following, in consequence of high freshets which prevailed, the old saw-mill at the village, with the adjacent dam, was carried away.

In Sept. of the same year, a small comet was visible in the west at evening, appeared to be approaching the sun, and disappeared about the first week of December.

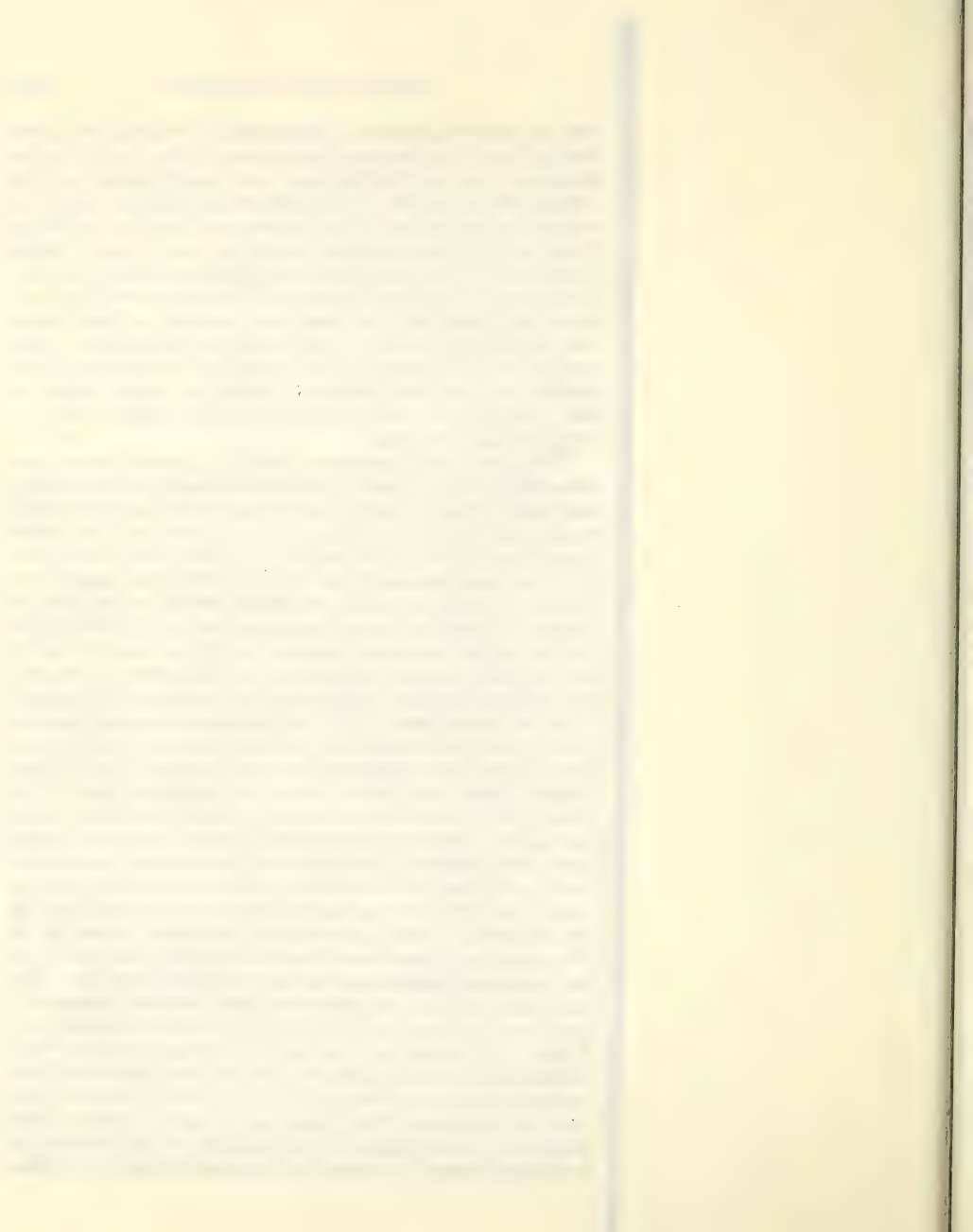
On the 10th of October, 1808, the atmosphere, during the day, was very smoky, with a S. W. wind. At night, the wind shifted to the N. E. and produced rain, with the most profound darkness. Neither man nor beast could discern the way, and many accidents happened. January 19th, 1810, after a long spell of moderate weather, a storm of snow commenced from the N. W. with a tremendous gale and the most intense cold. The next day was clear, but still colder. The change of temperature was so sudden as to occasion many deaths both at sea and land. Among the latter, was that of Patrick Pebbles, Esq. who died suddenly from the chill received in going out to feed his cattle. In the winter and spring of that year, the measles prevailed very extensively and with great severity, attacking many adult persons who had escaped former visits of the disease. On the 2d November, a snow-storm commenced and continued for three days. Though there was no frost in the ground, the snow was sufficiently deep to afford good sledding for a week or two, after which it dissolved, and many finished housing pots.



toes and other vegetables. The month of March, 1811, was distinguished for its remarkably warm, dry, and pleasant weather. On the 8th, the snow was chiefly gone; on the 15th, it was so warm as to make it necessary to open the windows of school and dwelling houses; and robins, black-birds, and bluebirds appeared about the same time. Before the month was out, the roads were settled and dusty; but the latter part of April and the most of May, were cold and unpropitious, especially to grass, and the crop of hay turned out exceedingly small. There was, consequently, a great scarcity of that article in the spring of 1812, and, as the weather was cold and backward, before the grass started in May, numbers of cattle died, or were sustained only by browsing in the woods.

During the whole autumn of 1811, a splendid comet was observed in the north-western part of the sky in the evening, and after a time, as its declination increased, was visible also in the morning in the N. E. It was noted by the author as early as the 5th of September. Its train, which appeared to the common observer two or three yards in length, was estimated by the scientific at 40,000,000 of miles, and the time of its periodical revolution round the sun at 3000 years. For weeks and months it continued to glare down terror to the superstitious, who thought it the precursor of evil, and still, perhaps, consider it the harbinger of the war that ensued.

On the 4th of April, 1812, an embargo was again imposed upon all American shipping; and this, on the 18th of June, was followed by a declaration of war against Great Britain. Deeper gloom was thrown over the maritime parts of the country, and new bitterness added to political contests. Town and county conventions were held by one party to express their disapprobation of the war, and by the other to denounce such proceedings as treasonable, and to sustain the government. In this county, in consequence of a circular issued by the selectmen of Bath, a convention was held, August 3d, at Wiscasset, and passed resolutions condemning the policy of the general government in the most pointed manner. The delegates to attend this convention from Warren, chosen at a legal meeting on the 27th of July, were S. Thatcher, C. Eaton, J. W. Head and J. Page. In November, the Presidential electors were chosen by districts throughout the State, and unanimously gave their votes for DeWitt Clinton of New York for president. Mr. Clinton was a member of the democratic party, but nominated in opposition to Mr. Madison, as in favor of peace, if it could be honorably obtained, or other-



wise, of a more energetic prosecution of the war; and received the votes of the federal party. The nomination was, however, unsuccessful, and Mr. Madison was re-elected.

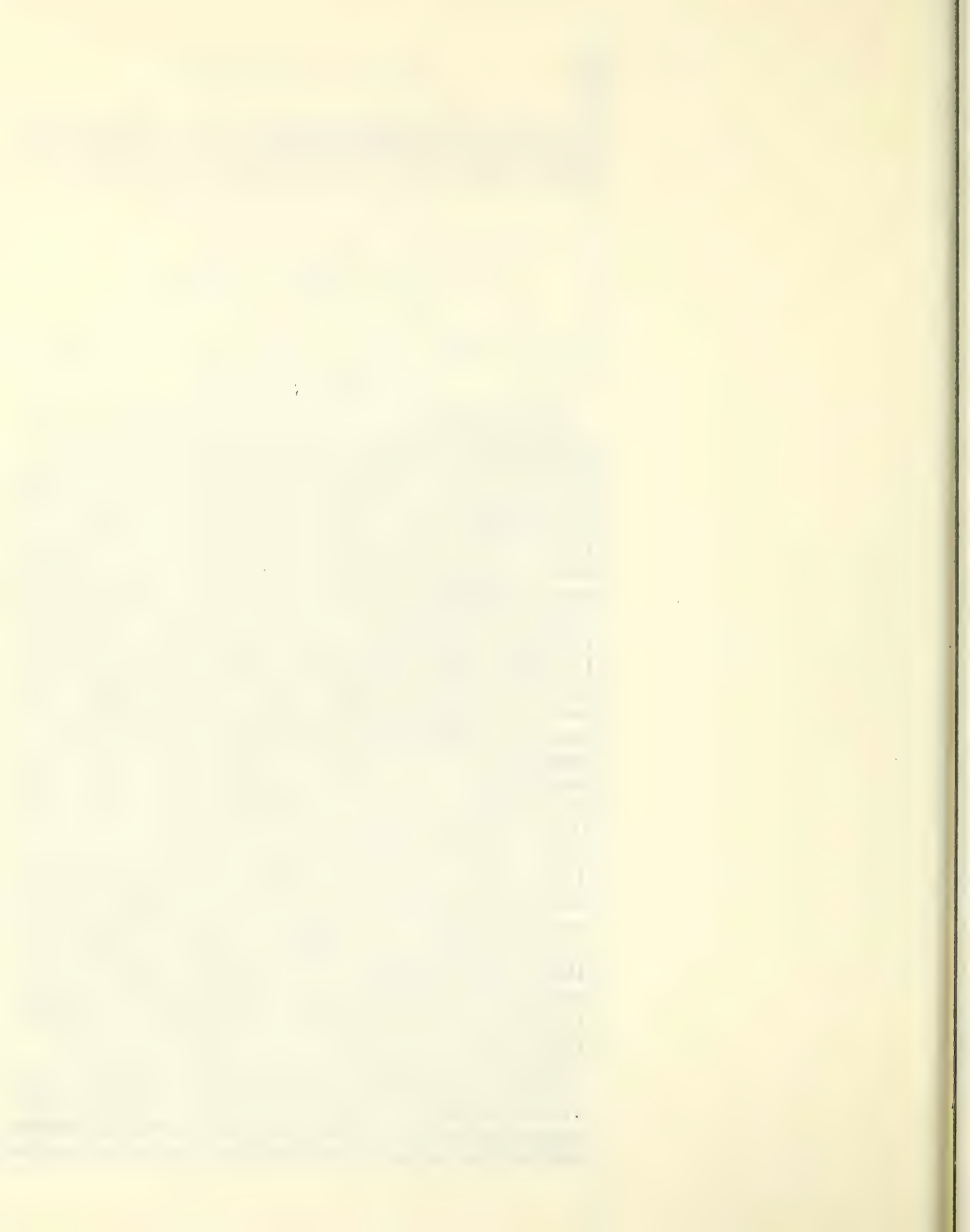
CHAPTER XVII.

INCLUDING EVENTS DURING THE WAR, AND AFTER ITS CLOSE, DOWN TO
THE DIVISION OF THE STATE.

1813 to 1820. The first two years of this period were filled with the incidents, difficulties, and privations, attendant on a state of war. Many of the poorer classes, now thrown out of employment, enlisted into the army. Others enlisted as volunteers to act as "coast guards," for a period of one year. Navigation, confined in port as it was, yielded no income, and became of little value. Yet a precarious business was carried on by the old and least valuable coasting vessels. During the first year of the war, these had experienced little molestation. They were boarded and examined by British cruisers, and, when either vessel or cargo was deemed of sufficient value, seized as prizes; though in general they were allowed to proceed. When captured, the crews were generally well treated, and sent ashore the first opportunity. Capt. Thomas Morison of this town, taken in this manner, was some time on board the "Africa," a ship of the line, and had the satisfaction of witnessing Capt. Hull's celebrated escape from the British fleet.

To protect this remnant of trade, the town, March 1st, 1813, voted "to choose a committee to instruct the representatives to the General Court to use their influence to furnish some armed vessel to protect the coasting trade, and to confer with other towns on the subject;" and R. C. Starr, J. W. Head, and W. Lermond, were chosen a committee accordingly. The subject was discussed before a committee of the Legislature; but it was thought that, considering the superior force of the enemy, such a vessel would only invite an attack, and expose the trade it was intended to protect.

Such was the scarcity of money, the high price of provisions and clothing, and the difficulty of obtaining employment, that the town voted, May 29th, 1813, to distribute \$20 worth of alewives gratuitously, to such applicants as the

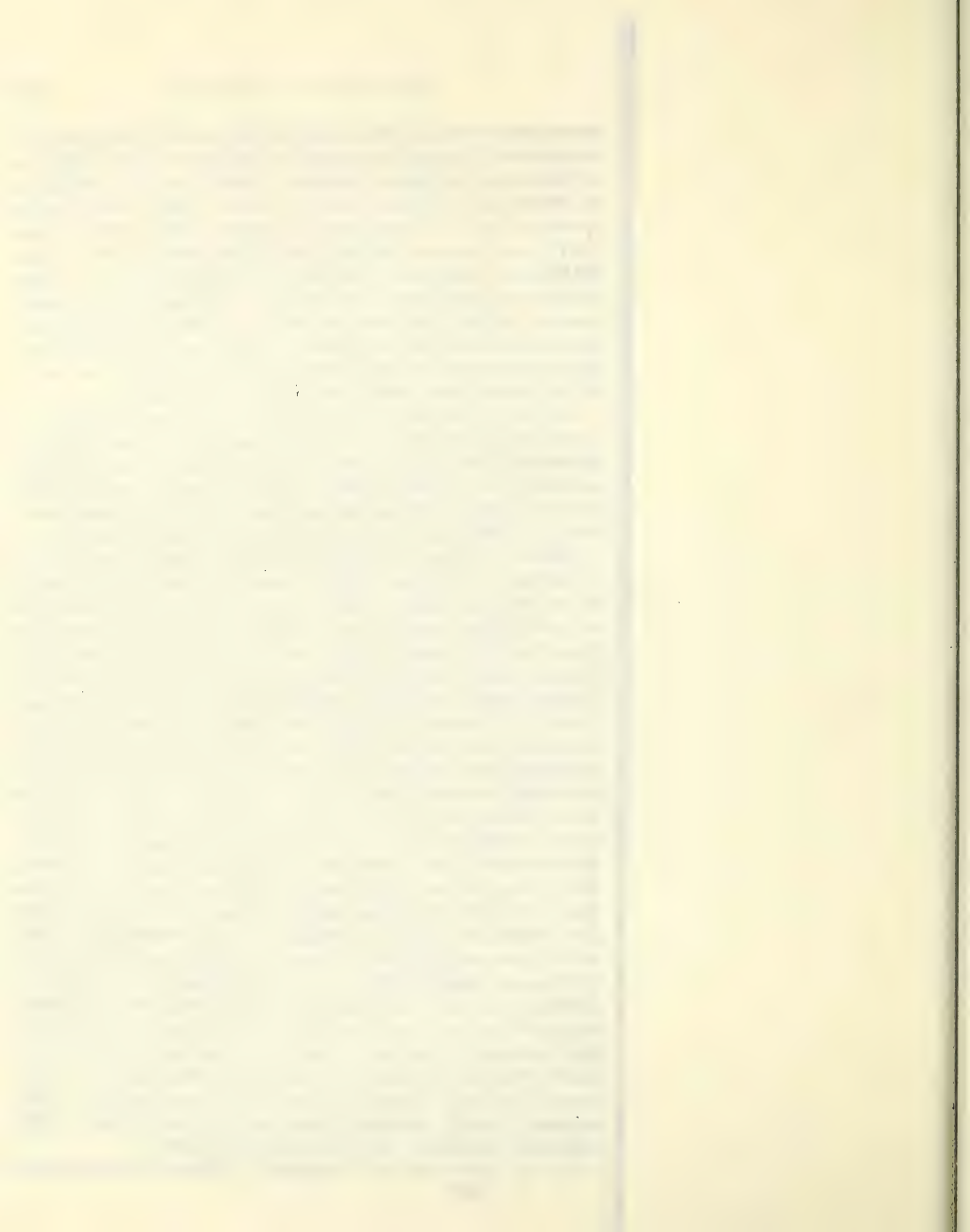


committee chosen for the purpose should deem to be in the most necessitous circumstances, and an additional \$80 worth, on credit, to any applicants therefor. Some idea of the difficulty of procuring provisions, may be formed from the following quotation from a Boston price current of May 14th of that year; viz:—corn, \$1,70, rye, \$2,30, oats, 75cts., beans, \$2,20, per bushel, and flour, \$17 to \$17½ per barrel. When freight, risk, and profits, were added to these prices, bringing corn up to \$2, and flour to \$20, it is not wonderful that many in this and the neighboring towns were unable to supply themselves with bread, and some that were able restricted its use to one meal a day, for the sake of others.

On the 5th of Sept. of the same year, many persons on Stahl's hill, in this town, had a distinct view of the action off Pemaquid Point between the British brig Boxer, Capt. Blythe, and the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Burrows; in which, after a brisk contest of 35 minutes and the death of both commanders, the Boxer surrendered and was carried into Portland.

Before the close of 1813, a less lenient policy was adopted by the British cruisers towards vessels and seamen employed in the coasting trade. Many were deterred from putting to sea, and others captured and sent to Halifax. Among the latter was the sloop Peggy, of this place, which sailed in October, under the command of Capt. W. O. Fuller, with D. Lermoud and A. Wyllie, hands, and Z. Bosworth, passenger. Whilst wind-bound in Townshend harbor, Bosworth, in consequence of a dream which he thought ominous, left the vessel and returned home by land. The vessel proceeded cautiously, running from point to point near shore. On the 3d of November, when within two hours sail of Portsmouth, she was captured by two gun-brigs, the Epervier and the La Fontaine, and, with all on board, taken to Halifax. They were there imprisoned, and the Captain, after an illness of five days, died on the 21st, of the typhus fever. The others remained at Halifax till the following August, when Lermoud, with 400 others, was put in the 74 gun ship, Le Hogue, Capt. Keplar, sent to England, and confined in Dartmoor prison. Wyllie was at that time out of prison, employed in the family of the commander, and, not long after, returned in a cartel. Lermoud remained at Dartmoor, till the close of the war, was present at the bloody tragedy enacted by Capt. Shortland, and finally returned in a government vessel, reaching home on the 1st of July, 1815, after an absence of one year and nine months.

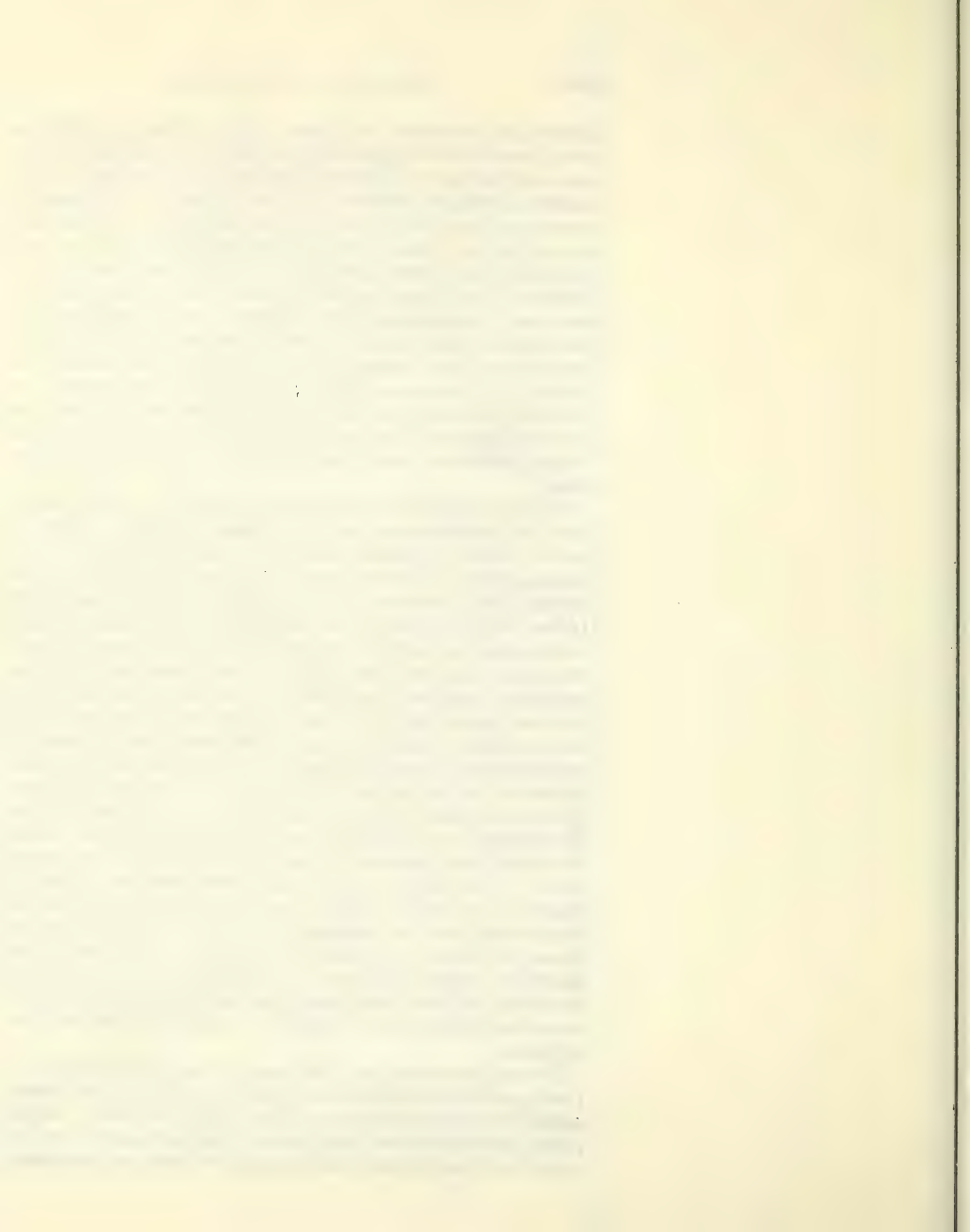
At the time war was declared, William Lermoud was



building a schooner at Oyster river, called the Rubicon, which he at first concluded not to risk at sea, and let her remain on the stocks. But so little injury was received by the coasters during the summer, that he yielded to the Captain's importunity, and had her rigged and launched. On her first trip to Boston, a short time after the Peggy, she too was captured, and her commander, Capt. Laizdell, and crew, sent to Halifax. The danger to which vessels were now exposed at sea, their deterioration from exposure to the weather, and the expense required to preserve them, together with apprehensions of their being seized or burnt by the enemy, induced Mr. Counce, ever fertile in expedients, to remove the new brig Alexander to Oyster river, where he sunk and kept her submerged till the war was over; on the principle that "though there is trouble *on* the waves, *beneath* them there is none."

In April, 1814, the town voted to furnish the militia soldiers with ball cartridges in lieu of the blank ones then required by law at each regimental muster. On the 2d of July, a meeting was held for the express purpose of taking measures for the public defence. At this meeting, J. W. Head, John Libbey, M. Smith, R. Crane, and Gilbert Hall, were appointed a committee of safety to confer with similar committees in the neighboring towns as to the mode of spreading alarms and repelling invasions, if any should be made; to make up from the town stock 25lbs. of powder into cartridges, with balls and a sufficient supply of flints, to be used only in cases of invasion; and deposit the same in suitable places, to be made known to the militia officers only. This committee issued circulars to those of the neighboring towns, to meet at Mrs. Trowbridge's in Waldoboro' on the 11th of the same month, to consult upon measures proper to be adopted for the general safety. The result of this movement was the placing of guards at McCobb's narrows, and other suitable places for observation, and the adoption of a mode of spreading the alarm, in case of any hostile movement. At a meeting on the 8th of August, the town voted to make up the wages of any soldier of this town called into the public service to \$13 a month, including what should be received from the government.

During the season of 1814, though beef, pork, and W. I. goods, remained high, the scarcity of bread was greatly mitigated by an abundant crop of wheat, rye, and other English grain, which from the high prices of the preceding years and low rate of wages, had been extensively sown on lands lately



cleared up. But the collection of a direct tax of \$3,000,000, levied the preceding year on real estate, detracted somewhat from the otherwise ample returns of the farmer; and the internal duties bore hard upon other classes of the community. The amount of this latter class of duties collected in this town in 1815, was as follows: viz. — Lore Alford, \$25,58; S. C. Burgess, \$15,13; Burgess & Copeland, \$22,50; Dr. E. Buxton, \$2; I. Brakely, \$11,67; R. B. Copeland, \$1; John Counce, \$2; M. Copeland, \$1; William Crane, 77cts.; Samuel Davis, \$2; William Hovey, \$21,87; Alfred Hovey, \$22,50; Ivory Hovey, \$5,44; J. W. Head, \$24,50; Hatevil Libbey, Jr. \$1; John Libbey, \$2; J. Leeds, 38cts.; W. McLellan, \$21,87; J. Miller, \$21,87; Jesse Page, \$34,94; T. Rawson, \$22,50; and J. Wetherbee, \$2,47; making a total of \$296,49. These sums were paid for retailer's licenses, carriages, the manufacture of hats, boots, saddles, bridles, and leather, and were exclusive of those paid on furniture, stamps, and watches.*

In July, a body of men, despatched in barges from two armed ships lying at the mouth of our river, entered, in the night-time, the fort in St. George where they found only one man, spiked the guns, destroyed the munitions of war and buildings, set fire to one vessel, and towed away two others. They then proceeded up the river towards Thomaston, but, at the dawn of day, deceived by Curtis, a young man whom they compelled to act as pilot, and who represented the distance much greater than it was, they abandoned farther operations and returned, without molestation. So bold was this adventure, that it excited alarm in other places; and Col. Foote called out the most of his regiment for the defence of Camden and vicinity.

On the 1st of Sept. a British force took possession of Castine and Belfast, and proceeded up the Penobscot. Orders having been issued by General Payson to the militia of his brigade, to defend the country wherever invaded, without waiting for farther orders, Col. Thatcher ordered out his regiment, which on the 5th was mustered in this town. At night, the first battalion, under Major Reed, advanced to Thomaston, and encamped. The next day, an express arrived with the news that an attack was expected on Camden from several ships of war, which had anchored there in a menacing position. Upon this, the other battalion under

* Statement of E. Thompson, Collector.

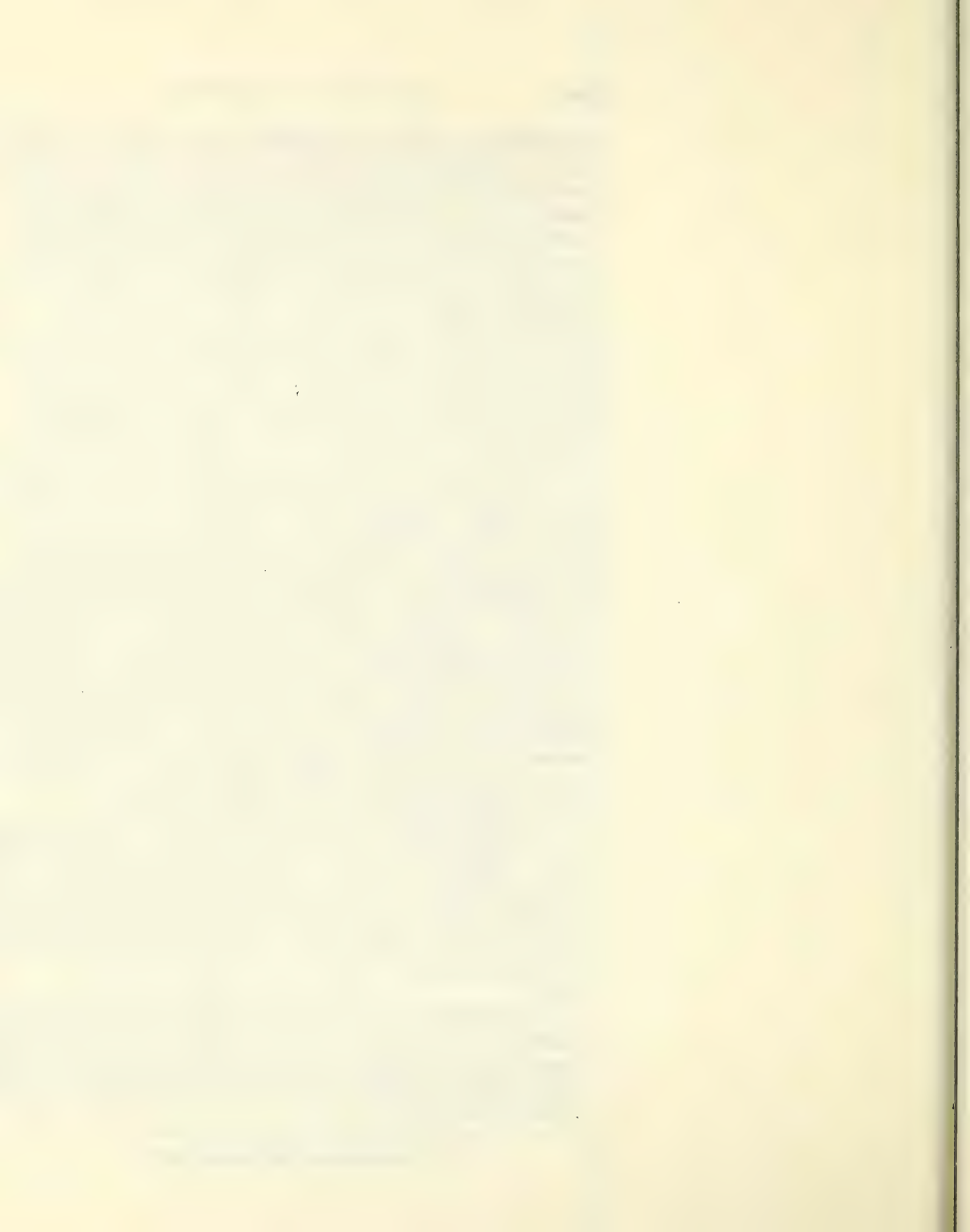


Major Hawes, made a rapid march, and arrived at that place in the evening. Reed's battalion, and the artillery company had arrived before them; and Col. Foote had his regiment under arms. A company of volunteers, organized in this town from those who were by law exempt from military duty, to whom had been committed this town's quota of the arms furnished by government, also mounted their horses, rode over, and reported themselves to Col. Thatcher, about 10 o'clock in the evening. Some of them had seen service in the army; others had held commissions in the militia; and yet others* had scarcely done duty at a militia training in their whole lives. The officers of this company were W. Blake, Captain; A. Davis, Lieut.; and N. Buckland, Jr., Ensign; two of whom had been soldiers of the revolution, and all, Captains in the militia. John Miller, orderly sergeant, and most of the subordinate officers, had also held commissions. During the night, an alarm was raised that the enemy were preparing to land. The different corps were paraded, loaded their muskets, and stood prepared for action. Col. Thatcher held a consultation with his subordinates, and for a time all were in breathless expectation of an immediate skirmish. It proved a false alarm, however, and the troops returned to their repose. They were reviewed the next day by Major Gen. King, and, as the hostile fleet got under way and put to sea, the regiment commenced its return, and on the 8th were discharged at Thomaston. Rations were furnished on this excursion by the selectmen; and the expense incurred, as well as the soldiers' wages, with the exception of the volunteers, was afterwards paid by the State.

On Sunday, Sept. 11th, an express arrived at the village, from McCobb's Narrows, with the intelligence that the British were coming up the river. Guns were immediately fired, the court-house bell rung, the people generally turned out with their muskets, and the artillery promptly took its station on the wharf at Thomaston. After waiting till daylight, however, it was ascertained that the alarm was without foundation.

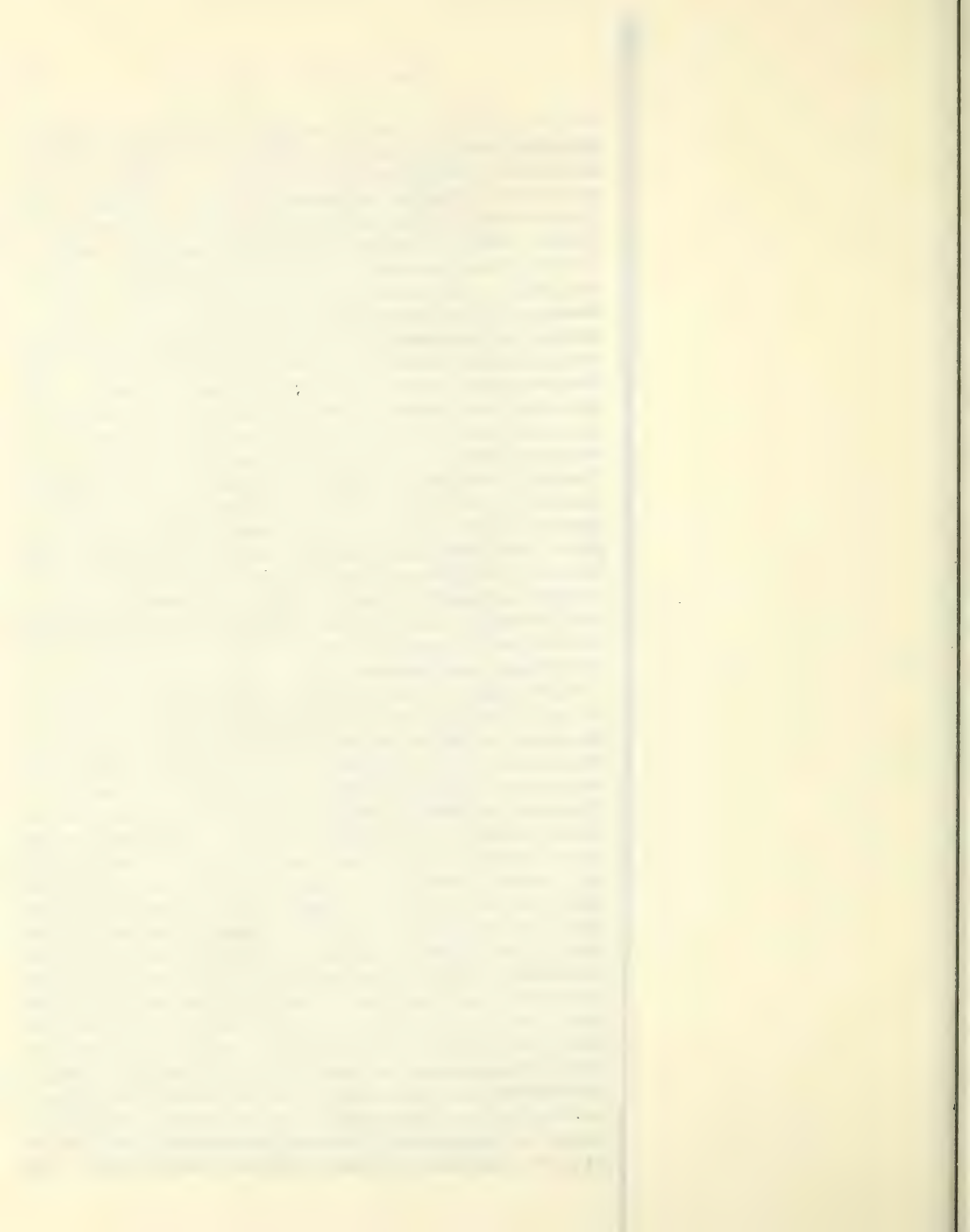
On the 2d of Nov. a demand was made upon the town of Camden, by the British brig of war *Furieuse*, Capt. Mountjoy, despatched from Castine, to surrender a prize which had been taken and brought in there the preceding day by Major Noah Miller and four or five men in a barge from Lincoln.

* "Quorum pars magna fui."



ville. This prize had a cargo of bale goods valued at \$10,000; and in case of a refusal to surrender it, the destruction of Camden and Lincolnville was threatened. The selectmen of Camden, representing that an immediate compliance was impossible, as the cargo was already removed to Warren and Waldoboro', and the vessel sent round to George's river, obtained a delay of three days to consider the matter, two of their number remaining on board as hostages. In the mean time, a request for aid was sent on, and on the 3d the militia here partially assembled at Thomaston, but returned at night. On the 4th they again assembled, and were joined by the Waldoboro' companies. The same day, the company of exempts in this town had a meeting, and agreed to repair to Thomaston for the protection of this river, as soon as the other troops should march on to Camden. On the 5th, the troops, organized into a battalion under Major Reed, advanced to Camden. In the neighborhood of Clam Cove, observing several British vessels in sight, Major Reed threw his force into an open column, with long intervals between the sections, so as to make as great a display as possible; but on arriving at Camden, he learnt that the danger was over, the brig having sailed for Castine with the two hostages on board. On the next day, therefore, the battalion was dismissed.

So dependent were the people along this eastern coast, on the profits of trade and navigation, that many contrived, by one means or another, to participate in them during the war. Whilst the British kept possession of Castine, a brisk trade was kept up between that and the neighboring ports on the Penobscot, in Swedish neutral vessels. But in this, as in the various other modes of trading with the enemy, such as by British licenses at one time freely granted, a Swedish flag and neutral papers easily obtained, or by the purchase of British goods by a partner abroad, to be captured at a given place and signal by a partner at home, the citizens of this town, it was believed, had little or no connexion. A brig of Col. Head's, G. Hall commander, having cleared for St. Bartholomew's, was complained of for having touched at a British port; but on trial, was cleared by the jury. Some few, probably, visited Castine from curiosity, and might have made use of the opportunity to obtain a suit of clothes, or make a few purchases on speculation. All the world was engaged in doing the same thing, and it required no great sophistry to excuse the doing directly, what the government openly allowed to be done indirectly, under color of a neutral flag. But



though not engaged to any considerable extent in the trade thus carried on, the people of this town largely participated in the benefits indirectly flowing from it. Farmers found ample employment and high remuneration for all the teams they could muster, in transporting goods from the Penobscot to Portland, Boston, and other places; laborers were sought for to supply their places on the farms; the price of cattle rose; money became abundant; and preparations were making to engage still more extensively in the business.

But whilst gleams of prosperity were thus dawning upon some, and others were filled with anxiety and mourning, for husbands, sons, and brothers, exposed in the army, detained in distant prisons, or fallen in the battle-field, on the 14th of Feb. 1815, the joyful news arrived that a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, on the 24th of Dec. The tidings, brought to this place by the driver of the western mail stage, were heralded by the sound of trumpets; crowds followed with shouts of joy to the village, guns were fired, the bell sounded, instruments of music were put in requisition, houses were illuminated, bonfires were kindled, and general demonstrations of joy were exhibited. The General Court appointed the 22d of Feb. as a day of thanksgiving for the joyful event.

Though the war was now over, it was but slowly that the country recovered from its effects; and such is the consequence of sudden changes, that even peace was not without its disappointments. Such of the shipping as had escaped capture, was now refitted and sent to sea; commerce revived, and an extensive importation of European fabrics reduced prices so low as to check domestic manufactures and impair the value of wool, sheep, factories and manufacturing stock; capital had disappeared, and the country, as well as individuals, was in debt. A great deterioration of morals, inseparable from a state of war, and still less so from the fluctuations of fortune incident to privateering, gambling speculation, and illicit trade, was now sensibly felt through the community. To counteract this, moral societies were formed, discourses delivered, and measures adopted to prevent violations of the Sabbath, and repress intemperance, profanity, gambling, and other immoralities. Such a society was formed in this town, held numerous meetings, and exercised a salutary influence for some time. By its recommendation, such tithingmen, in all parts of the town, were chosen as could be depended upon for a faithful and judicious discharge of their duty. In a discourse delivered in 1815 before this society, by Rev. Mr.



Mitchell of Waldoboro', the doctrine of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquor, was, for the first time at this place, openly advocated, and the maxim laid down that whoever was in the habit of daily drinking a glass of spirit at regular hours, would, unless prevented by death, inevitably become a drunkard. This sounded strange at that time, and was not generally admitted till some twenty or more years later.

As calamities seldom come single, so the late commercial embarrassments and the war that succeeded, were accompanied by a series of unpropitious seasons for agriculture. It was a common remark with farmers, that the seasons had never been as they used to be, since the great eclipse. Some were too cold and wet for Indian corn, and others too dry for grass and potatoes. In 1813, a drought prevailed from June till September, and in some places there was less than half an ordinary crop of hay. The spring of 1815 was backward. On the 19th of May, it commenced snowing in the forenoon, and continued through the day, with such violence as to compel persons who were plowing the ground for corn, to break off their labor. But the coldest and most disastrous season on record, was that of 1816, in which frost occurred with more or less severity in every month in the year. On the 12th of April, there was a storm of snow, which lay for nearly a week, and made good sleighing. In the latter part of the month, there was a spell of fine, dry, warm weather, which was followed by cold again in May; the rain-drops on the 24th being congealed to ice on the fruit trees, then nearly ready to blossom. On the 5th or 6th of June, a spell of wintry weather suddenly commenced with squalls of wind, snow, and hail, from the N. W., which chilled and destroyed martins and other birds, froze the ground, cut down the corn and potatoes, and compelled workmen to put on their great coats and mittens. This continued for many days; and the whole month was so cold that the apple-trees, which began to bloom at its commencement, were not out of blossom at its close. This gloomy spell commenced about the usual time for the yellow cucumber-bug to make its appearance; and that insect was so effectually destroyed as not to be again seen here for ten years. On the 8th and 9th of July, when corn was being hoed the first time, there was frost and cold sufficient to kill it down a second time. Such as deemed it worth while, hoed it again about the end of the month, when it was not spindled out. Haying, in general, began the first week in August, and the crop was everywhere light. There were slight frosts in that month,

followed by a more severe one on the 11th of Sept. The corn crop was nearly a total failure; some favored spots only, producing a little for seed, which commanded a great price the following year. Wheat and potatoes were better; but, from the previous unfavorable fall and spring, there was but little grain sown. The gloom of this disastrous season was greatly enhanced by the appearance of dark spots on the disk of the sun, which were seen by the naked eye, and for the first time, attracted the attention of the common people. In the spring of 1816, potatoes were worth 40cts. per bushel, and in the spring following, 75cts. The prices of W. I. goods, which reached their acme about the time the news of peace arrived, when molasses was selling here at \$1,12½cts. a gallon, had, in 1816, considerably declined. From that time, the seasons began to ameliorate, and fine crops of Indian corn were raised for many years.

These disastrous seasons succeeding to the calamities of war, with the accounts received of the great fertility of the Western States, induced many families in this and the neighboring towns, as well as throughout the State, to emigrate thither during this period. Deacon Thomas Robinson and family, Robert Porterfield and family, both of this town, Mr. March of Union, and Dr. Benjamin Webb then of Thomaston, with their families, besides many others, removed in 1817 to Ohio; and more, perhaps, would have gone, if they could have found a satisfactory sale for their possessions here.

To avoid confusion, we have followed the events of the war and the seasons as far as 1816. We now go back to note a few other particulars. In January, 1812, a petition of Seth Andrews, Moses Robinson, and others, was presented to the General Court, for a free draw-bridge at Andrews's Point; and at the June session one from E. Killaran and others, for a similar toll-bridge, near the ferry way in Thomaston. Both these petitions were prosecuted with earnestness, and with a varying prospect of success, for some time. But so great was the influence of business men at the village, that, although Messrs. Robinson and Andrews offered to make themselves liable with ample security for all damages occasioned by their bridge, and the town in April, 1813, voted 83 to 65 in favor of the measure, its friends were compelled to yield to that influence, combined as it was with the zealous exertions of the friends of the bridge below, which was granted in 1817, and built the following year.

In May, 1815, the depredations of human foes having ceased, attention was again directed to those of the wolves.

In consequence of a conference held by the selectmen of this town with those of Cushing, Friendship, and Waldoboro', in March, 1816, it was voted that the town should make up the bounty to any inhabitant destroying a wolf, to \$40. This was the last compliment paid by the town to these animals, which have since wholly disappeared. Besides these, and other specimens of natural history afforded by our own woods and waters, the town was, June 20, 1816, favored with the sight of a small elephant, which, being the first ever exhibited here, attracted as much attention as the largest caravan does now.

In 1817, on his retirement from office, it was voted unanimously "that the thanks of the town be presented to Mr. Alexander Lermond, for his long and faithful services in the office of town clerk for 38 years past." For these services, Mr. Lermond's compensation, we believe, never exceeded \$5 a year. He was of an amiable disposition, possessed a taste and voice for music, was long chorister in the 1st Congregational church, and from native ingenuity, without any apprenticeship, became a good framer, house and ship joiner, and was much employed in the construction of all domestic utensils. Prosperous in the earlier part of his life, in the later, he met with many reverses, losing his portion of three vessels in the course of as many months, and suffering many domestic afflictions. He died in 1826.

The liberal policy the town had hitherto adopted, of supporting the poor by furnishing supplies at their own houses, together with the calamities and privations of the war, had greatly swelled the number of town paupers, and given rise to a large expenditure in their maintenance. A like liberality towards towns on the part of the Commonwealth, had caused a similar increase in the class of State paupers. The supplies requisite for all these, to be paid for in cash without any risk, made no undesirable addition to a trader's custom, and this, combined with a disposition to check the growing expenditure, induced the town, in 1817, to choose overseers of the poor, distinct from the selectmen. This measure, which was continued the three succeeding years, produced little effect, however, except to transfer the patronage from one merchant to another.

The price of labor on the highways, which had, heretofore, been so much per day throughout the year, was, in 1817, fixed at 12½ cts. an hour until the 15th of July, and 10 cts. an hour after that time; which rates have been adhered to ever since. Many alterations were, the same year, made by order of the Court of Sessions in the road, which they de-

scribed and laid out anew, from the meeting-house in Warren to Camden ; and, in 1818, 160 rods of the newest part of this road were made by contract, and paid for in money. In April, 1818, the town voted "to rebuild the bridge at the head of the tide to the extent of four piers from the eastern abutment;" which was done in a substantial manner by Capt. M. Wilbur. At the same time the town voted "not to accept the road across the river at the upper falls, after the bridge should be put in repair at private expense." This vote passed, we believe, in consequence of an application of Capt. L. Andrews, who was then doing business at the present stand of P. Boggs, and burning considerable quantities of lime, the rock for which he transported by land from Starrett's quarries. To facilitate this transportation, he, with some aid from others, was repairing this bridge ; but a jealousy of any attempt to divert business from the village, prevented its acceptance.

In July, 1819, the last remaining pew in the meeting-house was sold at auction for the sum of \$60. The proceeds of this, and one before sold to Wm. Hovey for \$80, were ordered to be expended in repairing the meeting-house. At this time, the outside of the house was painted with yellow ochre ; but no stove being yet introduced, the meetings in winter for several years, were held in the Court-house.

During this period, the subject of a separation of the State was twice agitated. In 1816, May 20th, a vote of the District was taken, and a majority found in its favor. In this town, the vote stood 36 yeas, 139 nays. An act was passed prescribing the terms upon which a separation might take place, requiring another vote to be taken in September, and authorizing a convention of delegates to meet at Brunswick to examine the returns, and, if a majority of five to four were in favor of separation, to form a constitution. At the time appointed, the people of this town gave in 27 votes in favor of the separation, and 144 against the same. Col. Thatcher was chosen to attend the convention, which, on examination, found 11,969 votes in favor of, and 10,317 against the measure. This, by a construction of the law, termed in ridicule the *Brunswick arithmetic*, the convention determined to be a majority of five to four, and adjourned to the third Tuesday in December. But the construction meeting with no favor from the Legislature, it never met again. In 1819, the subject was again brought up, an act passed for taking the sense of the people on the question,

and in case there were a majority of 1,500 in its favor, authorizing a convention of delegates at Portland the 2d Monday of Oct. to propose a constitution and apply for admission into the Union. The vote was taken July 26th, and in this town was yeas 24, nays 127. In the District at large, there was a great majority in favor of a separation; and a convention of delegates accordingly met, Oct. 11th, to form a constitution. Those elected in this town were John Miller and Cyrus Eaton, who, though in the progress of its formation voting against some of its provisions, returned decided advocates for its adoption. Many objections were made by some of their constituents, some to one, and some to another of its provisions; but when the vote was taken Dec. 6th, seven only, voted against its adoption, and 35 in its favor. It received, also, a large majority of the aggregate vote of the District, and on the 15th of March, 1820, Maine was admitted into the Union and became an independent State.

In the course of this period, party-spirit lost much of its asperity. One party had found their opponents, though violently opposed to the war, as ready as themselves to repel an invasion, and too many of their own party, as well as the other, willing to profit by illicit trade with the enemy. The privations and hardships in which all had shared, the gloomy seasons and threatened famine, together with the removal of many causes of dispute, gave rise to more friendly feelings; and the readiness with which Massachusetts yielded to the wishes of Maine for a separation, contributed to the mutual conciliation of parties.

A few casualties, natural phenomena, and other occurrences during this period, remain to be noted. In March, 1813, John Crawford, 3d, was lost overboard at sea, and Andrew Bird in the same manner, Dec. 26, 1814. On the 23d of May, 1814, Benjamin Killaran of Cushing, came up to the village mills, for fish, and, having loaded his boat, left it near the dam. In the evening, as soon as the tide suited, he went down to it, and was supposed to have returned home. Next morning, however, his body was found in the river, having been drowned in the eddy, as was supposed, near the place of starting. The same year John McIntyre, 2d, who had for some time been in a melancholy, desponding condition, amounting to insanity, committed suicide by hanging. In August, 1816, Capt. A. Malcolm, in the brig Poacher, came home from Wilmington, N. C., where he had been waiting for a freight, till himself and crew were nearly all

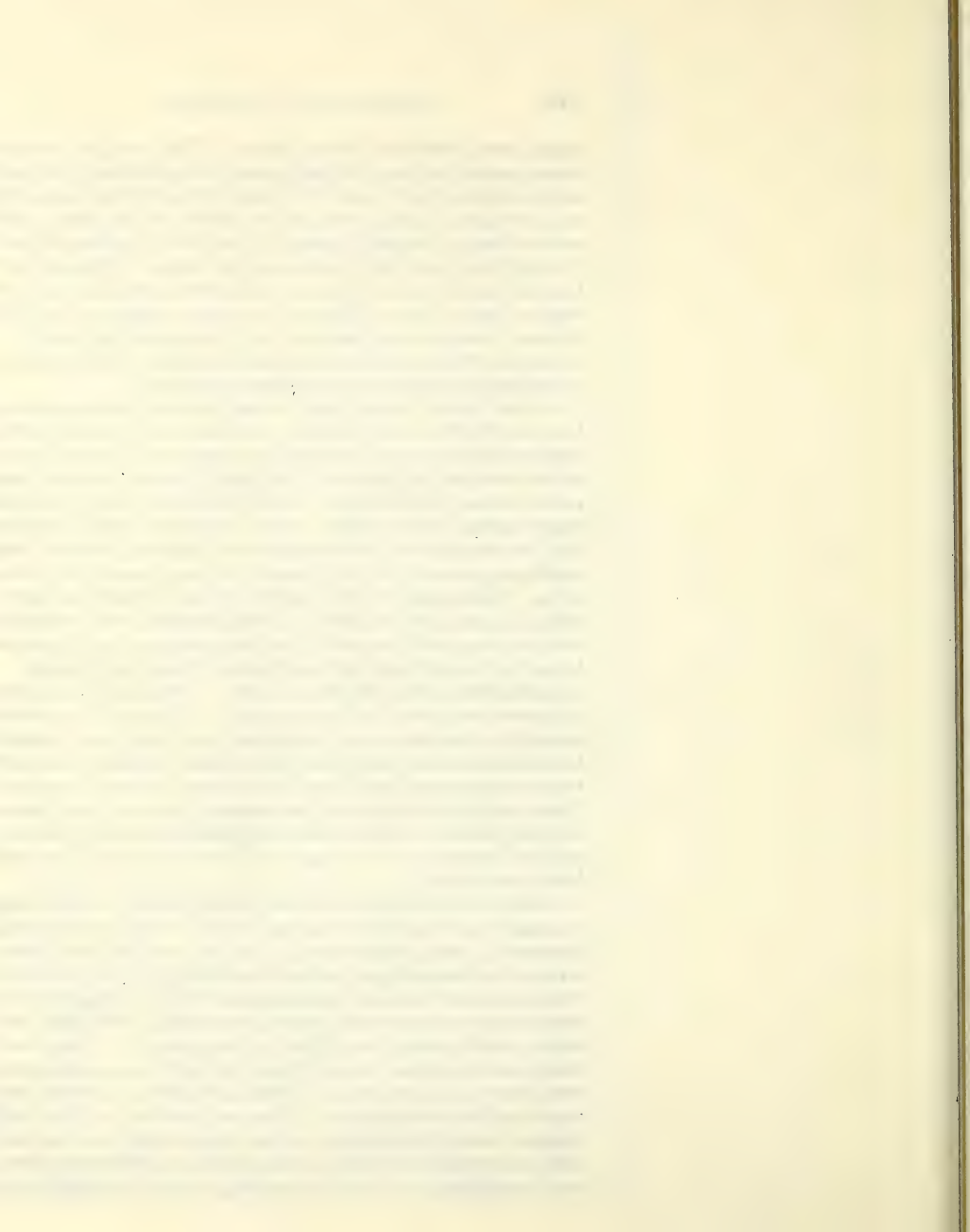
taken down with the bilious fever. This, on the voyage home, carried off two of the hands, and prostrated the rest so completely, that it was with great difficulty they succeeded in navigating the vessel to the mouth of the river; and one of them, Charles Lermond, died after reaching home. On the 12th Sept. 1817, John, son of James F. Paskiel, met his death by striking a pointed stake, when jumping upon a load of hay. On the 26th of the same month, a child of Samuel Counce, three years of age, was scalded to death.

On the 28th of Nov. 1814, about 7 o'clock in the evening, a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt.

On the 30th of June, 1815, a most violent thunder-shower from the N. W. arose between nine and ten o'clock, A. M. and the lightning struck in not less than ten or twelve places in the town and its borders. In Union, James Lermond was instantaneously killed as he entered his house, which was also much injured by the shock. In the evening of the following day, another shower, with thunder and lightning from all the northern portion of the sky, rose slowly and passed off to the S. E. From eight till after twelve or one o'clock, the lightning, in one part or other of the heavens, was incessant with no perceptible intervals, enabling people to see almost as far as in the day-time, without however doing any damage.

April 29th, 1816, the shop of Dea. Webb took fire in the afternoon, and was totally consumed. Through the smoke caused by this fire, a spot, apparently as large as a musket ball, was observed upon the disk of the declining sun, and many others were, at different times, seen during the season. These, with the coldness of the summer, threw a deep gloom over the minds of many, and strengthened the notion that the order of nature was deranged, and the source of light and heat about to fail.

The winter that succeeded the gloomy season of 1816, was unusually severe, and the spring of 1817 was equally cold, backward, and disheartening. At the end of April, there were a few warm days; and on the 30th, the air was filled with immense flocks of the common wild pigeon, some of them more than a mile in length, succeeding each other for hours, and directing their flight to the westward. Frost continued in the ground through May, but in July an amelioration took place; and the genial warmth and showers revived the hopes of the husbandman. The wet weather of July and August greatly augmented the hay crop, which was not entirely secured till October. The season of 1818 was warm and propitious; and the succeeding winter remarkable for



the absence of snow, till February 26th, 1819, after which it was deep and drifted till April 5th. The summer of 1819 was remarkably forward and warm; Indian corn showed the spindles before the 4th of July; and new corn was ground at the mill before the end of August. Thunder-showers were frequent and destructive, coming from the S. W. without a change of wind. On the 11th of July, the barn of Ephraim Boggs was struck by lightning and consumed; and in August, Capt. N. Rice's and several other barns were destroyed in Union and Hope.

Some accessions from abroad were made to the population during this period; among whom were, George Kimball from Harvard, Mass., who in 1814 succeeded Col. Thatcher in the practice of the law, but removed to Bermuda; Thompson Rawson, who opened a tavern at first in the Wetherbee house and afterwards in that now of S. B. Wetherbee; Amos H. Hodgman, who in 1814 succeeded Stacy in the clothing business, and has since, besides holding many civil and military offices, greatly contributed to the business and activity of the place; Thomas Howard, also a successful mechanic, who took the stand of J. Mero in the blacksmith business; Samuel Hinkley, who in 1819 commenced the tin-plate business; and Robert W. Jarvis, who, in November of the same year, began the shoemaking business; all of whom, except the two first, are still more or less engaged in their several occupations at the principal village. In other parts of the town, Calvin Howland, whose father had sustained the ministerial office in Carver, Mass., for more than 58 years, purchased, about 1817, the farm of Dea. Robinson, on which he lived till his death in 1851; Ezekiel Parker, at the same time, took the farm of R. Porterfield, and, after many years, removed to Hope; Jonathan Parker settled on the lot which he purchased of Rev. J. Huse, and still occupies; Nathaniel Carrier settled near the line of Camden, to which town he was afterwards set off; John Whitney settled at Mt. Pleasant about 1819; Henry Hilt, about 1815, purchased land and the mill erected by Marble Alford, deceased, on Crawford's Meadow brook, where he resided till his recent removal to his farm at the upper falls; Richard Robinson, a native of Wales, was apprenticed to M. Cobb and became commander of one of his brigs, bought the farm formerly owned by B. Webb which he carried on for some years, and removed to Thomaston, the present place of his residence; Robert Waterman purchased and improved, till his death, the farm now owned by his son-in-law, J. Haskell; Luke Jones took the farm of



P. Sechrist, to which his son, T. Jones, has since succeeded; John Leeds, in the early part of this period, set up the shoemaking business near the upper falls, and subsequently purchased his present residence; Francis Joachin, from Portugal, after an apprenticeship to L. Lincoln, began his trade as a mason, and bought the place he is still improving; Jacob Stetson, a ship-carpenter, settled on the Joseph Robbins place, now possessed by M. Stetson; and Ezra Sawin set up, and for some years carried on, the shoemaker's trade, where Col. Richmond now lives.

Some changes, also, took place among men of business. Capt. Burgess commenced trade in the Wilson store, at first in connexion with O. Copeland, who soon after went into partnership with M. Cobb, in the new store which the latter built at the corner east of the bridge. When Copeland subsequently went into the tanning business, this store was purchased in 1815, by John Thompson of Hope, who traded there, and in the one story building which he erected near it, over the water, till his death in 1826. He had a good faculty for accumulating property; gave liberally to others whilst he lived, and at his death left what goods he had on hand, \$800 or \$1000 worth, to be distributed to the needy and destitute of the town. Messrs. Page and McLellan erected, the double store at the western end of the bridge, one part of which was occupied by said McLellan, and the other, at first, by James Head. John Burton, from Friendship, for a time sold goods in one of Thompson's stores, and afterwards purchased where Mrs. W. L. Starrett now resides. Joseph Boggs commenced trading in the building which he erected opposite the present factory, and Lemuel Andrews at the present dwelling of P. Boggs.

Some advance towards the present state of things, was made in other respects. The first dancing school in town was taught in the Wetherbee house, by Lot Lincoln, in 1812-'13. This measure was looked upon with some disfavor by the graver part of the inhabitants, as inconsistent with the state of the country, threatened as it was with war and famine. In the more useful branches of education, improvement was also discernible. Grammar and Geography were introduced to most of the common schools; and the study of the latter, greatly facilitated by the use of maps, lessons on which were now first introduced. In the academy, by the efforts of the preceptor, A. Whiting, in 1814, a globe was procured by subscription, the only apparatus the institution could yet boast; and Murray's grammar succeeded to the

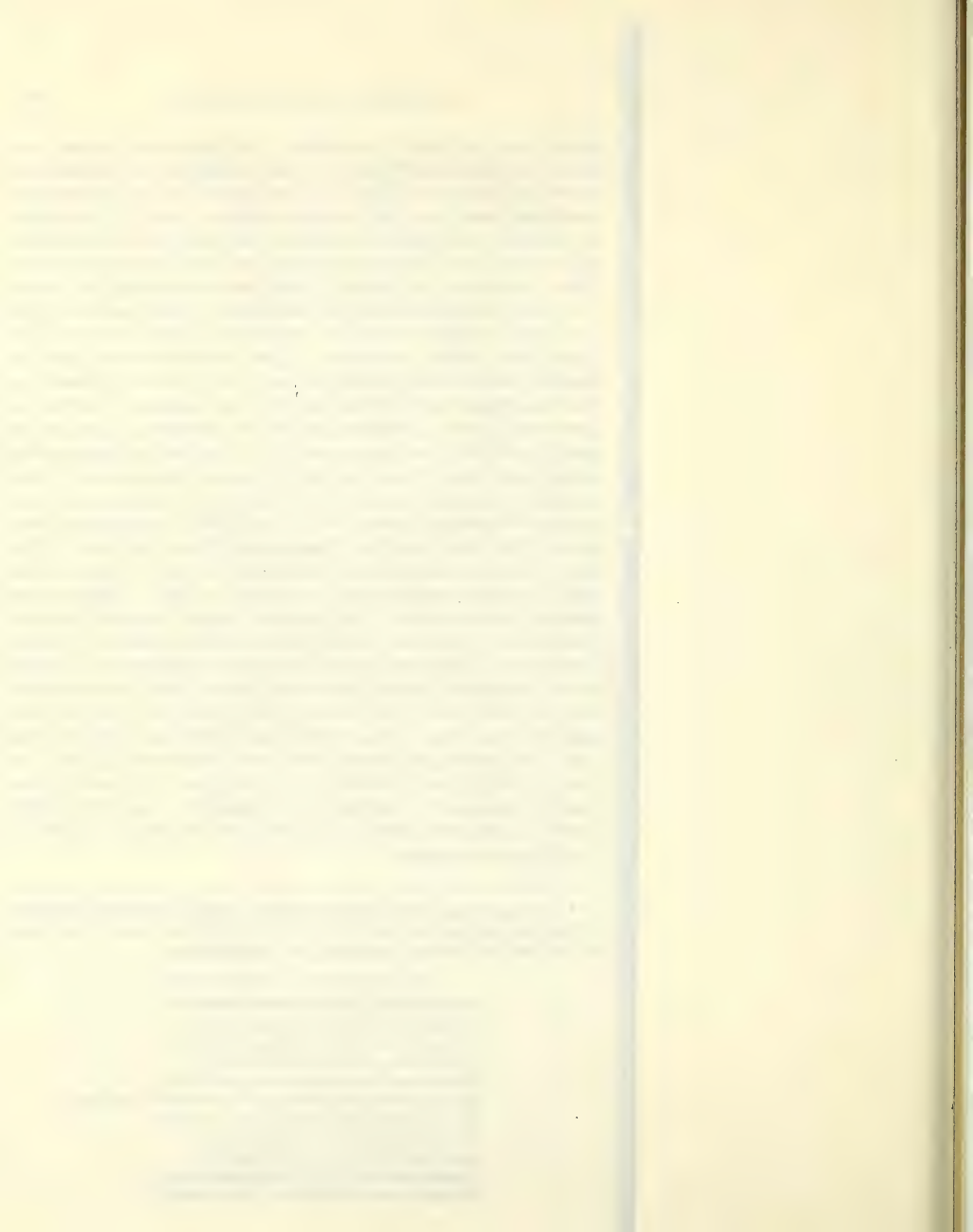


crude work of Caleb Alexander. In agriculture, great progress was made, particularly in the cultivation of wheat, and other English grain ; for the cleansing of which, winnowing machines were now first brought into use here. The culture of potatoes was greatly extended, wool improved in quantity and quality, and greater attention paid to its manufacture. New machinery for dressing cloth was introduced, and small cotton factories established in the vicinity. For one of these in Union, a company was incorporated in 1813, in which Col. Head was a large proprietor. Less cord-wood was cut for market, the dead and falling spruce and hemlock gleaned up for kiln-wood and lime-casks, and the ground cleared for grain and grass. Farmers, taught by necessity, began to depend upon their own resources, were cautious of contracting debts, and every year becoming more independent. Supplanted by the cheapness of cotton, and partially by the invention of pegged shoes, which made their appearance here about 1816, flax was fast disappearing from the land. Relieved from its laborious manufacture, women devoted more time to the comforts and elegancies of life. Floors were painted, walls papered ; and carpets began to make their appearance. Out door improvements corresponded. Sheds, wood-houses, carriage-houses, and other buildings, were added to the heretofore solitary house and barn, which used to stand at a respectful distance, often ogling each other from opposite sides of the road. The swine, until that time allowed the use of all public highways, were now deprived of their ancient privilege, and confined to their styes. A neater husbandry prevailed ; stumps were removed from the fields ; better fences were made ; and some of the more dilapidated buildings disappeared.*

* Among these, the old stone garrison-house in Cushing, belonging to the Burton family, was taken down about this time, to the regret of at least one lover of antiquity ; as expressed in

THE ANTIQUARY'S REMONSTRANCE.

Forbear, and pull not down that pile !
Though in it lurks the reptile vile ;
Though lizards creep along the floor,
And pole-cats centinel the door,
In hall and larder bats are prowling,
And night winds through the casement howling ;
Though owls are hooting from the roof,
No longer light or water proof ;
And nightly from the window sill
Croaks the ill boding whip-poor-will ;
Though moss has covered every stone,



And thistles round the threshold grown ;
Though adders crawl from out the wall
Already tottering to its fall ;
Yet spare, for my sake, spare awhile,
And pull not down the aged pile.

To shield our sires from savage foes,
In early times the structure rose ;
And fancy calls from every stone
Some tragic deed of ages flown ;
And stalwart forms are here contending,
And beauty's shriek to heaven ascending ;
The tomahawk and falchion clash,
And through the darkness muskets flash,
While the deep woods afar repeat
The shout of onset or retreat,
And dying groans without, within,
Bring up the rear of battle's din,
And mothers' sighs and orphans' cries
Go up in concert to the skies.
Then spare, Oh spare a little while,
And pull not down the wizard pile.

The tribes that fought have passed away ;
Felled are the woods that owned their sway ;
Their power is gone, their bow is broke,
Their smothered fires no longer smoke ;
Or if, at times, a feeble few
In light canoes their way pursue,
They find the river choked and dammed,
With wharves, and mills, and factories crammed ;
And meet, instead of bears and beavers,
Whole troops of spinners, smiths, and weavers,
While lime-kilns gleam along the shore
Where baleful camp fires gleamed before,
And vessels bold the waters hold,
Numerous as birch canoes of old.
Then spare, for their sakes, spare awhile,
And pull not down the crumbling pile.

For when he sees this ancient wall
Which flattened many a vengeful ball,
The Indian feels himself again —
The owner of this broad domain —
Son of the mighty Tarratine,
Whom Madockwando and Castine
Led forth to many a bloody field
And forced his proudest foe to yield.
Strong was his arm, his heart was great,
His stroke was death, his anger fate ;
And his descendant here forgets
His present wrongs, his past regrets ;
And hears once more the cataract's roar
And moose's hoof-clink as of yore.
Then spare, for his sake, spare awhile,
And pull not down the ponderous pile.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of chairman. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of clerk. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of auditor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of assessor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of collector. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of recorder. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of clerk of the court. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given below each name. The list includes names such as Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. James B. Jones, and Mr. William C. Brown.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS ON VARIOUS TOWN MATTERS FROM 1820 TO 1850.

THE erection of Maine into a separate State, took place at a very auspicious period. The old causes of contention between the parties, had been removed; the able administration and conciliatory policy of President Munroe, had repressed the flames of party-spirit; the well known democratic majority in the new State, and the readiness evinced by many of the most influential of the other party, both before and after the separation, cordially to unite with them in effecting the most salutary reforms and giving to the new government the undivided support of the whole people, produced such a state of harmony and good feeling that at the first annual election of State officers, which took place in April, 1820, the unanimous vote of this town was given to the Hon. Wm. King for Governor. There was more division in regard to senators and town representative, arising from a disposition to some extent felt here, and more strongly in other parts of the State, to substitute town courts for the Court of Common Pleas. This measure, with difficulty defeated at that time, was revived in 1844, when the people of this town gave 129 votes against, and one only in its favor.

Many important laws and some salutary changes were adopted by the new government, some of which required corresponding changes in doing town business; particularly in choosing school agents and school committee; in the amount of school tax raised; and in the assessment of school-house taxes on real estate. To effect the last of these, it became necessary to have the territorial limits of each school district exactly defined; and accordingly, in Sept. 1822, on the report of C. Eaton, J. Creighton, and S. C. Burgess, 15 school districts were established, numbered alternately along the river from south to north, the odd numbers on the east and even on the west, to Union line, with a second tier east and west of these, numbered in the same way, except that the odd numbers were on the western side. To these were afterwards added, district No. 16, of colored people, in 1823, No. 17 in 1832, No. 18 in 1840, Nos. 19 and 20 in 1845, and No. 21, first set off in 1835;

all of which were territorially defined by A. Lermond, Esq., and established by a vote of the town, April 5, 1847.

Under Massachusetts, ministers of the Gospel had always been exempt from taxation; they were now required to be taxed. Partly on this account, and partly to benefit Mr. Whiting, who was now in years and without much income, it was voted, March 3, 1823, "that there be allowed to the Rev. Messrs. Huse, Whiting, and Wakefield, respectively, a sum equal to their several taxes the past year, in full compensation for their services on the school committee." Hitherto, this service had been performed gratuitously. In 1825, it was voted "that the selectmen should make the members of said committee a suitable compensation; which was done from year to year till 1834, when their fees were established by law. At or before the commencement of the period embraced in this chapter, the American Preceptor and Alexander's Grammar were displaced in most of the schools by Murray's English Reader and Grammar; and Hawes's Spelling book succeeded Webster's about 1825. About 1830, Pierpont's reading books were introduced; after which, such a variety of books in the different departments, came into use, that for the convenience of instructors, the town voted, April 4, 1836, to establish the list then reported by the superintending committee, to be used in schools without variation for the ensuing five years. Since the expiration of that time, many new school books have been introduced, and there is now again a great want of uniformity. According to the report of the Board of Education for 1850, this town, in the ratio of mean average attendance, compared with the whole number of scholars, ranks as the 15th in the county. For the present state of the schools in the several districts, the reader is referred to table X.

The law abandoning the State pauper system, and throwing the support of foreign paupers upon towns where they became chargeable, in exchange for the duties on retailing and tavern licenses thenceforward to be received by towns instead of counties, fell heavy upon the town of Warren, which had then on its hands, not less than seven foreign paupers, for whose support it had been receiving \$364 a year, whilst the sum then paid for licenses was only \$42. This temporary inconvenience was allowed, in the minds of many, to outweigh the far more lasting and general benefits likely to flow from that law. Accordingly, in 1822, the town strongly remonstrated against it, and petitioned for its repeal or modification. Col. Thatcher being elected representative, exerted



himself in favor of the petition, but was able to effect nothing. In the mean time, the town had, in 1821, by letting out the whole pauper expenditure and risk, adopted a more effectual means of relief. This system of supporting the poor by contract, though violently opposed, was, by the steady efforts of its supporters, persevered in, till, together with the temperance reform and other causes, it reduced this item of expense, from \$700 a year, the rate at which it was proceeding at the commencement of 1821, to \$300 in 1824, and \$172 in 1844. For the last five years, the poor have been supported at their own homes, and the expenditure has been again on the increase.

Of the new pauper act, one of the provisions, probably adopted in haste, and intended to prevent lawsuits, but having a directly contrary effect, was, that any person having his residence in any town on the day the act passed should thereby gain a settlement in said town. This provision gave rise to a lawsuit between the towns of Warren and Hope respecting the maintenance of a family, who, having had a settlement in the former, resided a time in the latter, and returned thence not far from the day in question. Where their home was on that day, was the point to be decided. Each town produced sufficient testimony, if uncontroverted, to make out its own case. In the Court of Common Pleas, Warren prevailed; but, on an appeal to the Supreme Court, so equally strong and ample was the testimony on each side, that it could hardly fail to leave a doubt on the mind, and, as every doubt, on account of the pauper's former settlement in Warren, weighed against that town, the jury on the first trial disagreed, and on the second, in 1829, gave a verdict in favor of Hope. That town recovered \$32,73 damages, and \$428 cost, so that with its own expenses, the whole loss to Warren must have been over \$1000.

Rev. Mr. Huse's salary, which for 19 years had been paid out of the proceeds of the fishery, was, on account of the small amount of such proceeds in 1821, raised thenceforth by a tax on those persons only who had not withdrawn from the religious society which the town had originally constituted. The number of persons so taxed, in 1822, was 226, out of 391, the whole number in town; and the sum assessed on each poll was 31 cents.

The town's military stores, kept in the meeting-house loft ever since its completion, having given considerable uncasiness to people living near, a brick powder-house was erected in 1822



on land of J. Andrews ; but as, in 1827, towns were exempted from keeping such stores, it was but little used. At the close of the late war and for some years after, a fine military spirit pervaded the militia ; and some corps made great advances in skill and discipline. Farther to encourage this spirit or to check its incipient decline, a law was passed in 1824, requiring towns to furnish rations to each militia soldier at every regimental muster, or, in lieu thereof, 20 cents in cash. The latter was voted by this town, and, increased in amount as it subsequently was, continued to be paid, until these military gatherings became obsolete. In 1828, an independent company of riflemen was organized in the town ; the fine discipline and elegant uniform of which, attracted much admiration. Notwithstanding the emulation of this and similar corps in other places, a growing conviction prevailed that these military services were useless in time of peace, unequal in their operation, and only to be submitted to in cases of war and other emergencies ; and when, in 1844, such services were dispensed with, the people of this town, it is believed, gladly acquiesced. The second gun-house, erected about 1840 on land of I. Dinsmore for the accommodation of the artillery company, was sold in 1850, and the cannon removed to the State arsenal.

In 1822, a hearse, pall, and two biers, were obtained for the use of the town, with a building to deposit them in. In 1839, Daniel Newcomb, who had for more than 20 years performed the duties of sexton, died, and his place has since been filled by E. Weston, R. Montgomery, J. G. Hoffsis, and others. At that time, the burying-ground near the 1st Congregational meeting-house, was becoming somewhat crowded, and, as the adjacent land was unsuitable for its enlargement, attention was turned to the procuring a new one. Several localities were proposed ; but, as private grave-yards, in the more distant parts of the town, had been procured, or were in contemplation, it was voted, Sept. 21, 1840, that the present one belonging to the town should be enlarged by taking in a part of the common. This was accordingly done, a new fence constructed, and some ornamental trees set out. Private burying-grounds were laid out near Edward Spear's, about 1839 ; M. Crane's, 1840 ; D. Starrett's, 1842 ; and E. Cushing's, W. Blake's, N. Cushman's, and W. Bisbee's, in 1844 or later. In 1847, the old, first grave-yard near the river, was fenced and divested of the trees which had overgrown it. In 1833, a new pall, and in 1848—'9, four new hearses were ordered. At the meeting in March, 1849, it was

voted, that the friends of John H. Counce be permitted to build a tomb in the town burying-ground; but before this purpose was executed, a new grave-yard was procured by E. Counce and D. McCallum, near the Baptist meeting-house, where the said tomb was constructed, and lots since sold to other individuals.

The bridge near Isaac Starrett's was rebuilt in 1822; as was that at the head of the tide in 1823, to the extent of 130 feet from the western end, by S. Peabody for the sum of \$75. The bridge at the upper falls, so long maintained at private expense, was, after a refusal in 1825, finally accepted by the town, March 6, 1826; and was rebuilt by R. Hall, E. O'Brien, and P. Montgomery, in 1831, with two substantial stone abutments, which in 1847 were made higher by agreement with the Georges Canal Company, and still remain. Oyster river bridge having been carried away by the great freshets of 1831, was rebuilt by J. L. Patterson for the sum of \$297. That at the village was carried away in the following spring, and rebuilt with a stone abutment at the eastern end, under the direction of A. Crawford and E. Weston. John Creighton and others having petitioned for liberty to erect a toll-bridge in the lower part of the town, a meeting was called Jan. 31, 1835, and the selectmen and representative instructed to remonstrate against and oppose the same. This opposition proved ineffectual, a grant was obtained, and in the summer of 1836 the bridge built, and the roads leading to it laid out and made by contract. The income of this bridge, besides paying to the toll-keeper, A. W. Gay, \$85 in addition to his rent, yielded in 1849, \$450 to the stockholders. The bridge at Oyster river being again out of repair, it was determined, June 8, 1839, to rebuild it in a more permanent manner; and J. L. Patterson, Ambrose Lermond, and P. Coburn, were appointed a committee to issue proposals and contract for the work. Under their direction, in concert with the authorities of Thomaston, the bridge was built with stone piers and abutments of stone and earth, which still remain. It cost on the part of this town \$2892, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow that sum for the term of one and two years. In 1846, the town instructed the selectmen to repair the bridge at the head of the tide; but as the Canal Company were preparing to build the locks, the work was delayed till the following year, when the bridge was rebuilt under the supervision of Dr. B. F. Buxton, upon stone piers, the rock for which was blown from the unsightly cliff near its eastern end.



In 1823 and after, the labor expended in keeping the roads open in winter, before that time voluntarily contributed, was ordered to be allowed out of the highway taxes. To save the loss occasioned by drafting labor from the more central to distant parts of the town, part of which was absorbed in travel, and the rest performed by persons not much interested, 600 rods of the Camden road between Farrington's and Thomaston line, were, in 1823, let out to the lowest bidder in lots of 40 rods each, to be well rounded up, cleared of stumps and rocks, and kept in repair for two years. The whole expense amounted to \$410. Subsequently, portions of road near N. Cushman's, J. Fuller's, H. M. Watts's, Samuel Spear's, and other places, were made by contract on such advantageous terms, that in April, 1828, the town voted that the selectmen should let out to the highest bidder, the repair of all such roads through the town as might otherwise need drafted labor. To defray this expense, an additional highway tax of \$200 was voted to be collected in money, to which was subsequently added \$100 more for a new road as altered near H. Hilt's. In the following year, \$100 was raised to be expended in the same way. The average annual expenditure in this and the neighboring towns for the support of roads and bridges during the five years ending with 1828, was as follows; Warren \$2583, Waldoboro' \$3720, Camden \$3163, Thomaston \$2810, Union \$2151, St. George \$1370, and Cushing \$619. In 1833, the selectmen, together with four others, were appointed surveyors of highways with power to appoint deputies, their expenditures to be paid from the aggregate money tax of \$2000. The same year, a piece of road near Mero Kellock's was made by contract for \$272.14. The following year, the town returned to the old mode of choosing surveyors for the different districts, raising a tax in labor, and repairing the more difficult portions of the road by contract in money. The roads from N. Cobb's to Thomaston line and from W. Wyllic's to E. V. Lermond's were made in the latter mode; as was that between H. Hilt's and A. Young's, in 1835. A petition for the laying out of a road from Waldoboro' to Union, through the N. W. part of this town, having in 1826 been rejected by the Court of Sessions, a similar road, after delay and much opposition, was finally established by the Supreme Court at Belfast, and this town's portion, 571 rods, made by contract in 1832-'3, at the cost of \$568.40. In 1836, A. Lermond was appointed agent to straighten and widen the roads where necessary, agreeably to the laying out thereof; and in cases where the record or

plans were defective, the selectmen were directed to lay them out anew. After many attempts to make a passable road over the hill by A. Crawford's, and many ineffectual movements in favor of shifting the same, a substitute was at length permanently located by the county commissioners to the eastward of Mr. Crawford's house, and made by contract in 1836, at the cost of \$291,72. The road between M. Crane's and J. Parker's was also made by contract for \$195, as also the following, in 1837, laid out, some of them by the town, and some by the county commissioners, viz : — from C. Crane's to Waldoboro' line at a cost of \$2082,11 ; near J. Payson's at a cost of \$208,53 ; from M. Crane's to N. Cobb's, at a cost of \$301,05 ; and from R. B. Copeland's to Cushing line at a cost of \$10,22. An attempt having been made by the surveyor of highways at the village, to improve its condition by making side-walks of plank through the principal street, some jealousy of this innovation was felt in other portions of the town, and after sundry propositions were made connecting this subject with that of temperance, it was voted, May 8, 1843, that "the surveyors of highways are requested to expend no work on side-walks, until they have first put the main traveled part of the road in good repair." The jealousy has since subsided, and side-walks have been farther extended. In consequence of damages done by the freshets, the town in April, 1846, voted to raise \$3000 for the repair of highways, with the additional sum of \$1000 in cash to be taken from the town stock for the same purpose. At the same time it was voted to oppose the laying out, by the county commissioners, of two roads in the upper part of the town, leading to Camden. In April, 1849, on the report of a committee, the town committed the repair of its highways to three commissioners chosen by ballot, instead of the many surveyors heretofore appointed, but in the following year returned to the old method of choosing a surveyor for each district.

An additional fish act was passed in 1824, exempting the towns of Union and Hope from the obligation of annually opening their dams for the passage of the shad and alewives, and granting to the town of Warren four instead of three days for taking the same ; and another in 1844, giving the whole control of the river, so far as relates to the free passage of the shad and alewives up and down the same, the execution of the law, and the prosecution of all offences against the same, to wardens chosen by the towns of Warren, Cushing, Thomaston, and St. George ; who were to hold

meetings, prescribe the kind of fishways to be built, and cause all obstructions to be removed.

In the last named year, Providence sent such an unparalleled supply of fish, that, after \$1975.25 were paid into the town treasury, the agents desisted from taking them. In consequence of the large sum thus received, the selectmen called a town meeting, June 22d, 1844, to see if the town would reconsider a vote, passed the preceding April, for raising a town tax of \$1400. On inquiry, it was found that in 1838 a vote had been passed that the proceeds of the fishery be equally divided among the polls, and this vote, though strangely unattended to, was still in force ; so that the town, instead of having a surplus, was really indebted to its citizens for the proceeds of the fishery in the six preceding years. By an apparent concert of action, however, on the part of the heavier tax-payers, the former vote for raising a tax was reconsidered, and, notwithstanding the want of any thing in the warrant to authorise it, a vote was passed that the proceeds of the shad and alewife fishery be appropriated in defraying the expenses of the town. In consequence of the funds thus secured and remaining on hand, the town, April 7, 1845, voted to pay \$900 for the support of schools from moneys in the treasury ; to appropriate \$75 to assist the inhabitants of school district No. 16, in erecting a school-house, of which they had before been destitute ; and to dispense with any town tax—an event which had not before occurred for 48 years. Since that period, the fishery has yielded but little income ; and a prosecution commenced by the town's committee was resisted, and, being carried up to the Supreme Court, was decided against the town in 1850, at a cost of \$500 or more.

Prior to 1840, the management of the fishery had been disposed of at auction or entrusted to an agent with little or no restriction. But since 1840, to save time and avoid disputes, the order of precedence for each citizen to obtain his prescribed quantity of fish has been determined by lot, and tickets numbered and issued accordingly. This measure has contributed much to the order and quiet of the fishing season, and appears to give general satisfaction.

The manufacture of lime having so far increased as to render the office of Inspector General a lucrative one, a project was formed, about 1827, for giving to the several towns where lime is manufactured, the powers, emoluments, and responsibilities of Inspectors General within their several limits, appointing deputy inspectors like other town officers,

and being accountable for their conduct. This town approved of the measure, and, Jan. 5, 1828, a petition for the same was ordered to be signed by the selectmen in behalf of the town, and presented to the Legislature; but it did not prevail.

Pursuant to a vote of the town, intended to correct a practice coeval with its incorporation, of taxing some kinds of property higher in proportion to its actual value than others, two of the assessors, during the indisposition of the third, in 1829 visited every farm, and made the first, and, it is believed, the only, cash valuation of the whole property of the town. But as this was sent by their successors the following year to the Legislature instead of a copy, and the author has not succeeded in obtaining it, its amount cannot now be stated.

In early times, and during the first quarter of the present century, it was customary for the Selectmen or Treasurer to present at the March meeting an annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, that the town might be made acquainted with the state of the treasury, and the uses to which its money had been applied. But this practice having for some years been pretermitted, and some people becoming uneasy at the great increase of taxation, it was, in 1835, voted "that the selectmen should cause an account of expenditures during the preceding year, with such explanations as they thought proper, to be printed in a pamphlet form, to be furnished to each voter in town." This not having been complied with, it was, the following year, ordered "that the selectmen draw off their accounts in a fair and legible hand, with their vouchers and books, to be read at the next meeting." It does not appear that this order was complied with, nor that the town took any farther action upon the subject till March, 1844, when a similar request was made, with regard to the expenditures of the three preceding years. This vote, like the former, seems to have resulted in nothing, and has not been reiterated.

A portion of the revenue of the U. S. having been deposited with the several States on condition of its being refunded when called for, and the Legislature of Maine having passed an act for depositing its portion of the same with the several towns in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, on condition of its being refunded in the same way, this town, at a meeting called for the purpose, March 28, 1837, voted to receive its proportion thereof agreeably to the provisions of said act, and empowered E. O'Brien to receive the same,

and sign receipts. In pursuance of this vote, the town received through said agent, three installments, making an aggregate of \$4266. This money, was, in that year, appropriated to the use of primary schools, and loaned out to individuals. The measure, however, was disrelished by many at the time, and when in the following year an act was passed legalizing the distribution of the money among the inhabitants, per capita, the town, April 2, 1838, voted in favor of such distribution by a large majority. Accordingly, in July following, a census of the inhabitants, amounting to 2143, was taken by Jabez Kirkpatrick, and the money, \$2 to each person, delivered to the several families, by T. Starrett, treasurer. Thus a fund, which, if wisely improved by the States for purposes of education and internal improvement, might have adorned and blessed the country for ages, was, so far as this town's share was concerned, dissipated at once, affording indeed a transient delight to the poor and destitute, but lost to the rich like a drop in a bucket, and seen no more forever.

Since 1800, town meetings had, for the most part, been held in the court-house, but some objections having been made by the county authorities, the town, after many reports and plans had been offered, voted, April 6, 1840, that the present town-house, 44 by 36 feet, should be built by the lowest bidder, which was done by S. B. Wetherbee for \$1175. A basement was added at his own risk, for which the town subsequently voted to give him \$75.

The state of political feelings and parties in this period, may be judged of from the following list of votes thrown at the different presidential elections.

1824.	For William H. Crawford,	16 votes.
	“ John Q. Adams,	35 “
1828.	“ Andrew Jackson,	64 “
	“ John Q. Adams,	73 “
1832.	“ Andrew Jackson,	279 “
	“ Henry Clay,	110 “
1836.	“ Martin Van Buren,	124 “
	“ Henry Clay,	58 “
1840.	“ Martin Van Buren,	297 “
	“ William H. Harrison,	178 “
1844.	“ James K. Polk,	226 “
	“ Henry Clay,	128 “
	“ James Birney,	9 “
1848.	“ Lewis Cass,	194 “
	“ Zachary Taylor,	121 “
	“ Martin Van Buren,	25 “

In 1830, for the first time in the annals of the town, the election of its officers was decided on party grounds, and confined to the partizans of Gen. Jackson.

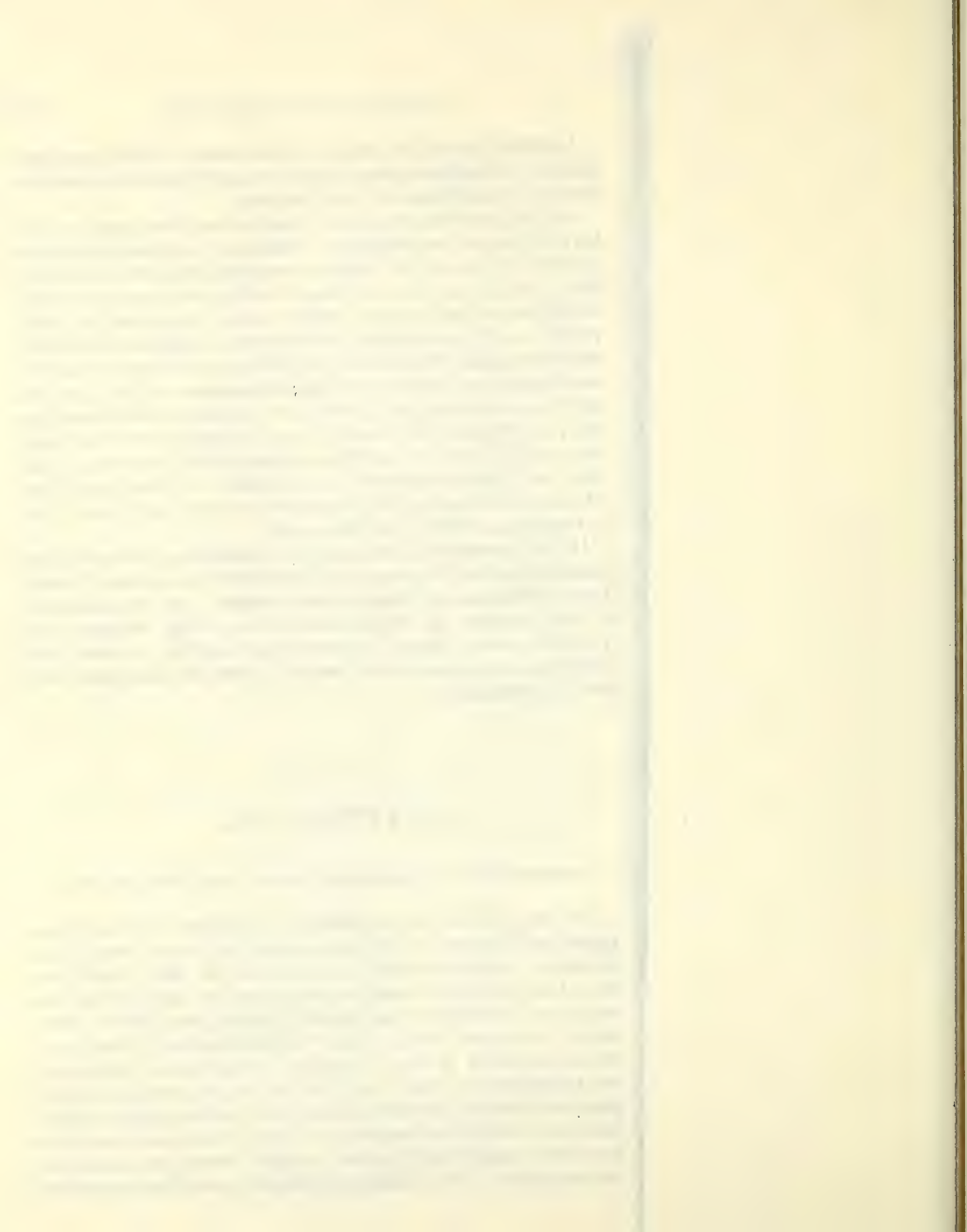
On the amendments of the Constitution, the votes in this town were, on that relating to elections in cities, September 8, 1834, yes 16, no 18 ; on that respecting bail, September 11, 1837, yes 41, no 19 ; on that of limiting the tenure of Judicial offices to the term of seven years, September 9, 1839, yes 91, no 75 ; on making the election of Governor and other officers biennial, September 13, 1841, yes 10, no 57 ; and on establishing the number of Representatives at 151, yes 57, no 4 ; on changing the Legislative session from January to May, in 1844, no 149, yes 12 ; on pledging the State's credit, &c., in 1847, yes 14, no 10 ; on electing the Governor, Senators, and Representatives by a plurality of votes, yes 9, no 23 ; and on changing the Legislative session back from May to January, in 1849, yes 152, no 9.

On the question of increasing or diminishing the number of Representatives, September 13, 1841, this town gave 47 votes for a diminution and none for an increase. At the reduction of the number of Representatives in 1842, Warren and Friendship were classed together, and entitled to elect one. The two towns thus united, elected Amos H. Hodgman their first Representative.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONGREGATIONAL ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS FROM 1820 TO 1850.

At the period of the separation of the State, the 1st Congregational Society of this town, which had now been for a quarter of a century under the care of the Rev. Mr. Huse, had already been somewhat weakened, not only by the increase and activity of the Baptist Society, but by the influence of what was then called "Hopkinsianism," which, under the auspices of the Kennebec Association of ministers, was beginning to show itself in this region, and producing dissatisfaction and divisions among both ministers and people. Some individuals had embraced it in this town, and meetings were occasionally held by Rev. Jotham Sewall and others for its propagation. Mr. Huse experienced great discouragement



from the obstacles thrown in his way by ministers of the stricter faith in some of the neighboring towns, who, abstaining from clerical intercourse with him, frequently preached and made converts in his parish. The number of these gradually increased, and on the 5th February, 1828, an ecclesiastical council, at their request, assembled at the house of William McLellan to consider the expediency of forming a second Congregational church in the place. A committee being sent to apprise the Rev. Mr. Huse of the measure proposed, and inquire if he had any objections, received an answer in writing, as follows; "Gentlemen, in answer," &c. "I would observe 1st. that I think the formation of such a church would be productive of evil consequences, which you are capable of anticipating. 2d. I conceive it possible, that, in process of time, such arrangements may be made as shall be satisfactory to those professors of religion who have requested advice of council, without the formation of such a church."

Upon this, the council voted to adjourn for three weeks, to see if any such arrangements could be made, and expressed their unanimous opinion that, in case they could not, a new church ought to be formed. Mr. Huse had been led to believe some plan of union might be agreed upon, from an offer, which Mr. McLellan was said to have made, to give him \$1000 if he would resign his pastoral charge and leave the pulpit to a successor. Thinking the offer a liberal one, he proposed, through a friend, that, on receiving conditional security for that sum, he would, with the consent of his church and society, accept the offer. In answer, on the 12th, a written communication was made to Mr. Huse, in behalf of Mr. M. and his associates, stating in substance "that if you will resign the pastoral office, and your society will unite with us in settling such a minister as the Lincoln Association shall approve, then we will unite with them in giving you \$1000." This proposition met with no favor, as, though many were disposed to sacrifice much for the sake of a prosperous and harmonious society, they could not think of voluntarily subjecting themselves to the spiritual guardianship of any body of men, whatever. On the re-assembling of the council, therefore, a communication was received from Mr. Huse, stating the evils which he apprehended from the formation of another church, and that, in view of the proposition which had been made, he, and those whom he had consulted, thought that nothing farther need be done. The council declared their regret that no arrangement had been entered into, and that a different proposition had not been submitted to Mr.

Huse ; but were "persuaded that no proposition which could have been conscientiously made, would have secured that union in the establishment of an evangelical ministry, which we devoutly and ardently desire." The council therefore proceeded on the 27th of February, to organize a church consisting of thirteen male, and ten female members. On the 15th March, Jesse Page was chosen the first deacon, and John Cutting, clerk ; and on the 20th of the same month it was voted "by divine assistance to maintain public worship the ensuing year, by getting what assistance we can from others and supplying the deficiency by a tax on ourselves." On the 17th May, 1828, the articles of faith and covenant then generally used in the Kennebec churches, with the exception of the 8th article, for which the 10th in the Waldo-boro' creed was substituted, were adopted, and have since been printed.

On the 3d of May, a committee was chosen to confer with Rev. J. Huse, his church and society, respecting a reünion. This overture led to a large meeting of persons from both societies at the house of Dr. E. Buxton, to consider the subject. The meeting was cordial and harmonious in favor of a union, and agreed that the best mode of effecting it, was, for all to become members of the old society, and, under its organization as a town parish, to take such measures for supplying the pulpit as the united society should think proper. Some weeks after, informal information was communicated, that the new church did not think it safe to adopt the measure recommended, and had determined to form a separate religious society. Accordingly, a meeting, called at the request of 29 persons, was held on the 4th Sept. 1828, when the persons present formed themselves into a religious society, to be known by the name of the 2d Congregational Parish in Warren. A call to the Rev. Nathaniel Chapman of Bristol, to become their pastor for five years, having been declined, a similar one was given, Aug. 22d, 1829, to Rev. Samuel Stone of N. Yarmouth, who was installed Dec. 2d, with a salary of \$400.

The formation of a second Congreg. parish and the prosperous condition of the Baptist society, with its new meeting-house and bell, occasioned many withdrawals from the town parish ; and an apprehension began to be entertained by the remainder, that, reduced by farther secessions, they would soon find the payment of their minister's salary, small as it was, a burden too great for their reduced numbers. Lest this apprehension should hasten such an event, it was, April

of the world, and the progress of the human mind, from the earliest times to the present day. The history of the world is a long and varied one, and the progress of the human mind is a continuous one. The history of the world is a record of the struggles of the human race for freedom, justice, and peace. The progress of the human mind is a record of the discoveries and inventions of the human race. The history of the world and the progress of the human mind are two sides of the same coin. They are both part of the same great story, the story of the human race. The history of the world is the story of the human race's journey through time and space. The progress of the human mind is the story of the human race's journey through knowledge and discovery. The history of the world and the progress of the human mind are both essential to the human race's survival and prosperity. They are both the foundation of our civilization and our future.

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5, 1830, voted, "that A. H. Hodgman, S. Thatcher, and C. Eaton, be a committee to investigate the subject of the Rev. J. Huse's settlement, and put such articles in the warrant for a meeting at the time to which this shall be adjourned, as shall bring the whole subject before the town." At a subsequent meeting, April 17th, a letter was received from Rev. Mr. Huse, which, after recounting the terms of his settlement, concluded as follows:—

"As it is apprehended by some, that the whole town collectively may be liable to be called upon to fulfil this contract, and as some of the first Cong. Society may fear that in consequence of the reduction of their number and the pressure of the times, the payment of my full salary will be burdensome to them—I hereby declare my consent that the original contract should be rescinded; provided said society shall deem it expedient under existing circumstances, and will make such provision for me as they shall consider themselves able and disposed to grant.

"You are sensible, Gentlemen and Friends, that my nominal salary has always been comparatively small, and it would for many years, under the depreciated value of money, have been quite inadequate to my support, without the strictest economy on my part, the many gratuities of your now deceased parents (of grateful memory,) and the kind assistance from many of *you*.

"You will readily perceive that in my consenting to the abrogation of the original contract, I repose much confidence in you as inheriting the virtues of your fathers. The Master whom I serve has told me, the laborer is worthy of his hire, yet I would not be greedy of filthy lucre, nor be burdensome unto you, lest I should hinder the Gospel of Christ.

"Although I may lawfully desire and seek a comfortable support for myself and family, I would always wish my preaching and my practice should correspond by guarding against extreme anxiety for the morrow, fully believing that the same God who provideth for the raven and the sparrow, will care for me and mine.

"Having resided in town for a long time, and labored with you and with your fathers in the work of the ministry for more than thirty-four years,—Having been with you in circumstances of prosperity and adversity, and participated in your joys and sorrows,—Having had daily remembrance of you in my prayers to God, and received your kind attention in seasons of affliction, you will readily conclude I must naturally care for you. And believe me sincere when I

commend you all unto God and the word of his grace, who is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance among them who are sanctified.

“Your sincere friend and servant in the Lord,

“Warren, April 17, 1830.”

“Jonathan Huse.”

It was thereupon voted “to accept the Rev. J. Huse’s proposition to rescind the contract of the town with him as their minister, and in consideration thereof, to raise the sum of \$250 for his support and incidental charges the coming year,” at the same time allowing of his absence, if wished, for a time proportionate to the difference between that and his former salary.

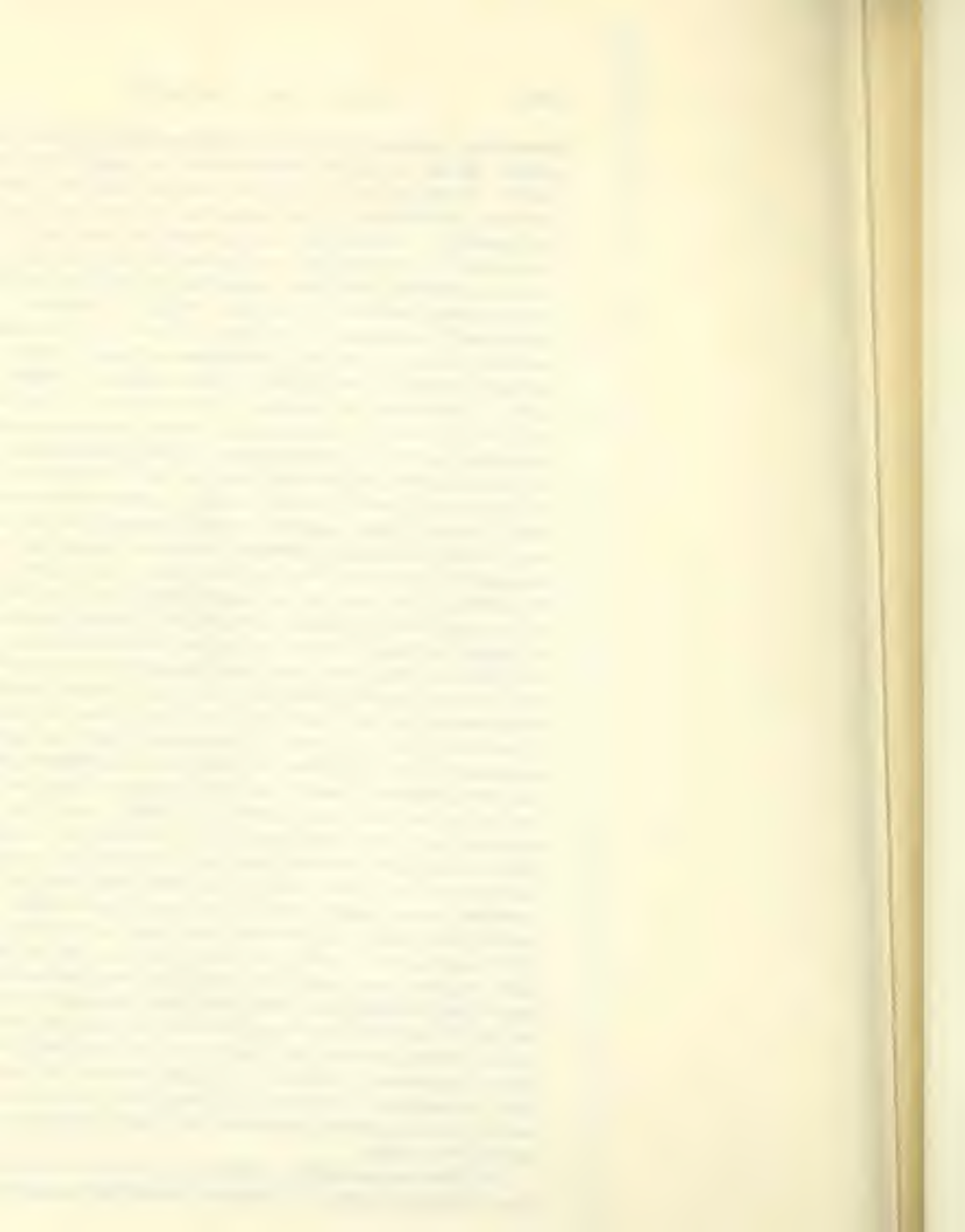
On the 16th of Oct. 1830, in consequence of Mr. Stone’s ill health, the contract between him and his society was also dissolved by mutual consent; and the following spring, renewed attempts were made to unite the two societies for the purpose of religious worship. Committees of conference were chosen, various propositions made, and some of them temporarily agreed to, but, from mutual jealousy, all finally failed. On the 23d of April a committee was appointed to settle and pay up all arrearages due Mr. Huse; and the sum of \$166,66 was voted to be raised for that purpose. A farther sum of \$250 was voted for the support of the gospel that year, and a committee appointed to confer with the other parish and report a plan for expending the same. This referred to a proposition of a committee of conference, that, as an experiment to see how far the two societies could unite, both should, for one year, worship in one house, and each supply the pulpit during one half of that time. This plan having been rejected by the second society, the vote for raising the last named sum was, May 14th, reconsidered, the sum of \$125 voted to retain Mr. Huse’s services for six months, and a committee appointed to report at a future meeting a plan for supplying the pulpit after that time. Rev. Jacob C. Goss was invited, May 28th, 1831, to become the minister of the 2d Society on a salary of \$450, but declined the offer, though continuing to preach for a time.

There being now no prospect of a union, it became a serious question in the old society what was to be done in the present posture of affairs. The church in general, and a portion of the society, were willing to acquiesce in the present state of things, provided it could continue. Some were inclined to join the new society, either on the ground of expediency, or from the predilections of a portion of their families. Others were of opinion that a bolder style of



preaching, addressed alike to the understanding and the heart, graced by the taste and eloquence of a young and accomplished preacher, might attract hearers from its novelty, awaken the attention of the young, and give a new impulse to the society. To aid in an experiment of this kind, a sum was raised by subscription, and placed in the hands of the parish committee, who, after consulting with Rev. Mr. Huse, obtained the services of the Rev. Wm. L. Wiswall. This gentleman's discourses, Unitarian in doctrine, but insisting more on purity of life than correctness of creed, were tasteful and powerful, awakening a new religious interest, and greatly increasing the number of worshippers. But it was still the old society, worshipping in the old meeting-house, and connected with old associations; laboring, moreover, under an apparent want of cordiality on the part of the church and its pastor, and doubtful of its ability to sustain its new position. Having now become a small minority of the town, and finding it difficult to manage its affairs, mixed up as they necessarily were with those of the town, it was voted, April 9th, 1832, "that the first or town parish will take the form of, and organize themselves into, a poll parish, provided, by so doing they shall retain the rights and immunities which said first or town parish has been heretofore or is now entitled to, and provided said poll parish so formed shall take the name of the 1st Congregational Society in the town of Warren." Under the new organization, \$150 was raised by assessment, and, with the exception of a few dollars, paid to the Rev. Messrs. Wiswall and Goldsborough, who preached during the summer and autumn of 1832. Rev. Mr. Huse, who was for a time employed as a missionary in destitute places, continued for some time to hold occasional meetings, particularly at Oyster river. In 1833 and '34, no other preacher being employed, few meetings were held, many worshipping in the other society, and others contracting habits of dispensing with public worship. In the fall of 1831, a new impulse was given, by encouragement informally received, of obtaining aid from the Mass. Missionary Society, and \$200 was promptly subscribed in the hope of sustaining public worship through the year; but this hope was blighted by an unfortunate mistake in the employment of a clergyman erroneously supposed to have been sent from that society; the expected assistance was refused; and no farther efforts were made.

Mr. Huse occasionally preached, and administered the sacrament to the church, of which he is still the nominal pastor.



His last meeting on record was held June 16, 1839, when two new members were admitted. Of all the members of the Association to which he belonged, Mr. Huse was the last to retire from the ministry, and is the oldest surviving member. His Church nominally subsists; though its numbers are diminishing by death and removals. Since its formation, 47 have owned the covenant, 58 been admitted to full communion, besides the branch in Union, which consisted of Rev. Mr. True and eight others, who were received from the church in that town in 1823 and 4. The whole number of baptisms during his ministry is 306; the number of ordinations at which he was called to assist, 8; councils for the dismissal of ministers, 3; and marriages solemnized by him, 195. His first baptism was that of William, son of Ichabod Frost; the first funeral he attended, that of Boice Cooper; the first marriage he performed, that of Alexander Lermond and Mary Andrews; and the first ordination he assisted in, was that of Rev. Mr. Riddel of Bristol. The house, prepared with so much alacrity at his advent, like the pastor, changed not with the changing fashion, and saw, unmoved, the more ambitious structures rising in its neighborhood. At length, deserted and dilapidated, its windows broken by unruly urchins and affording free passage to the bat and the swallow, it was sold to J. L. Mallett, and removed to the present Rockland, where, converted to other uses, it is scarcely recognized.

We now return to the 2d society. This had hitherto held its meetings, chiefly, in the Court-house, but measures were now taken to build a meeting-house. After different sites and plans were examined, it was decided in June, 1831, to locate the house where it now stands, and to give Wm. Hovey \$200 for half an acre of land for that purpose. The house, which seems to have cost \$350 more than the pews sold for, was dedicated Jan. 16, 1833, when a sermon was preached by Rev. D. M. Mitchell of Waldoboro'. On the 9th of March, 1833, by a united vote of the church and society, Rev. Edward F. Cutter of Portland was invited to become their pastor with a salary of \$500. This invitation was accepted; and, May 8th, the ordination took place. On this occasion, the sermon was preached by Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D. then of Portland. In consequence of ill health, Mr. Cutter was absent through the summer and autumn of 1834, and his place supplied by Rev. Messrs. Powers and Jackson. On his return, his popularity and usefulness increased with the increased prosperity of the church and society for some years.

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives and actions of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our planet. From the dawn of civilization to the present day, the human story is one of constant change and evolution. The early years of our species are marked by a struggle for survival, as our ancestors sought to adapt to their environments and overcome the challenges of a harsh world. Over time, however, the human mind began to develop, and with it, the capacity for reason and innovation. This led to the birth of agriculture, the construction of cities, and the development of complex societies. The history of the world is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the human race, as we have overcome countless obstacles and achieved remarkable feats. The story of the world is a story of hope and possibility, a story that continues to unfold before our eyes. As we look to the future, we are reminded of the power of the human spirit and the potential for a better world. The history of the world is a story that we all share, a story that connects us to the past and the future. It is a story that we must all learn to understand, for only then can we truly appreciate the richness and complexity of our world.

He was particularly active in the cause of temperance, which had now made such progress, that the church voted, Nov. 6, 1837, "that every person becoming connected with this church will be expected to sign the temperance pledge, and its violation regarded as a subject of discipline." The pledge adopted, extended to strong beer and wine as well as distilled spirits.

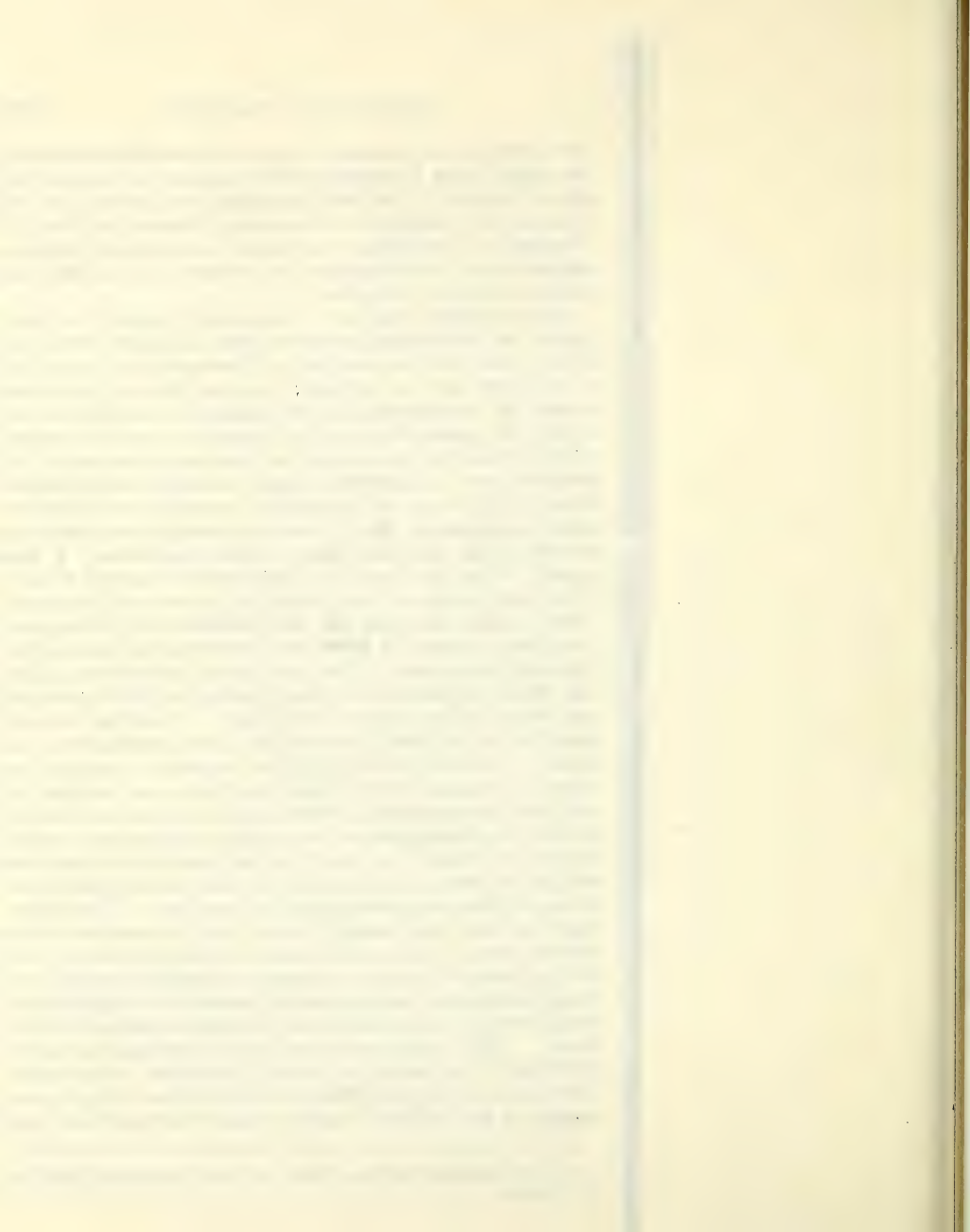
But the pastor's zeal in this cause, perhaps, with other trivial circumstances, was, after a time, allowed to mar the harmony which had thus far prevailed. After witnessing the efforts of Rev. Mr. Ilsley for the Baptists about the same time, and of the Methodists, who a little later held stirring meetings in different parts of the town, several members of Mr. Cutter's church, charmed by the enthusiasm manifested, and recollecting their own success on former occasions, encouraged, at their protracted meetings, exhortations by females and other means of excitement, which Mr. Cutter discountenanced as irregular and contrary to Congregational usage. A want of cordiality upon these and perhaps other points, seems to have arisen between a few members of the church and the pastor, with whom the remainder coincided. Some private scandal and ill feeling were mixed up with these matters, which finally induced Mr. Cutter, March 26, 1844, to tender his resignation, and request the church to unite with him in calling a council for advice in the present situation of affairs. Upon this, the church voted, 22 to 3, not to accept the resignation, and, 26 to 2, to refer the matter to a council, the number of members present being 29. The council, chosen one half by the church and the other by the pastor, assembled April 11, 1844, and, after reading a statement from Mr. C. of his labors, successes, and discouragements, his own views of present difficulties, and certain letters formerly communicated by him to the church, concerning his own and their duties, called upon the disaffected members to state the causes of their dissatisfaction with their pastor. Three brethren expressed their views at length, "that their pastor had been wanting as to the amount of his pastoral labor, that he had pursued a course suited to discourage meetings for prayer, and that he had been accustomed to make remarks in church meetings calculated to grieve the Spirit." These views the council considered limited to a few, and wholly unfounded. It also decided that a pastor must exercise his own judgment in respect to pastoral visiting and extra meetings, and in church meetings resist all irregularities in manner, and correct all mis-statements in doctrine and exhortation; that no member can rightfully dictate to him in



these respects, nor consistently meet with other denominations, nor engraft upon Congregationalism, usages and modes foreign to its spirit. This result, sustaining the pastor in all his positions, was publicly read the ensuing Sabbath, by Rev. R. Woodhull of Thomaston, who earnestly exhorted all parties to acquiesce, and cordially unite as formerly in promoting the cause of religion in the place.

But the wound was not to be so easily healed; the coolness of the disaffected continued, and April 5th, 1845, Mr. Cutter presented a request for his dismissal, and the calling of a council for the purpose. On the 14th of the same month, he communicated to the society his intention of resigning his pastoral charge, and requested that the contract between him and the society be dissolved at the end of the parochial year. Upon this, a large committee was appointed to see if, by leave of absence for recruiting his health or other arrangement, Mr. C. could be induced to change his determination. In consequence of this conference, it was agreed, "that the Rev. Mr. Cutter should continue his services, with liberty of being absent for recovery of his health three months that year and four Sabbaths each subsequent year, with a salary of \$600, the conditions to cease at the option of either party. The year having passed away, April 13, 1846, the question of raising a salary of \$600, was put and decided in the negative, 11 to one. It was then voted to raise the sum of \$500, provided Mr. Cutter would accept the same. This offer was kindly but decidedly declined, not indeed on account of the insufficient sum, but because he saw little encouragement to hope that his longer continuance would be advantageous to the society, and because, by the sale of the house* in which he had resided, he had been obliged to break up his family and had no prospect of obtaining suitable accommodation for them here. The following vote was then passed; "voted that, however much this society regret to have said contract rescinded, they do not feel at liberty to refuse a request so decidedly made, and hereby agree that said contract be ended at the expiration of the parochial year, according to the request contained in said letter." The church acquiesced in this decision, and united with Mr. C. in calling a council for advice in the matter. This council, May 12, 1846, decided that under the circumstances, it was advisable that the relation between Mr. C. and

* This belonged to Dea. Page, and was unexpectedly sold to J. Payson.



the church be dissolved ; at the same time, they expressed their "entire confidence in Rev. Mr. Cutter as an able and faithful minister, and hoped the church and society might soon obtain another pastor who should preach the Gospel as ably, plainly, affectionately, and successfully."

In April, 1847, after an interval in which there had been but occasional preaching, it was voted to raise \$500 for the support of the Gospel, and have the pulpit constantly supplied. The Rev. Franklin Davis was employed, and, being unwilling longer to continue in an unsettled state, was, by a united vote of the church and society, ordained Oct. 6, 1847; when a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Pond of Bangor. Mr. Davis, not having been sufficiently encouraged, in March, 1849, requested a dismissal, which was obtained by the intervention of a council. At the annual meeting in April, it was voted to raise \$500 by subscription, and authorize the committee chosen for that purpose, to contract with the Rev. Nathaniel Chapman to supply the pulpit six months or a year, as they could best agree. This was done, and his ministry still continues.

In this church, down to 1849, the whole number of members had been 171, of whom 18 had died, 29 been dismissed to other churches, and one excommunicated for misconduct, leaving the number at that time in the church, 123.*

Within the last ten or fifteen years, additions have been made to the Methodist denomination, and, once or twice, a preacher of that order has been assigned for a portion of the year to this town ; but, as we are not aware that any separate church or society has been organized, we are unable to give particulars.

* Rec. of 1st and 2d Cong. Ch. and Societies. Town Records, &c.

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CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TWO PRECEDING CHAPTERS, FROM 1820 TO 1850.

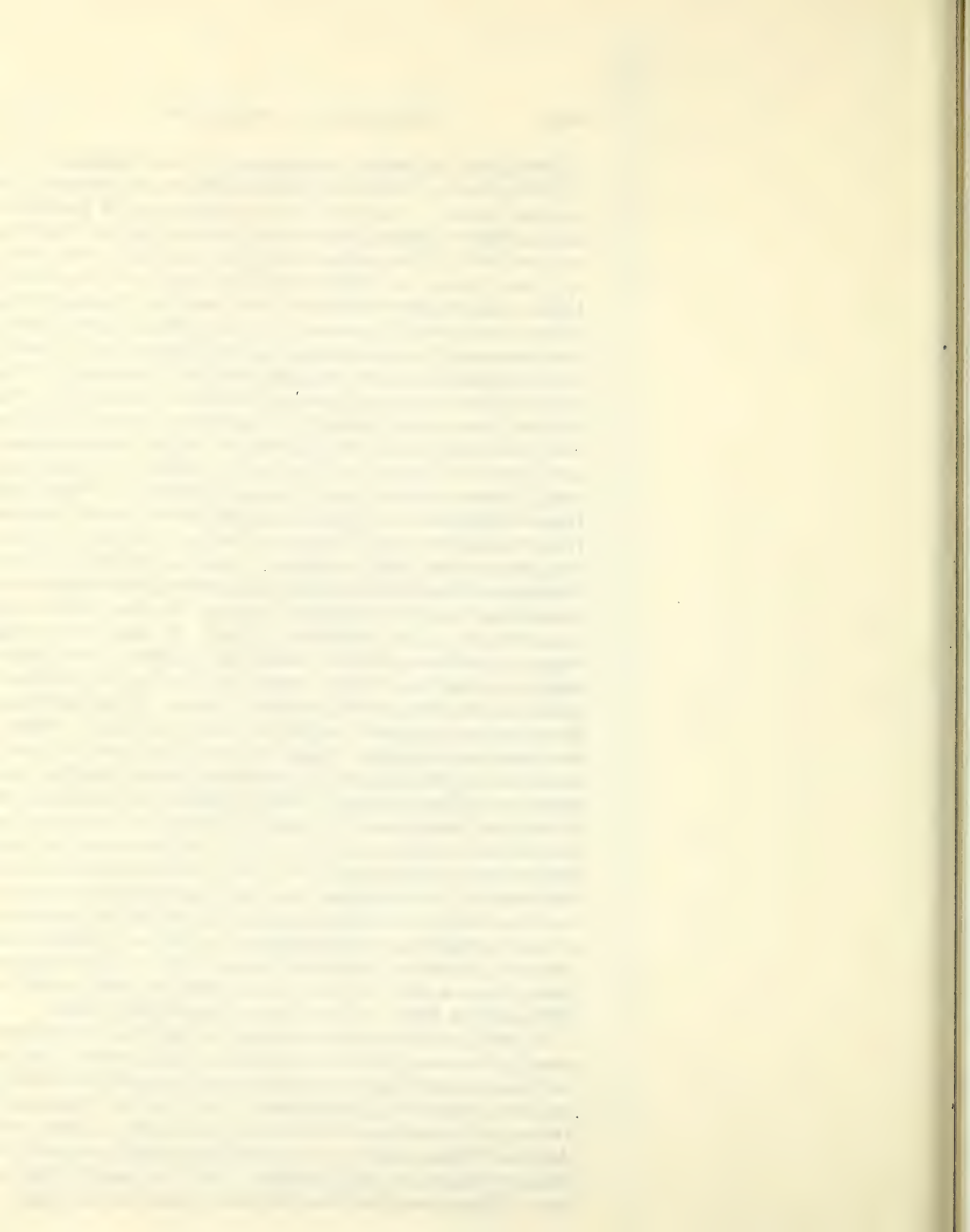
AMONG the benevolent and other societies formed in the place between 1820 and 1850, one for the relief of the Greeks was constituted February 10th, 1827, and contributed between \$100 and \$200 for the purchase of provisions sent from Boston under the care of Dr. Howe. The first Bible Society in the town was organized August 31st, 1825, and its claims frequently presented, particularly by Rev. J. Huse, as one in which all sects and parties could unite. At a still earlier period, under the auspices of the same clergyman in connexion with Messrs. Fuller and Whiting, a Sunday school society subsisted several years; but about 1831 separate schools were formed in each denomination. The first lyceum or debating society was established in 1827 or '8, and, embracing most of the liberally educated, professional, and other inquiring men, continued to flourish for some years, and occasionally attract large audiences. The interest in this having subsided, another was got up in 1840, for the purpose, in addition to its other advantages, of furnishing its members with the principal periodicals of the day. The young men's lyceum was formed about the same time, and the mechanics' association in 1842. Among the subjects discussed by these societies, or by itinerant lecturers, phrenology early, and mesmerism more recently, attracted attention; whilst the *spiritual knockings* so rife in some places now, have not yet come to disturb our quiet population.

The first temperance society in this town was organized in 1828. From the preceding pages, and the table of licenses appended, it will be seen that the use of ardent spirits has been coeval with the settlement of this river. For many years, however, they were used only on extraordinary occasions either of fatigue or conviviality. Regarded as a mark of hospitality, their use extended with the increase of prosperity, and, at the close of the last century, had become almost universal. The evils of intemperance were seen and deprecated; *excessive* drinking was denounced from the pulpit; but *moderate* drinking was everywhere practised, and everywhere commended. A tavern, or store of goods, without ardent spirits, would have been ridiculed as an absurdity.



In 1827, after a careful examination, it was estimated that 12,700 gallons, at the average cost of \$1, were consumed in this town alone. A society for the suppression of intemperance in Massachusetts, began to call attention to the subject as early as 1812. The earliest society of the kind in this vicinity, was formed in Thomaston (Rockland) in December, 1823. The beneficial effects of this, and the growing evils of the vice, induced the town, April 3, 1826, to adopt stringent measures, for suppressing the illegal practices of retailers and innholders. But the acknowledged impotency of the law in reforming popular abuses, led to the formation of the Warren Temperance Society, as mentioned above. This, at first, consisted of Rev. Mr. Sheldon of the 2d Congregational, and Rev. Mr. Bartlett of the Baptist, society, Oliver Copeland, Thomas Burton, John Burton, William H. Webb, and Hector Copeland. Its pledge went no farther than to abstain from the use and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage. This was then called total abstinence; and many who believed themselves friends of temperance, hesitated to subscribe to it, considering it an abridgment of personal freedom, and a stigma upon one of the creatures of God. It was not till the disuse of ardent spirits had shown how needless such stimulants were, that the society, some years after its formation, passed a vote disapproving the use of wine. The society had to encounter the dead weight of long established custom; the habits and appetites engendered, and the love of merriment and hilarity excited by stimulating drink; and the contempt of self-complacency, which regarded the movement as a relic of asceticism. It steadily persevered, however, increased in numbers and in favor, and, by the aid of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett at first, and Rev. Mr. Cutter afterwards, who both entered into the cause with spirit and efficiency, made a sensible, though unequal, progress in extending the principles of total abstinence, in lessening the number of retailers, and banishing the use of spirituous liquors. The revenue received from licenses, fell off from nearly \$80 in 1828, to \$24 in 1830, \$18 in 1831, and 0 in the two succeeding years.

In 1841, a new impulse was given to the cause of temperance by the society of Washingtonians, then formed; that of the Temperance Pioneers which sprang up partly in rivalry, but soon effectively co-operated; the Ladies' Temperance Union, which embraced nearly every woman in town; and the Cold Water Army, a juvenile association, animated by the same spirit as their seniors. By the united efforts of these different societies, the last blow seemed to be given to

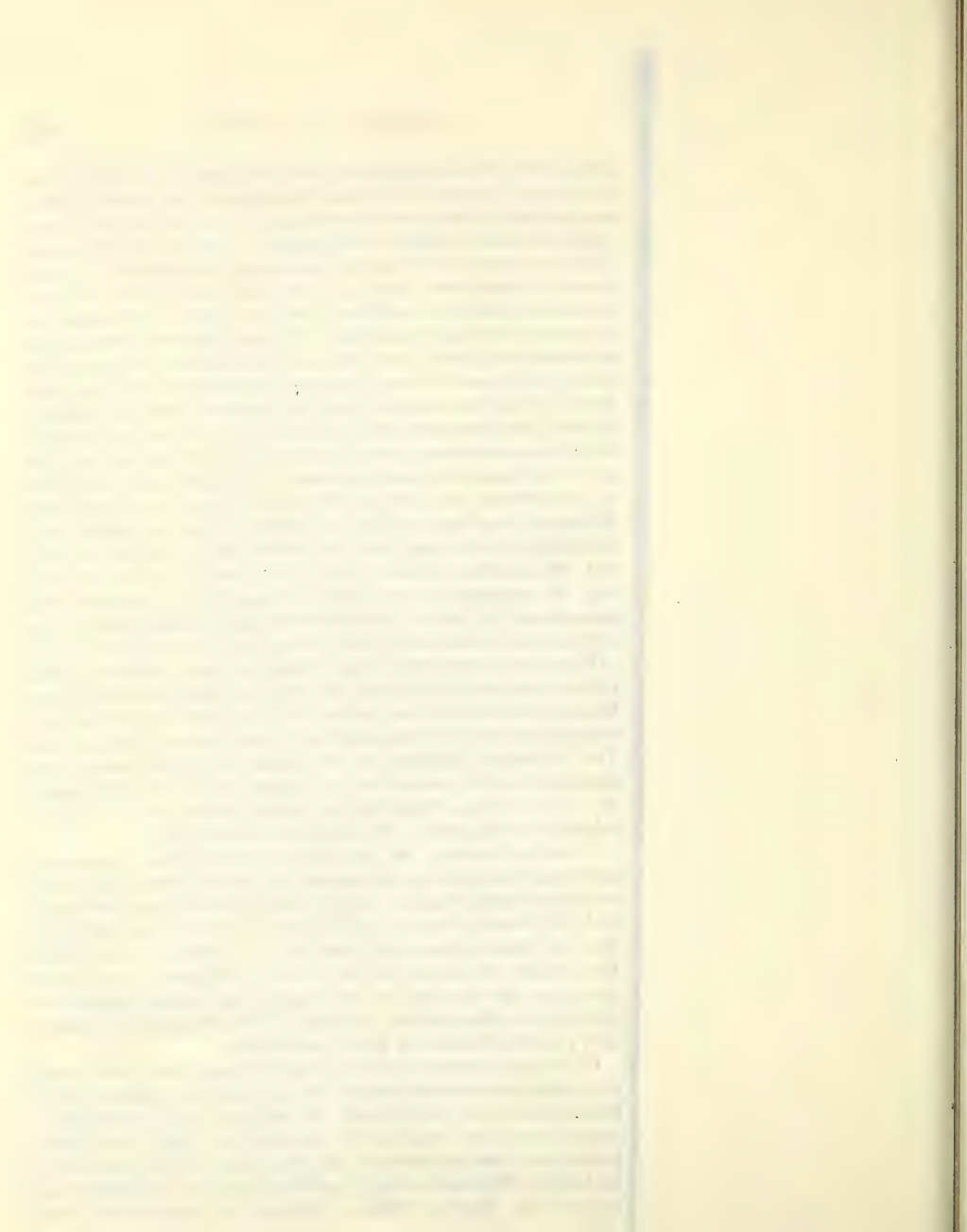


the power of intemperance, and, September 6, 1841, the town voted "that the selectmen be requested to grant no licenses, except for medicinal purposes, and under such rules and regulations as they may think proper." On the 3d of April, 1843, the town voted that the selectmen be requested to grant license to one person only, to sell spirituous liquors at one place only, and for medicinal purposes only, the person to be selected at their discretion. To this measure some opposition was manifested, and the vote ordered to be taken by polling the house. On marching out, however, for the purpose of being counted, so great and manifest was the majority in favor, that the count was given up, and, we believe, no attempt has since been made to obtain license for selling, for any other than medicinal purposes. The last stock of liquors at the village, that of E. W. Hawk, was purchased and destroyed; the last sticklers for a moderate use of alcohol and individuality of action, gave up their opposition; and, in 1842 and '43, cordially united with every body else on the 4th July in celebrating the double triumph of freedom and temperance by public addresses and processions, and by picnics elegantly furnished by the ladies and freely offered to all.

For a few years past, these Societies have remitted their efforts; and the more secret not to say selfish ones of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, whose "shine, like lamps in sepulchres, illumines but themselves," have taken their place. The Segotchet Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the town, subsisted some years, and celebrated the 1st of May, 1850, by a pic-nic given by the ladies, enlivened with appropriate songs and sentiments.

The anniversary of independence has been frequently celebrated here during this period, by public dinners, pic-nics, and other demonstrations of joy; and orations were delivered by M. H. Smith, Esq. in 1827, by J. T. Leavitt in 1829, by Rev. R. Woodhull in 1842, and by E. Reed, Esq. in 1843. Exhibitions of sacred music have at different times been given by the vocalists of the place, and public discourses delivered on the subject by Rev. D. M. Mitchel of Walldoboro', by Dr. Daiken of Hope, and others.

Of the wild animals which in early times were the cause of so much excitement among the people, the present period furnishes little to be related. A solitary bear, probably a young one, first seen in Thomaston, was, Aug. 8th, 1828, pursued to a hollow under a shelving rock on S. Andrews's land below Warren village, and shot by Geo. Andrews and others. In March, 1833, a wild-cat or loup-cervier was



started in the woods by B. Andrews when on the point of treading upon it, and killed by a blow from his musket. From the account of bounties paid, \$1 each, it appears that another was killed the same year, four the year following, and five in 1835, since which we know not that any have been destroyed, though they and their tracks are often discovered near Mt. Pleasant and the Rocky hills. During the deep and drifted snows of March, 1829, a stray deer, weighing about 200lbs., was killed in Thomaston by Lincoln Levensaler. This was the last of these beautiful tenants of the forest, slain in our vicinity; though, a few years later, two carabous made their appearance and were shot at in Warren and its vicinity. In the summer of 1849, also, a common deer was seen by Arthur Andrews at the Rocky hills; and, June 19th, 1850, two such were observed early in the morning feeding in G. Andrews's field. They soon bounded off to the woods, but were afterwards once or twice fallen in with during the summer. Seals, formerly so abundant, are still met with in the lower river, and sometimes above the Narrows and even the rippings in Warren. In Oct. 1826, one was observed in the river near T. Spear's ship-yard, driven ashore, and killed, yielding three gallons of oil. Several were seen at Andrews's point in 1849, and one was observed the day after the bark Wm. Henry was launched, sunning himself on the launching ways.

Whilst a bounty of eight cents each for the destruction of crows was paid by the State, this town received in 1831, \$33,68 for 421; in 1832, \$11,68 for 146; in 1833, \$6,64 for 83; and in 1834, \$6,56 for 82 of these birds.

With regard to losses by fire, this town has, thus far, been highly favored; the following being all, it is believed, that have happened in this period of 30 years. On the 28th July, 1825, the dwellinghouse of James Hall took fire, as was supposed, by a spark from the chimney, and, before the men could be called from the field, was too far consumed to be saved; though most of the furniture was preserved. On the night of March 22, 1827, the dwellinghouse occupied by Nat'l Gardner was burnt with its contents, in consequence of ashes placed in a wooden vessel. The family barely escaped as they rose from their beds, with the loss of all their clothing. A school-house standing near Dr. Buxton's, in which C. A. McLellan was employed as teacher, was consumed in the night of Feb. 1, 1832, by fire kindled, as some thought, by design. In 1831 or '2, the saw-mill at D. Patterson's took fire in the night, probably from friction,

and was destroyed. On the evening of Dec. 21, 1833, the barn of Joshua Spear caught fire from a candle taken there by the children at milking, and was burned. On the 18th Dec. 1835, the dwellinghouse of Wm. Spear, deceased, occupied by his family, was burnt to the ground by means of ashes, and most of its contents, including a large quantity of wheat and other grain, destroyed. A barn, belonging to the family of Isaac Libbey deceased, was, Aug. 23, 1840, struck by lightning and consumed, as elsewhere noted. The store of Joshua L. Patterson, with his stock of goods, was destroyed on the night of Jan. 30, 1843, by fire supposed to have been communicated from the stove. The dwellinghouse of Asa and Jesse C. Dunbar, with most of its contents, was consumed June 5, 1844, by fire supposed to have been dropped by a lad when carrying coals to the smoke-house. It was discovered early in the night, when the family were so sound asleep that it was with difficulty they were awakened by some teamsters, and all, ten in number, providentially rescued. In Aug. 1847, a small, unfinished building designed for a dwellinghouse, belonging to John Copeland, took fire in the night from some unknown cause and was consumed. On the 19th Nov. 1849, the Knox house at the upper falls, then in a state of decay and used only as a shelter for a cow, took fire in a rainy night and burnt down. From the fact that a wanton injury was done the same night to the locks near by, it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. On the 16th Aug. 1850, the barn of Allen Young, Jr. was struck by lightning and consumed, with all his hay and most valuable farming tools. Voluntary contributions were for a long time relied upon to make up the losses sustained by fire; and few except the more costly buildings and stores were insured. But in 1828, the Thomaston Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized; the facilities it offered induced many of our citizens to join it; and the practice of insuring has now become general.

The deaths by casualty and exposure in sickly places abroad, during this period, will be found in their proper places among the genealogies at the end of the volume, and are in number as follows:—lost at sea 10; died at sea or in distant ports, 24*; accidentally drowned in our own waters, 9;

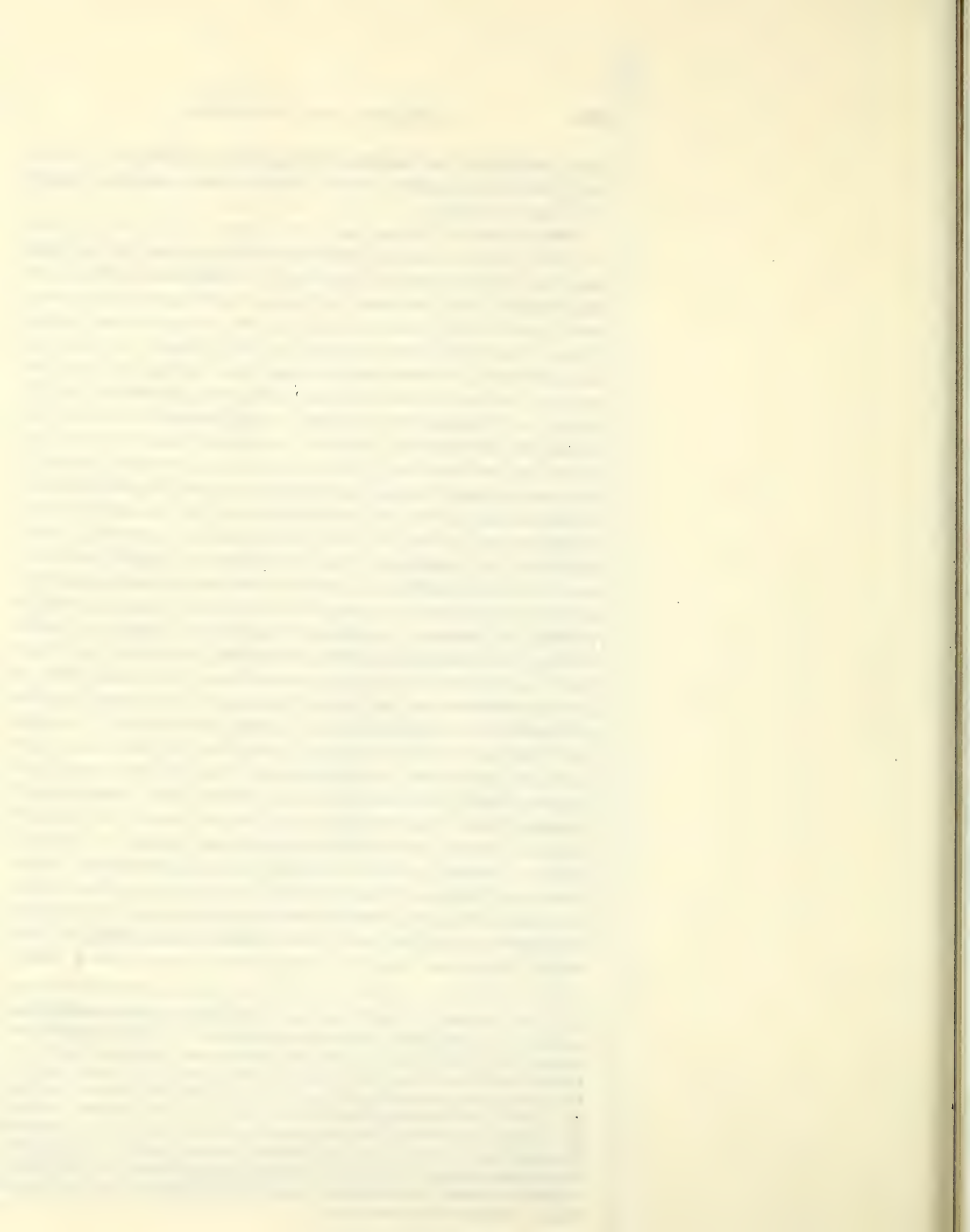
* Among the deaths in foreign ports, may be mentioned that of Capt. Lawrence Crawford, at Guadaloupe in February, 1821, which was preceded by one of those mysterious occurrences so common in the popular belief of all nations and sometimes attended with so



other accidental and sudden deaths, 20 ; suicides, 6 ; besides many others, probably, whose deaths were either not heard of or not recorded.

The casualties during the first year of this period were, in the opinion of some, augmented in number by the malpractice of Dr. John G. Lambright, a German, ignorant and unprincipled, but possessed of some shrewdness, who came here about 1819, and remained three or four years, first at Oyster river and afterwards at the Isley house. By marvellous stories of his own great cures, and the consequent persecution he had incurred from the regular physicians, by the gravity with which he inspected urine instead of feeling the pulse, and the oracular manner in which he pronounced one complaint to be a maggot in the spinal marrow, another a hair accidentally twisted around the neck of the bladder, and a third an injury in the spleen from a fall on the ice some thirty years before ; by the display of his medical library consisting of a number of odd volumes of English and German novels, histories, and travels ; and the marvellous powers he laid claim to of stopping blood at any distance from the patient, of arresting a musket ball in its flight, and transferring pain from one person to another, (a power he did not feel justified in exercising, except now and then, from an amiable woman to her brutal husband ;) by these, together with some real cures effected in part by means of the vapor bath, the use of which he first introduced to the place, he so wrought upon the imaginations of the afflicted and their friends, that his house was soon filled with a multitude of impotent folk, impatiently waiting their turn to be healed of diseases which had hitherto baffled the powers of medical skill. A transient success, either from the power of hope, a change of diet, or the novelty of his treatment, often encouraged his patients to remain under his care ; and a pretended necessity of sending to New York, Philadelphia, or Germany, for some drug of extraordinary power, was a conve-

much appearance of reality, at least to the persons who witness them, as not to be altogether unworthy of notice. On three several occasions, once whilst reading in his cabin at an Irish port, again in a twilight walk at home, and lastly on the deck of his vessel beneath the light of the midnight moon, he saw, or believed he saw, the form of a lovely and accomplished girl to whom he had become attached in England, and whom, it is said, nothing but regard for her prevented his bringing home to share his humble fortune here. These appearances had a strong effect upon his mind, particularly the last, which, whether as cause or effect, was immediately followed by the disease which terminated in his death.



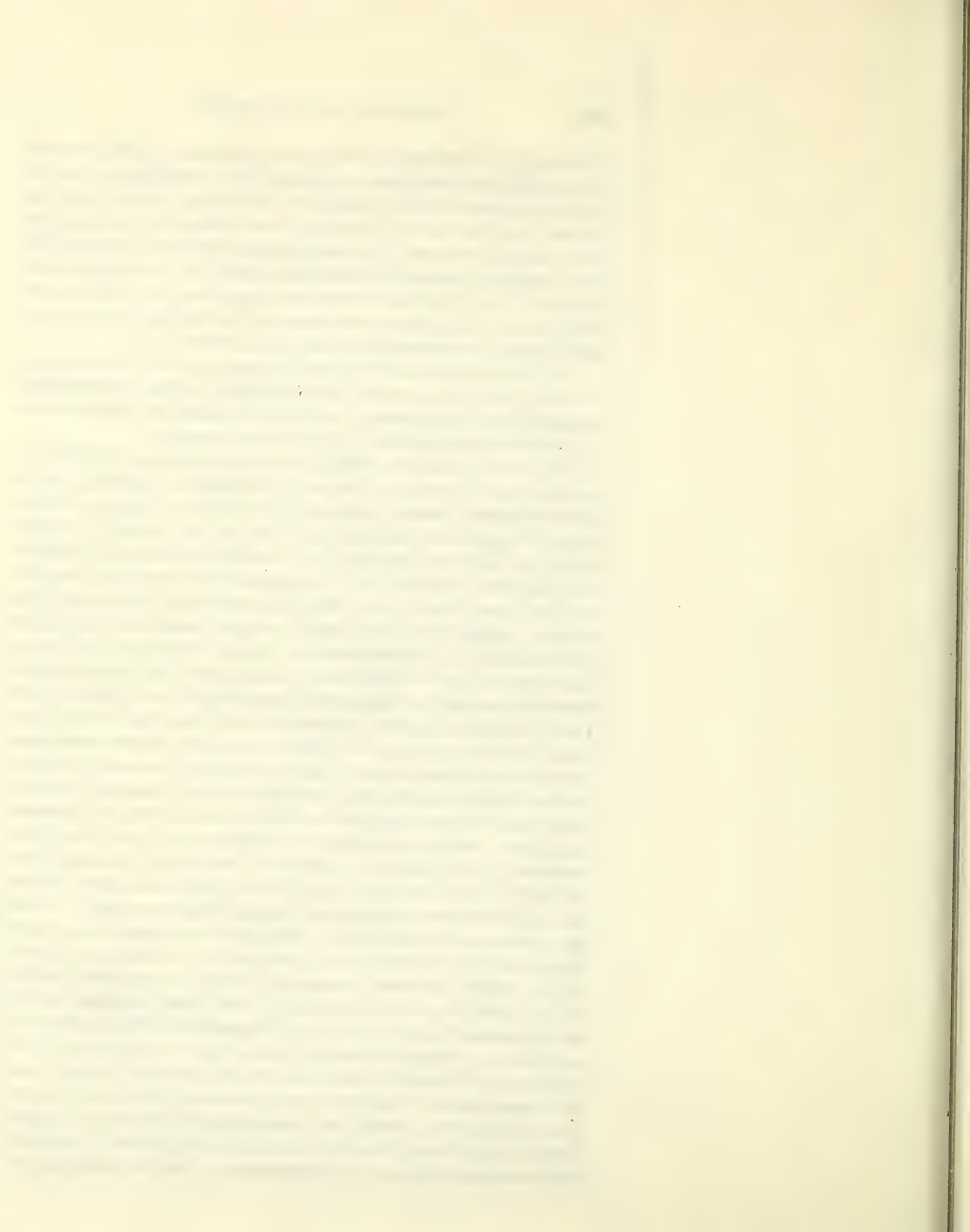
nient excuse for extorting money, or postponing a cure. At length, the shrewd, disgusted at his artifices, began to forsake him; the feeble, on the arrival of the powerful medicines, to die off; and those whose constitutions maintained a longer contest with disease, to postpone payment for board and medicine till some result should be arrived at. From January to May, 1820, seven deaths occurred at his house, including those of some already pronounced cured. To get rid of others whom by his bargain he could not discharge uncured without forfeiting his claim to remuneration, and who would not render themselves liable by departing without his consent, he resorted to various expedients. The house, which had before some reputation for being haunted, was soon annoyed by strange nocturnal sounds like the falling of bags of meal on the chamber floors; the outer door opened spontaneously in the night-time even when hasped and buttoned; unobliterated marks of bloody hands were thought to be discernible on some of the inner doors; and conjecture leaped at once to the conclusion that in former times, when the house was occupied as a tavern, some traveler must have been murdered for his money, whose unappeased ghost was still haunting the scene of the outrage. This conjecture was further confirmed by a transient old gentleman picked up by the Doctor, who possessed the faculty, as he affirmed, of using mineral rods, that is, of determining, by the motion of a forked witch-hazel twig, the place where a dead body had been buried, where water might be found by digging, or where silver was concealed. His skill was put in requisition; the rods inclined to the arch under the chimneys, with such force as to astonish credulous believers, and leave no doubt in their minds that the bones of the victim were slumbering beneath it. Marvellous reports were put in circulation, and such an excitement was getting up, that several of the neighbors, to allay it, went in, and, by experiments in presence of the old gentleman, demonstrated the action of the rods to be wholly fortuitous, and, by examining the cellar bottom with a crowbar, satisfied themselves that no bones larger than that of a goose's thigh were to be found there. Having in this way induced some of his patients to leave, and settling with others as advantageously as he could, the Doctor removed, to commence practice at Orrington and other places.

Ten years after the coming of Lambright, the community was thrown into a ferment by the fame of Dr. Thomas Donaldson Raeburn, who in two branches, those of pharmacy and surgery, had served a regular apprenticeship and obtained

a thorough education, in his native England. On his arrival in Cushing, his story was received with incredulity ; but his reputation soon spread ; and after removing to this town, his house (now that of F. Seiders,) was thronged with patients from all quarters, and his boldness and skill in the most difficult surgical operations acknowledged by the neighboring faculty. Yet his usefulness was impaired by caprice and irregularity, and, after a residence of a few years, he removed to Bath, where he died some years after.

No meteorological register having been kept in the place, we can only give such facts relating to the weather and atmospherical phenomena as were of sufficient interest to be recorded in private diary, or public newspaper.

On the 7th August, 1823, towards evening, a meteoric explosion was heard in the air, preceded, according to the observations of some persons, by a flash of light. At this place, it appeared to begin in the N. W. some 15° or 20° above the horizon, ascended in a southerly direction, declined and was lost in the S. W. It successively resembled strokes on the bass drum, the firing of musketry, the sound of a wagon passing violently over a rocky road, and ended like the rumbling of distant thunder. In the borders of Jefferson, Nobleboro', and Waldoboro', stones were at the same time seen to descend to the ground, were found, and presented the usual dark, scoriaceous appearance of aerolites. This happened in the midst of a severe drought, which continued through the whole summer, and gave rise to numerous fires in the woods, threatening to desolate the country in every direction. Much damage was done, particularly at Wiscasset and Alna, where a tract ten miles long and three broad, was overrun, and property destroyed estimated at more than \$72,000 ; one woman being burnt to death, and another saving herself and children by descending into a well. Great fears were entertained and damage done in other places, till September 18th, when the fires were checked by a rainy night, which afforded temporary relief to the thirsty cattle. It continued dry, however, and on the 21st, became so cold as to produce frost and ice, and September 29th, a shower of rain was succeeded by snow during the whole night. The sufferers at Wiscasset and Alna were generously aided ; and the inhabitants of this town, at a meeting called for the purpose October 6th, voted to grant them \$300 from the proceeds of the fishery in the two succeeding years ; but before this was executed, on a representation that the donations re-



ceived were already equal to the losses, the vote was rescinded.

In 1824, the deep snow which covered the earth till February having been dissolved by warm rains, the season advanced so rapidly, that on the 5th of March, half-grown grasshoppers of the larger species appeared in large numbers on sunny declivities. Yet, May 26th, when the wild pear was in blossom and apple buds reddening, the ground was frozen in the morning, and ice appeared on the water. From the cold and dry weather in the early part of the season, the grass yielded less than two-thirds of an ordinary crop; but, as no frosts happened till Oct. 14th, the corn crop was good. In 1825, after a warm and mild winter, during which an extensive influenza carried off many elderly people, the air in March was bland as May, and on the 18th the song-sparrow was trilling his summer strain. May 5th, there was a storm of hail, rain, and snow, lasting all day. July 12th, the mercury stood at 98°; and the next day a shower commenced in this town, attended with hail and violent wind, and increasing as it proceeded southerly, in Cushing demolished four or five barns, and did much other damage, the hailstones being half as large as hen's eggs. The dysentery extensively prevailed, and carried off great numbers of children. The weather continued hot and dry, grasshoppers abundant, and at the beginning of September fires began to rage in the woods. In the course of a week, these fires spread extensively in the borders of this town, Waldoboro', and Cushing, endangering houses and barns, and consuming fences, corn, and other articles. The people near Mr. Hoffsis's and Winchenbach's having become exhausted in watching and fighting the flames, numbers went from the village and elsewhere, to aid in defending their houses from the devouring element. In Waldoboro', several houses were deserted by their occupants and preserved with great difficulty. Dec. 12th, in consequence of an application from the towns of Ripley and Harmony, and the plantation of Bridgestown, a town meeting was held here, and a committee appointed to obtain subscriptions and contributions in aid of the sufferers by fire in those places.

On the 31st of Jan. 1826, during a driving storm of snow which lasted through the day and part of the night, the temperature sank from 0 at sunrise to 20° below 0 at six P. M. and 24° ditto the next morning. At Union, the mercury was 28° below 0. In February, the influenza prevailed in all parts of the country; in the latter part of the month, robins



were seen in the woods, and grasshoppers made their appearance. The 15th, 16th, and 17th days of May were uncommonly hot; the mercury in different places varying from 96° to 100°. An early drought prevailed until July 28th, which, with innumerable legions of grasshoppers, greatly injured the crops; though the latter part of the season was fine. The measles in the spring, and the dysentery in the fall, were prevalent here, and fatal to several children.

In 1827, the early promise of spring was broken by an extraordinary fall of rain on the 24th and 25th of April, which carried away bridges and saw-mills, and so flooded the roads, that parties and witnesses found it difficult to get to the Court of Common Pleas then sitting in this town. It continued stormy and cold, with some lightning and snow, for nearly three weeks. In the fall of 1828, no frost occurred till Oct. 12th, when ice was formed within doors, the ground frozen for some days, and apples and potatoes considerably injured; but this was compensated by the warm and summer-like weather of December. In Jan. and February, 1829, the whooping cough was very severe, and several children in the town died of it. A severe drought prevailed in July and August, during which some 400 acres of wood and uncleared land were burnt over in the eastern part of this town and in Thomaston. On the 27th of August, there was an earthquake, just before ten o'clock P. M., sufficient to jar doors and windows. The 30th of March, 1831, was distinguished by a remarkable storm of rain, inundating low grounds, overflowing wharves, entering lime-kilns, carrying away wood and other property on the banks of the river, together with Stirling and Oyster River bridges, and interrupting the mail for a day or two. The summer, windy and cool, is notable for the deep pea-green color which, the sun and every object it shone upon, assumed on the 16th and 17th of August. On the 22d of November, much damage was done by a remarkably high tide, said by R. Montgomery, who scored its elevation on Burgess's limestone, to have been 2 feet higher than was ever observed at any other time. The autumn was so mild, no frost occurring till October 28th, and winter set in with such sudden severity November 28th, as greatly to injure the fruit trees, particularly the succulent scions of the apple, then recently grafted for the first time to any great extent in this town. On the 30th of December, and for several days in succession, there was the greatest run of frost-fish ever remembered. They were hauled away by ox-loads, and large quantities stacked on the shore till

disposed of for the feeding of swine. The weather continued in its severity till the last of February, 1832, affording three months of uninterrupted sleighing. March was warm; but heavy rains in May carried away the bridge at the village on the 24th; and the cold produced ice in the brooks on the 23d, and destroyed martins and other birds.

On the 8th of May, 1833, the day of Rev. Mr. Cutter's ordination, after a warm forenoon, a heavy shower occurred, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which struck in many places in town. A poplar tree in front of Rev. Mr. Huse's house was shivered, as were a small apple-tree near C. Copeland's and a forest tree near P. Oliver's, together with a mast of Capt. J. Robinson's vessel at Andrews's Point, in the cabin of which were several persons who received no injury. The 13th of November was distinguished for one of the most remarkable phenomena ever witnessed in this part of the country. From three o'clock until daylight, a shower of meteors, or shooting stars, appeared in all parts of the heavens, falling like snow flakes. Some observing them through the windows, sprang from their beds supposing their houses on fire. They were of various magnitudes, some not larger in appearance than the smallest of the fixed stars; others far exceeding the largest. They seemed to move in all directions, continued till daylight rendered them invisible, and were witnessed all over the country as far south as Baltimore. Similar phenomena have been witnessed in other parts of the world, and the writer of this recollects, when a boy, going out on a clear, calm evening, when it was impossible to look at any part of the sky without observing one or more of these meteors, but all extremely minute. The origin of these and of meteoric stones is but imperfectly understood.

The winter of 1834-'5 was marked by great variations of temperature. About the 9th of October, 1835, Halley's comet, whose periodical revolution had been calculated at 75 years, made its appearance for the third time; but was visible here for a few nights only, on account of a dense fog, which overspread the country, almost without interruption, through October and a part of November. During this time, the weather was calm and mild, without wind enough to shake the leaves from the trees, which, particularly on the oaks, remained with all their brilliant tints till the very commencement of winter. This began November 20th, by a sudden transition from good wheeling to good sleighing, and, with a slight relaxation in January, when robins were heard singing



their vernal notes, continued with great severity to the end of March, 1836. The spring of 1836 was late, with a scarcity of hay; ice was observed June 3d, when apple-trees were in blossom; the crop of potatoes was small, and that of maize greatly injured by frost. January and February of 1837, were remarkable for extreme cold weather, furious storms, and deep and drifted snows. The roads here were frequently impassable, especially January 22d, and February 17th and 24th, from immense drifts said to be fifteen feet in depth. Triangular machines, then first required by law, were used in opening the roads. Snow-shoes were resorted to by Dr. Buxton, who, by their aid, February 25th, visited J. Rokes's neighborhood. During this severe winter, many birds usually confined to the arctic regions, made their appearance here, especially the beautiful pine grosbeak, or bullfinch, (*Pyrrhula enucleator*) which came in large flocks about the woodpiles and barn-yards; and several specimens of the snowy owl, (*Stryx nyctea*) were shot in the vicinity. Masses of snow long remained in the woods and gullies, some of them till June. Spots were plainly observed on the sun April 28th, and again in July. January 26, 1839, a tremendous S. E. storm of wind and rain overturned many sheds here, and, in some parts of the country, dwellinghouses and churches. On the 12th of July, the house of E. V. Lermond was struck and somewhat injured by lightning; but the family all escaped unhurt. From August to October, the dysentery raged in the town with great mortality, carrying away not less than sixteen persons of all ages.

The winter of 1839-'40 was a perpetual fluctuation between extreme warmth and cold, with destructive storms intervening at intervals of about two weeks, the most notable of which were December 16th and 28th, and January 23d. August 23d, a severe thunder shower from the S. W. did considerable damage, burning the barn on the Isaac Libbey farm, and in Waldoboro' one or two more. Two days afterwards, some damage was done in Hope, and R. Rokes killed. In 1841, a summer drought, together with caterpillars and grasshoppers, seriously injured the crops, except winter rye; and many wells which never failed before, were dry. This was broken Sept. 4th, by the most copious shower of rain ever remembered in so short a time, the brooks overleaping their banks, covering their bridges, and carrying along stones of many pounds weight. The winter of 1841-'2 was, with short intervals, warm and mild. A violent storm from the S. W., February 17th, blew over some chimneys, sheds, and old

The first of these is the fact that the
 world is not a uniform whole, but a
 collection of many different parts, each
 with its own peculiar characteristics.
 These characteristics are the result of
 the different conditions of the soil, the
 climate, the position of the land, and
 the nature of the people who inhabit it.
 The second fact is that the world is
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 developing. The conditions of the
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 the different nature of the people who
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buildings; and cast up quantities of fish on the islands and coast. On the 11th June, a storm of rain ending with snow, destroyed some sheep by the sudden chill. On the 14th, a remarkable change of weather from cold to heat, took place suddenly about nine in the evening. The year is distinguished in this town as presenting the greatest mortality of any since its incorporation. The scarlet fever prevailed in the winter and spring; and in autumn the dysentery, with other diseases, swelled the number of deaths to threescore.

On the 28th February, 1843, a comet in the day-time was observed by a few persons near the S. E. limb of the sun, with a train, as described by them, about two feet long in appearance. It soon became too faint for observation by day; but on the 7th March, its splendid train, in spite of the bright moonlight, was seen extending for more than 20° above the horizon, beneath which its nucleus had sunk before the darkness rendered it visible. On the 22d, its train was estimated at 30° degrees, with no apparent nucleus. It was a brilliant and beautiful phenomenon. With the exception of a fortnight of warm weather and bare, unfrozen ground in January, the winter was cold, and abounded with deep snows till April 8th; when spring birds arrived, though there was little bare ground till the 23d of that month. On the day of the annual fast, April 6th, and the preceding night, there fell about two feet of moist snow blown into drifts in some places as high as the houses, rendering the roads impassable till cleared out by the shovel. The mail stage went on runners as late as April 16th, at which time the average depth of snow was judged to be about 3 feet, and that of the drifts from 5 to 8 feet. Sleighs continued to run on some roads till into May. In that month, the season made good progress; but there was frost and frozen ground again June 1st, when fruit trees were beginning to blossom. The crop of hay was abundant, and the season propitious till Sept. 9th, when white frost occurred every night till the 15th. The following winter was also cold and snowy. The mercury at sunrise, January 26, 1844, stood at 13° below 0, the 27th 9° below 0, the 28th 15° below 0, the 29th 3° below 0, the 30th 11° below 0, and the 31st 7° below 0. The spring was an early one, with some remarkably hot weather on April 13th and 14th, when the mercury was up to 78° in the shade. This year, 1844, was distinguished for the first appearance of the potato disease; though the crop here was abundant and remarkably fine. In 1845, this disease destroyed nearly the whole crop in the town; since which a much smaller quantity of this

root has been raised. The month of April, 1845, was remarkably dry and windy, producing great losses by fire; the village of Damariscotta being entirely consumed, and other places in our neighborhood suffering considerably. The winter of 1845—6 was somewhat peculiar, and in many places disastrous. It began after the heavy rains of November, with warm weather succeeded by thunder, moderate snows, and continued cold weather; frost penetrated the ground to a great depth; and springs never before known to fail, became dry. Anchor-ice was abundant, producing at Bangor, in connexion with the spring freshets, a memorable inundation. The spring of 1846 was early and delightful; the crops of English grain fine; but the unusual heat, combined with an unprecedented drought which lasted into October, injured the crop of maize and prevented the growth of potatoes; so that, although not diseased, they were as scarce as in the preceding year. In July, August, and September, the mercury frequently reached 88°, 90°, 94° and 96° in the shade. At Rockland, water was carried through the streets and sold by the gallon. The George's Canal Company availed themselves of the low state of the water during this season, to build locks, and open the navigation of the river as far as Senebec Pond. During this drought, a calamitous fire occurred at Waldoboro', Oct. 10th, which raged that and the following day, and reduced nearly the whole business section of the village to ashes.

On the 22d of March, 1848, there was a slight, but very perceptible, shock of an earthquake about 7 o'clock P. M. On Friday, June 23d, a little after 10 o'clock A. M. a rare and brilliant phenomenon was observed in the heavens. The morning had been hot, and the sky at first clear, but soon pervaded by a thin hazy cloud, which came over from the west. The wind, which had been N. W., was, at the time mentioned, fresh from the S. W. As the haze passed over the sun, it slightly obscured its radiance, and, when attention was directed that way, two bright concentric circles were observed surrounding that luminary; the one, at a rough estimate, about 15° distant from it, and the other 30° or more. They presented, especially the outer one, all the prismatic colors, well defined as in an ordinary rainbow. In the inner circle, these colors seemed mixed with the common sunlight, and, though more luminous, were less distinct. These were intersected by a third circle, whose centre was situated to the north of the other two, and whose circumference passed between the inner circle and the sun. This

soon faded and disappeared ; but the others continued some time longer, the inner one apparently drawing nearer the sun, and the outer one appearing less regular and concentric. As the haze passed off southerly, the outer circle became broken and then disappeared ; but the inner one remained visible till noon.

The weather of 1849 was remarkable for its sudden alternations of heat and cold. On June 22d, the mercury rose to 96° in the shade, and July 13th to 98° at this place, whilst at Rockland and at Newcastle it rose to 102° in the shade. Both these days, especially the latter, were followed by a sudden depression of temperature, rendering fires and great coats desirable. Such changes, during this and the preceding year, proved fatal to many elderly people ; besides which, in 1849, the dysentery and typhoid fever were prevalent, and at Thomaston and Waldoboro' very mortal. May 6th, 1850, an easterly storm terminated in showers from the S. W. attended with much lightning, which struck a tree near I. Spear's, and splintered telegraph posts, in some places 10 or 12 continuously, in the borders of this town and Waldoboro'. Freshets were high ; and on the 15th a loaded canal-boat, missing the lock at the upper falls, was precipitated over the dam, the crew escaping with slight injury. On the 10th and 11th of June, a violent storm destroyed some newly shorn sheep ; and the consequent freshet carried away the shingle and stave-mill at N. Cobb's. After eight successive days of wet weather, Sunday, July 21st, was so fine, and so much hay was in danger of spoiling, that most farmers felt justified in working to save it. The dysentery and cholera prevailed in summer and autumn.

During the present period, an evident, though not very sudden or striking, improvement has taken place in the physical, moral, and social condition of the town. In regard to the population, for which the reader is referred to Table III, and which exhibits an increase of 600 during the period, or 200 every census, Warren now, as in 1840, ranks as the 8th town in the County of Lincoln ; while, according to the State valuation of 1850 it ranks in point of property as the 5th.* Wealth has evidently increased ; pauperism, especially since the temperance movement, diminished ; schools are better provided with books, and the amount of reading, particularly of newspapers and periodicals, greatly

* The City of Bath being reckoned as one.



extended. But as education has been too much regarded as a mere preparation for business and the great art of money making, rather than a means of perpetual satisfaction and mental improvement, it is not wonderful that the higher walks of literature and science should find fewer votaries here than in many more retired and less wealthy places, where education, with less facility, has a stronger prestige. The college graduates which this town has thus far furnished, are the following; viz. David and George Starrett in 1818, Benjamin B. Thatcher and Manasseh H. Smith in 1826, all at Bowdoin College, Lucius H. Chandler in 1831 at Waterville College, Samuel E. Smith in 1839, G. Snow Newcomb in 1848, and Samuel L. Hodgman in 1850, also at Bowdoin. The degree of M. D. was conferred at the last named college upon Benjamin F. Buxton in 1830, Jonathan Huse in 1832, and Joseph Huse, 1833. Sunday schools are now better patronized, and more generally attended. Gambling, if not wholly suppressed, has been confined to secret and disreputable places. One species of it, that of lotteries, the more pernicious for being sanctioned by law and openly advertised in all the newspapers and post offices of the country, has, since the sale of tickets was prohibited in 1826, ceased to tempt the young and simple to venture their hard earnings upon an ocean of blanks in hope of gaining the prize at the bottom. Dwellings are more comfortably, not to say luxuriously, finished, furnished, and arranged; and supplied with convenient out-buildings. Cooking stoves found their way here not much after 1820; friction matches succeeded, and soon displaced the old tinder box and steel. Windlasses and pumps have banished the unsightly well-sweeps that formerly stood at every dwelling. Agriculture has advanced as well in the quantity of land cultivated, as also in the skill and implements with which the labor is performed. Threshing machines were introduced about 1837; horse-rakes, a little earlier. The use of compost, lime, gypsum, and other manures, has greatly increased the crops. Hay has become an article of exportation, as potatoes also were, until checked by the prevailing disease. A machine for compressing hay was first obtained here by J. L. Patterson and others about 1842, and one or more have since been added. The agricultural bounties paid to this town by the State, amounted in 1838 to \$159.98, on 1882 bushels of wheat; in 1839 to \$226.20, on 2370 bushels of wheat, and to \$280.00, on 6035 bushels of Indian corn. These bounties, being offered at a time when the high prices of provisions, the sudden revulsion

of credit, and consequent embarrassments of trade and all kinds of business, rendered it difficult to procure the usual supplies from the south, gave a very opportune impulse to agriculture both here and throughout the State. The crop of wool has fluctuated, both in quantity and value, with the protection afforded or withheld by the National government. The erection of a woolen factory, raised April 16th, 1842, by A. H. Hodgman, I. G. Allen, and others, has to a considerable degree, silenced the music of the domestic loom and spinning wheel. There were at the old clothing mill, as estimated in 1828, about 10,000 yards of cloth annually dressed, and about as many pounds of wool carded. The present factory, in 1843, manufactured 18,000 yards of cloth, besides dressing 2400 yards more, and carding 5000 pounds of wool for customers. This is about the amount still manufactured; but an addition to the factory building has been recently made, with a view, we presume, to an increase of business. It now employs 8 male and 9 female operatives. Other manufactures, particularly those of brass, tin, and leather, have somewhat declined of late; partly perhaps from want of governmental protection, and partly in consequence of other improvements, such as the use of stoves, glass lamps, and the new modes of dressing leather. For many years, about 1828 or '30, Dea. Webb and son manufactured between \$1000 and \$2000 worth of brass lamps, fire-sets, &c., for the Boston market; and more recently large quantities of copper spikes and other fastenings have been furnished by them for ship-builders, amounting on the part of the younger of them, according to the census of 1850, to \$770. As near as can be gathered from the census, there were, in the year ending June 1, 1850, not less than 66 or 70 tons of iron worked up by the different blacksmiths in town, into ship-irons and other articles, including \$700 worth of edge tools by J. Mallett. An iron foundry was established at the village about 1842, but has since been removed to Thomaston. Besides nearly \$500 worth by J. Leeds, R. W. Jarvis and sons manufacture annually about \$1800 worth of shoes and boots; and their labor, as well as that of Mr. Hinkley in the tin plate business, has been greatly facilitated within the last five years, by the use of machinery. M. Huse, an ingenious machinist, produces looms and other articles to the amount of \$800; C. N. Page, horse wagons \$550; J. Grafton, harnesses and saddlery, \$590; Crawford & Kirkpatrick, bricks, \$800; James Libbey, leather, \$550; J. W. Smith, \$2222, and S. B. Dockham, \$2025 worth of

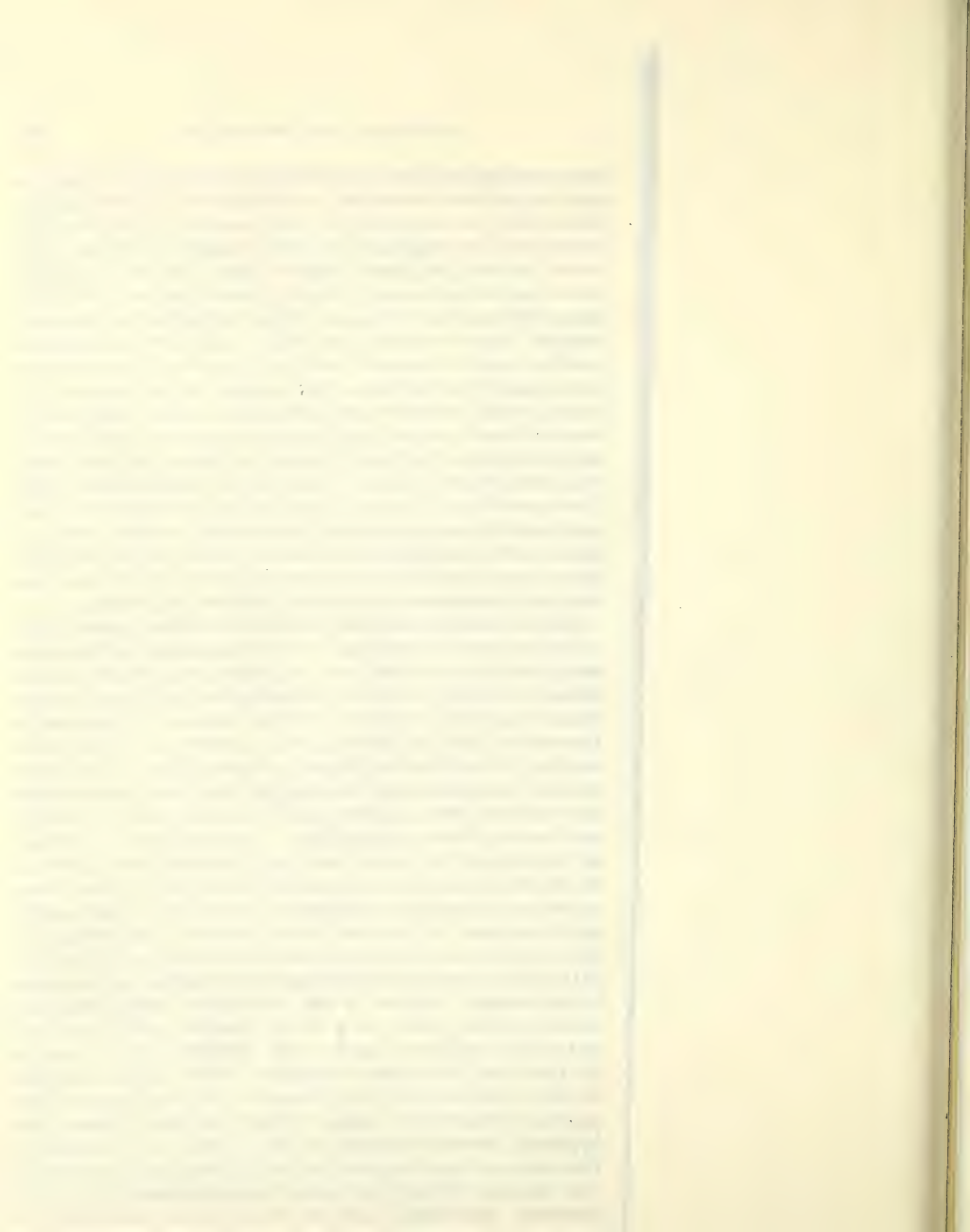
clothing; besides other wheelwrights, tanners, and saddlers, whose business falling a little short of \$500 was not enumerated. The annual product of the six saw-mills included in the census, amounts to \$14,808 worth, besides many others omitted as producing less than \$500 worth. In the manufacture of lime, there has of late years been an apparent decline; partly from the fact that those most extensively engaged in it have found it for their advantage to carry on the work at Thomaston, where the rock is easily obtained and the lime shipped, and where the many new roads and bridges render it easier than formerly to collect wood and other materials. There were burnt in this town, 4200 casks in 1821, 7,527 in 1822, 13,326 in 1823, 17,260 in 1824, 24,120 in 1825, 28,211 in 1826, 35,812 in 1827, and 37,421 in 1828. For a number of years past, no accurate account has been kept; but the quantity at present manufactured is not far from 10,000 casks, besides 12,000 or more, burnt at Thomaston. Ship-building has steadily advanced not only in the number, but the size and quality of the vessels built; and, being the only branch of industry from which foreign competition is excluded, its success would seem to afford a strong argument in favor of extending protection to other mechanical and agricultural productions, for which the country is equally well adapted. There were built here in the year 1849, 2 ships, 5 barks, and 3 brigs, measuring 3708 tons, and valued without the sails and rigging at \$138,436. The present year, 1850, the number of vessels has been less; yet, as three of them were large ships, one of which exceeded 1100 tons, it is believed that the aggregate tonnage is nearly equal to that of the preceding year.

The coasting trade between this place and Boston, which in the early part of this century employed some half dozen or more sloops and schooners in transporting wood, lumber, and lime, has, after a gradual decline, at length entirely ceased; and these vessels have been succeeded by those of a larger class, mostly employed in the freighting business from southern ports to the northern States, Europe, and the W. Indies. The hay, lime, and other articles which these vessels carry out southward, are generally taken on board at Thomaston; and vessels are now rarely seen at Warren, except those newly built. The earnings remitted by these vessels from abroad, have, for some years past, not only been the principal means of restoring the money drained off in the purchase of W. I., European, and domestic goods in Boston, but have greatly added to the capital of the place; which is

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives and actions of countless individuals across different eras and cultures. It is a tapestry of events, both great and small, that shape the course of human civilization. From the dawn of time to the present day, the story of humanity is one of constant change and evolution. The history of the world is not just a record of past events, but a reflection of the human condition, showing the struggles, triumphs, and aspirations of the human race. It is a story that continues to unfold, as we move forward into the future. The history of the world is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the human spirit, and a source of inspiration for all who seek to understand the meaning of life and the path forward.

now more than sufficient for the business done, and is forced to seek employment elsewhere, or investment in public stocks. Prior to the present period, a great want of capital was felt in this and the neighboring towns, manifested by the high rate of interest, the great profits of trade, and the extensive credit everywhere in use. People, prior to the war of 1812, frequently resorted to Messrs. Bryant or Borland at Damariscotta for loans at twelve per cent.; and it was a common practice to have demands sued, and continued from court to court, merely for the use of the money in the interim. At a later period, cargoes were purchased on credit, and lumbermen and lime-burners forced to wait payment from three to six months, take their pay in goods, or dispose of their notes at an extravagant discount. But on the incorporation of the Thomaston Bank, Feb. 22, 1825, all this floating credit was made available as currency by discounting securities there, in exchange for the bills of the bank. Several citizens of this town became stockholders in that bank, and one of them has been for a considerable portion of the time its president.

The mercantile business has, from different causes, been subject to some fluctuation. The temperance reformation brought with it in 1830, and at subsequent periods, a great diminution of the trade in ardent spirits, particularly at the village; and this, together with the increase of business in Thomaston and Waldoboro', has diverted to those towns much of the trade which formerly centered here. The commercial embarrassments following the land speculations which terminated in 1836, operated as disastrously upon traders of small means here as elsewhere. It was partly for increasing the trade of the place, and partly perhaps with a view to the superior water power it would afford, as well as from regard to the general prosperity, that many of the public spirited citizens of the town were induced to take shares in the George's Canal Company, which was incorporated in July, 1846, for the purpose of opening the navigation of the river to its sources. Shares in this corporation were taken by citizens of this town to a large amount; and the whole cost of the work was not far from \$80,000. The locks in this town and Union were completed in the summer and fall of 1847; and on the 25th December of that year the first canal boat, the "Gen. Knox," which had come down from Appleton, passed through the lower lock on its way to Thomaston, where its arrival on the following day was hailed with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy. A steamboat was added, and the upper locks completed, in



1848. The works have since been attached and sold for the debts of the company, and, we believe, purchased by a second company formed for the purpose.

On the 1st December, 1848, the Telegraph wire on the line between Portland and Eastport, was put up through this town, and the same day went into operation between Thomaston and Bangor, though its connexion with Portland was not completed till a short time after.

To the Mexican war which followed the annexation of Texas in 1846, this town contributed nothing in the way of soldiers; although Edward B. Leeds, Albert G. and James Burton, former residents here, enlisted in the service, and shared in the operations directed by Gen. Scott. The first was killed at Hualmantla by a musket shot; the other two returned. The profits of the war had more attraction; and the marine of this place participated largely in the transportation of men, provisions, and munitions of war.

The gold vainly sought in Mexico having been found at California, several from this place, in 1848, joined the general rush of adventurers to that country. These were followed by others in 1849 and 1850; and the whole number of our townsmen who have visited that country is not less than thirty or thirty-one, including the principal, and at that time only, physician in the place. These have met with various success, and have begun to return, some in precarious health, some satisfied with the amount of their gains, and some in the regular course of their business as seamen. Others still remain to complete their fortunes; and two promising young men, Spofford Leeds and William Mathews, have fallen victims to the diseases, dangers and discouragements of a miner's life. To these may be added, as one of the town's most gifted sons, though not a resident, the Rev. Amariah Kellogg, who died at San Francisco in the summer of 1850.

During this period of thirty years, many of our highly valued and distinguished citizens have been called away by death. Besides many already mentioned, Col. Benjamin Burton, whose name has often appeared in these pages, died in 1835 at his residence in this town, now that of P. Faller, where and in that of F. Seiders he spent a few of the last years of his life. He was distinguished for a quickness of invention and a promptness of action which fitted him for any emergency, and for that independent conscientiousness which led to the performance of what he conceived to be his duty, whether so regarded by others or not. As a Baptist, his course was unwavering, and his services in Cush-

ing, where he resided till about 1797, and in Friendship, whither he removed about that time, were eminently useful to the churches in those places. Of several children who came before him to this town, one, recently deceased, has left valuable donations for missionary and other purposes, in the sect to which he belonged.

John H. Counce, who died March 10, 1848, deserves a passing notice as an example of what industry, frugality, and perseverance, with no uncommon advantages, are capable of effecting. Brought up on a farm, with but a limited education, he turned his attention to ship-building, as before noted, and became master workman when about 28 years of age. In the course of his business, he superintended the building of 2 sloops, 24 schooners, 19 brigs, 1 bark, and 12 ships; of which the following were built in Thomaston and Rockland, viz. — sch. Mary Spear in 1815, schs. Jane Spear and Katherine in 1816, sch. Dodge Healy in 1817, schs. Thomas and Halsey in 1818, sch. Ann and brig John in 1819, brig Sylvester Healy and sch. George in 1820, brig Ildo in 1822, brig Montpelier in 1823, ship Georges and brig Dodge Healy in 1824, and ship Hewes in 1827; whilst the remaining 34, exhibited in Table XIII, were built in Warren, making in all a fleet of 58 sail. With a prudence equal to his judgment, it is not strange that he became the wealthiest man, so far as known, and paid the highest tax, in town. His estate at his death was estimated at \$100,000, and paid a tax of \$310,38, besides a highway tax in labor of perhaps an equal amount. His success in business he attributed in a great measure, under Providence, to a rule which he early formed, of taking no more property than he had the means to pay for and have enough left to carry on his business; so as to pay no extra interest and lose no time in borrowing money. Honored by his townsmen, whom he thrice represented in the Legislature, esteemed as a valuable member of the Baptist communion, he bequeathed his estate to his family and his example to the community.

Benjamin B. Thatcher, remembered as a studious youth, but less known whilst here than he afterwards became to many of us by his writings, after graduating at Bowdoin College in 1826 and reading law at Bangor, went into practice in Boston, became editor of a newspaper there, visited Europe, and, besides contributing to the North American Review and other periodicals, published several volumes on Indian history and biography. He died in 1840, at the age of thirty years.



Others less prominent, but equally deserving, might be particularized did our limits permit, — distinguished civil and militia officers, sea-captains, farmers, mechanics, and traders, whose disappearance reminds us that another generation has passed away. With them necessarily closes our narrative. For the additions made to our population from abroad, during the period, many of whom have contributed so much to the business and wealth of the place and of whom our limits do not allow to speak, the reader is referred to the genealogical table at the end of the volume. We have aimed to give a plain, unvarnished account of the progress of the town from a feeble frontier settlement to a community first of hunters and woodcutters, then of lumbermen and coasters, and lastly of farmers, ship-builders, and artizans. What phasis shall the place next assume? What mark will the present and rising generation stamp upon it? What will be its condition fifty, a hundred, a thousand years hence? Shall new methods of agriculture, new branches of industry, new adaptations of our natural privileges, and new investments of capital, retain the natural increase of our population; or shall it be driven hence to cultivate the prairies of Missouri, or search the sands of California? Shall temperance, which has well nigh banished the bloated face and reeling form, be suffered to perfect its work; or its reflux wave again inundate the community? Shall political parties become generous rivalships in the cause of freedom, humanity, and the highest capabilities of man; instead of mere squabbles for place and power, or a slavish adherence to names after principles have been abandoned? Shall religious sects continue more sedulous for creeds than conduct, more anxious to fetter than to free the mind, to make converts than to improve men; or shall they, generous and self-forgetting, become rivals only in truth, holiness, and love? Coming generations, rise and answer!

TABLE I.

HIGHWAYS LAID OUT BY THE TOWN OF WARREN.

PAID OUT.		ACCEPTED.
April 23, 1783,	From Cushing line to the N. line of E. Libbey's lot,	May 7, 1803.
April 24, 1783,	" William Lermond's barn to the Great Falls,	Sept. 8, 1785.
Sept. 26, 1789,	" John Lermond's to Co. road by R. Montgomery's.	
Oct. 31, 1789,	" Union line to A. Crawford's.	
June & Oct. 1790,	" Waldborough line to Stirling bridge.	
Sept. 15, 1795,	" E. Libbey's to Union line, (Middle road.)	March, 1796.
" " "	" Meeting-house to M. Cobb's,	May 2, 1796.
April 22, 1796,	" E. Libbey's to Alexander Kellogg's, Jr.	May, 1796.
June 14, 1796,	" Waldboro' line to Capt. Malcolm's,	June 27, 1796.
" " " " "	" " " " "	Aug. 21, 1797.
Sept. 27, 1796,	On the west side of North pond,	Nov. 1796.
Oct. 14, 1796,	On the west side of South pond, to M. Hysler's,	Nov. 7, 1796.
June 9, 1797,	From Isaac Fuller's to Union line,	Aug. 21, 1797.
August 5, 1798,	" David Boggs's to the Falls,	Sept. 3, 1798.
Sept. 6, 1799,	" Town road at A. Crawford's to Union line,	1800.
Dec. 2, 1802,	" S. Anderson's to J. M. Paskiel's,	April 4, 1803.
May 14, 1803,	" J. Andrews's to Peabody's mill,	Dec. 24, 1803.
April 5, 1804,	" the road to the river by J. Crawford's land,	May 5, 1804.
" " "	" Thomas Starrett's to J. Lermond's back lot,	" "
April 6, 1805,	" South pond to Waldboro',	May 5, 1805.
" " "	" Head's store to A. Malcolm's south line,	" "
March 6, 1806,	" James Matthews's to S. Fuller's,	April 7, 1806.
Oct. 13, 1808,	" Alexander Kellogg's, Jr. to T. Robinson's,	Nov. 7, 1808.
March 18, 1808,	" J. Storer's land to P. Hysler's,	April 4, 1808.
March 29, 1808,	" J. McIntyre's to P. Stahl's,	
April 4, 1809,	" Head of the tide to James Crawford's,	April 1, 1811.
Jan. 23, 1811,	" J. Maxey's to the road by J. Rokes's,	March 4, 1811.
March 9, " "	" S. Watts's to C. Copeland's,	April 1, 1811.
Sept. 12, " "	" A. Farrington's, Jr. to Thomaston line,	Dec. 28, " "
Dec. 17, " "	" S. Kellogg's to Union line, to Seth Andrews's,	July 27, 1812.



TABLE I. — *Continued.*

LAID OUT.	ACCEPTED.
1815, From J. Wyllie's to D. Patterson's,	March 4, 1816.
" H. Hoffsis's to H. Winchenbach's,	" "
" D. Patterson's to J. Page's house,	Nov. 16, 1818.
March 22, 1820, " A. Kellock's to I. Davis's,	Sept. 1821.
April 17, 1824, " Josiah Maxey's to Wm. Crane's.	
March 25, 1826, " J. Wyllie's to D. Patterson's.	
March 22, 1828, " B. Andrews's to D. Patterson's,	April 20, 1829.
April 5, 1828, " William Starrett's to Samuel Spear's, private way,	April 7, 1828.
March 24, 1830, " To Edmund Starrett's,	April 9, 1831.
July 28, 1833, From James Copeland's to the Meadow brook.	
March 31, 1834, " Thomaston line to Charles Copeland's,	April 7, 1834.
April 1, 1834, " Thomaston line to Nath. Cobb's,	" "
May 16, 1834, " To Philip Montgomery's,	May 24, 1834.
April 1, 1835, From M. Crane's to C. Copeland's,	April 6, 1835.
" " " W. Wyllie's to D. Patterson's, alteration,	" "
June 3, 1836, " John Creighton's to St. George's river.	
" C. Crane's to Waldoboro' line,	Sept. 12, 1836.
March 29, 1837, " M. Crane's to C. Copeland's,	April 3, 1837.
" " " O. W. Counce's to S. Sumner's,	" "
" M. Stetson's to the Co. road,	May 12, 1838.
Feb. 13, 1838, " Union line to T. Burton's,	April 8, 1839.
March 20, 1840, " W. O. Matthews's to S. Spear's,	April 6, 1840.
March 27, 1840, " J. Maxey's to M. Crane's,	" "
Aug. 26, 1841, " Village to T. P. Burgess's,	Sept 6, 1841.
April 24, 1841, " J. S. Marston's to H. Payson's,	
Feb. 1841, " J. Whitney's to the road from E. Starrett's,	April 5, 1841.
Sept. 3, 1841, " " " " " "	Sept. 6, 1841.
Sept. 24, 1841, " W. Robinson's to W. Jordan's road, private,	Oct. 3, 1842.
" " " To land of J. Peters and others,	Oct. 3, 1843.
Sept. 9, 1843, " To Amasa Carriel's,	Sept. 9, 1843.
March 25, 1843, From A. Starrett's to J. M. Paskiel's,	April 7, 1845.
May 10, 1845, " Wm. Bisbee's to Packard's mill,	May 17, 1845.
April 24, 1846, " A. Crawford's to J. F. Paskiel's,	March 1, 1847.
March 21, 1846, " John Spear's to Mero Kellock's,	April 6, 1846.
March 29, 1847, " I. Peter's to near J. Peter's, private.	
May 20, 1848, " J. W. Head's store to J. H. Counce's south line,	June 3, 1848.
" E. Cushing's west line to Waldoboro' line,	Aug. 25, 1849.
" Upper bridge to near J. Kirkpatrick's,	" "



TABLE II.

VALUATION OF THE TOWN OF WARREN.

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
Dwellinghouses,†	92	136	180	221	257	299	410*
Barns,	56	110	169	229	263	296	358
Grist-mills,	3	2	3	1	1	2	2
Saw-mills,	11	9	8	11	9	8	12
Acres Tillage Land,	188	254	331	445	489	635	
“ Eng. mowing,	354	860	1055	1431	2184	2410	2611
“ Fresh meadow,	139	175	173	231	239	250	219
“ Salt Marsh,	56	58	60	67	71	67	56
“ Pasturing,	339	1182	1546	2209	2878	2932	4305
“ Woodland,			1811	2555	3784	3045	1662
“ Unimp'd land,	14603	14969	13050	10135	11421	12008	16112
“ Unimp'v'bl “	920		1103			898	
Tons of Hay,	375	948	1171	1614		2997	4956*
Bushels of Rye,	1156	1303	1327	675	1082	679	1265*
“ Wheat,	36	116	414	1411	802	1239	444*
“ Oats,	231	114	154	139	1306	961	2242*
“ Corn,	682	2847	2979	3243	4294	3507	5852*
“ Barley,	653	169	136	401	1284	1386	1056*
“ Peas & Beans,	179	120	202	213	357	96	823*
Horses 3 yrs. & up.	25	111	173	141	176	243	243
Oxen 4 yrs. & upds.	140	244	256	366	421	338	403
Steers & Cows,	151	413	649	713	894	765	818
Swine, 6 months,	229	204	282	362	300	355	167
Stock in trade,		1530	2750	2150	4400	10500	9150
Money,			850	150	7100	11650	
Bank Stock,					5250	11475	
Public Stock,						3300	
Tons of vessels,	1070	1795	1086	1098	3270	2975	5727
Lime-kilns,					18	15	8
Tan Houses,	1	3		2	1	1	2
Pleasure Carriages,				27	47	60	62

To this add for 1840, Shipyards 2, Horse Wagons, 138.

“ “ 1850 “ 11, Bridge Shares, 53, Geo. Canal
Co. Shares, 54, Carding machines, 8, Looms, 5, Spinning frames, 2,
Gondolas, 5.

† Those in 1790 were marked “part log-houses.”

* According to the census.

TABLE III.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF WARREN FROM THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR THE YEARS

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850		1820	1840	1850
White Males,	326	480	756	922		1095	1223	Engaged in Agriculture,	355	394	404
White Females,	307	459	663	859		1076	1149	“ Commerce,	30	20	13
Colored Persons,	13	10	24	44	56	57	53	“ Manufactures,	69	105	208
Total,	646	949	1443	1825	2030	2228	2428	“ Ocean Navigation,	49	49	45
								“ Learned Profes.	11	8	12

In 1840 there were 10 military pensioners, in 1850 nine insane or idiotic persons, and in the three last censuses 1 deaf mute.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF COUNTY TAXES PAID BY THIS AND SOME OF THE NEIGHBORING PLACES PRIOR TO 1781.

Years.	Whole County.	St. Geo.'s Up. Twn.	Ditto Low. Twn.	Broad Bay.	Meduncook.	Thomaston.
1762.	£ 132 1s. 0d.	£ 4 5s. 8d.	£ 4 10s. 0d.	£ 4 5s. 8d.	£ 2 13s. 8d.	£ 5 2 0
1764.	152 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	538 13 0
1766.	223 15 8	10 0 0	17 0 0	23 19 0	5 6 8	
1769.	526 6 0	33 0 0	23 11 0	54 6 0	18 0 0	
1771.	510 0 0	33 18 0	24 1 0	55 15 0	18 10 0	
1772.	400 0 0	Upr. & Lor. togethr.	21 10 1	21 16 3	8 16 8	
1773.	456 9 0	Ditto.	25 19 4	Waldoborough.	10 6 4	
		Warren.	St. Geo. Lowr. Twn.	26 6 9		
1777.	200 0 0	6 0 0	5 2 0	10 6 0	4 5 2	
1780.	20,000 0 0	538 13 0	472 0 0	1016 15 0	366 3 0	



TABLE V.

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Town Clerk.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Representative.</i>
1777.	William Boggs,	Alexander Lermond,	None sent.
1778.	do.	do.	do.
1779.	Alexander Lermond,	do.	Moses Copeland.
1780.	Alex'cr Lermond, Jr.,	do.	None.
1781.	do.	Alex'cr Lermond, Jr.,	Thomas Starrett.
1782.	do.	do.	Patrick Pebbles.
1783.	do.	Thomas Starrett,	None.
1784.	do.	do.	Thomas Starrett.
1785.	do.	William Boggs,	do.
1786.	do.	Daniel Dunbar,	Alex. Lermond, Jr.
1787.	do.	William Lermond,	J. W. Head (in Con.)
1788.	do.	do.	None.
1789.	do.	William Boggs,	None.
1790.	do.	do.	None.
1791.	do.	Daniel Dunbar,	None.
1792.	do.	do.	Thomas Starrett.
1793.	do.	do.	Thurston Whiting.
1794.	do.	do.	do.
1795.	do.	Thurston Whiting,	do.
1796.	do.	do.	do.
1797.	do.	do.	None.
1798.	do.	do.	Saml. S. Wilde.
1799.	do.	William Lermond,	do.
1800.	do.	do.	None.
1801.	do.	Thomas Starrett, Jr.,	Saml. Thatcher.
1802.	do.	do.	do.
1803.	do.	do.	Benj. Brackett.
1804.	do.	do.	John Wyllie.
1805.	do.	do.	Saml. Thatcher.
1806.	do.	do.	do.
1807.	do.	do.	do.
1808.	do.	do.	do.
1809.	do.	do.	do.
1810.	do.	do.	do.
1811.	do.	do.	Cyrus Eaton.
1812.	do.	do.	C. Eaton, S. Thatcher
1813.	do.	do.	do.
1814.	do.	do.	Wm. Hovey.
1815.	do.	do.	Cyrus Eaton.
1816.	do.	do.	C. Eaton, Jesse Page.
1817.	Cyrus Eaton,	do.	Jesse Page.
1818.	do.	do.	do.
1819.	do.	do.	do.
1820.	do.	do.	John Miller.
1821.	do.	do.	Saml. Thatcher.
1822.	do.	Jesse Page,	do.
1823.	do.	Thomas Starrett, Jr.,	Amos H. Hodgman.
1824.	do.	do.	do.
1825.	do.	do.	do.
1826.	do.	do.	do.
1827.	do.	do.	do.
1828.	do.	do.	do.
1829.	do.	do.	David Patterson.
1830.	Stephen C. Burgess,	Stephen C. Burgess,	John H. Counce.
1831.	do.	Thomas Starrett,	do.
1832.	do.	do.	do.
1833.	do.	do.	Jonathan Huse.

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Town Clerk.</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>	<i>Representative.</i>
1834.	Stephen C. Burgess,	Thomas Starrett,	Amos H. Hodgman.
1835.	do.	do.	Edward O'Brien.
1836.	do.	do.	do.
1837.	do.	do.	do.
1838.	do.	do.	Ambrose Lermond.
1839.	do.	do.	Edward O'Brien.
1840.	do.	Niven Crawford,	Thomas Hodgman.
1841.	do.	do.	Edwin Smith.
1842.	do.	do.	Amos H. Hodgman.
1843.	do.	do.	Wm. Jameson, Jr.
1844.	do.	do.	Reuben Hall.
1845.	James Brackett,	do.	do.
1846.	do.	do.	Joseph Spear.
1847.	do.	do.	Zebulon Davis.
1848.	do.	do.	Joseph Spear.
1849.	do.	do.	David Lermond.
1850.	do.	do.	do.

SELECTMEN.

<i>Years.</i>			
1777.	William Watson,	Hatevil Libbey,	Thomas Starrett.
1778.	do.	do.	do.
1779.	do.	do.	do.
1780.	do.	do.	do.
1781.	Thomas Starrett,	Samuel Creighton,	Hatevil Libbey.
1782.	Patrick Pebbles,	William Boggs,	Hopetill Summer.
1783.	do.	do.	William Lermond.
1784.	do.	Thomas Starrett,	do.
1785.	do.	do.	do.
1786.	Hatevil Libbey,	William Watson,	John Watts.
1787.	do.	Hatevil Libbey,	do.
1788.	Thomas Starrett,	do.	William Lermond.
1789.	do.	do.	do.
1790.	do.	Hatevil Libbey,	William Boggs.
1791.	do.	do.	do.
1792.	William Lermond,	do.	John Wyllie.
1793.	do.	do.	do.
1794.	do.	John Libbey,	Thomas Starrett.
1795.	John Wyllie,*	James W. Head,	do. *
1796.	Thomas Starrett,	John Andrews,	John Watts.
1797.	Thomas Starrett, Jr.	do.	do.
1798.	do.	Stephen Peabody,	John Libbey.
1799.	do.	John Wyllie,	do.
1800.	do.	do.	do.
1801.	Rufus B. Copeland,	do.	do.
1802.	do.	do.	do.
1803.	do.	do.	do.
1804.	do.	do.	do.
1805.	do.	do.	do.

* Wyllie and Starrett resigning, T. Starrett, Jr., and John Andrews were chosen in their room, and John Watts was also chosen Selectman in June.



TABLE V. — *Continued.*

1806.	Rufus B. Copeland,	John Wyllie,	John Libbey.
1807.	do.	do.	do.
1808.	do.	do.	do.
1809.	do.	do.	do.
1810.	do.	do.	do.
1811.	do.	do.	do.
1812.	do.	do.	do.
1813.	do.	do.	do.
1814.	John Wyllie,	John Libbey,	Rufus B. Copeland.
1815.	do.	do.	David Patterson.
1816.	Rufus B. Copeland,	do.	do.
1817.	do.	do.	do.
1818.	do.	do.	do.
1819.	do.	do.	do.
1820.	do.	do.	John Miller.
1821.	do.	Hatevil Libbey,	do.
1822.	Palmer McIntyre,	do.	do.
1823.	do.	do.	do.
1824.	do.	Edmund Buxton,	Jesse Page.
1825.	do.	do.	do.
1826.	do.	do.	do.
1827.	do.	do.	do.
1828.	do.	do.	David Patterson.
1829.	David Patterson,	Peter Fuller,	Edward O'Brien.
1830.	Peter Fuller,	Edward O'Brien,	Palmer McIntyre.
1831.	do.	do.	do.
1832.	Palmer McIntyre,	Reuben Hall,	Alexander Libbey.
1833.	Reuben Hall,	Alexander Libbey,	Ambrose Lermond.
1834.	Ambrose Lermond,	Peter Fuller,	Jabez Kirkpatrick.
1835.	Peter Fuller,	Edward O'Brien,	do.
1836.	do.	do.	do.
1837.	Ambrose Lermond,	Reuben Hall,	do.
1838.	do.	do.	do.
1839.	Reuben Hall,	Jabez Kirkpatrick,	Edward O'Brien.
1840.	do.	do.	do.
1841.	do.	do.	do.
1842.	do.	Edward O'Brien,	Benjamin F. Buxton.
1843.	Edward O'Brien,	Benj. F. Buxton,	Hugh Anderson.
1844.	do.	Hugh Anderson,	Reuben Hall.
1845.	Benj. F. Buxton,	do.	Lewis Spear.
1846.	do.	do.	Oliver L. Kelloch.
1847.	do.	do.	do.
1848.	Hugh Anderson,	Reuben Hall,	Joseph Spear.
1849.	do.	do.	do.
1850.	William L. Starrett,	David Creighton,	E. L. Farrington.

ASSESSORS.

1777.	William Watson,	Hatevil Libbey,	Thomas Starrett.
1778.	do.	do.	do.
1779.	William Boggs,	Alex. Lermond, Jr.,	Patrick Pebbles.
1780.	do.	John Spear,	do.

TABLE V. — *Continued.*

1781. John Watts,	Samuel Counce,	Robert Montgomery.
1782. do.	do.	do.
1783. John Wyllie,	Reuben Hall,	John Kirkpatrick.
1784. Thomas Starrett,	William Watson,	Hatevil Libbey.
1785. do.	do.	do.
1786. Daniel Dunbar,	John Lernond,	Hopstill Sumner.
1787. John O'Brien,	Rufus Crane,	John Crawford.
1788. Thomas Starrett,	William Lernond,	Hatevil Libbey.
1789. do.	John O'Brien,	do.
1790. do.	do.	do.
1791. do.	do.	do.
1792. James W. Head,		Rufus Crane.
1793. do.	do.	do.
1794. Thurston Whiting,	do.	do.
1795. Rufus B. Copeland,	do.	do.
1796. do.	do.	do.
1797. do.	do.	do.
1798. do.	Thurston Whiting,	do.
1799. John O'Brien,	do.	do.
1800. do.	do.	do.
1801. do.	Jesse Page,	do.
1802. do.	do.	do.
1803. do.	Thurston Whiting,	do.
1804. do.	John Creighton,	do.
1805. David Patterson,	do.	do.
1806. do.	do.	do.
1807. do.	do.	do.
1808. do.	do.	do.
1809. do.	do.	do.
1810. do.	do.	do.
1811. do.	do.	do.
1812. do.	do.	do.
1813. do.	do.	do.
1814. Rufus Crane,	do.	David Patterson.
1815. do.	do.	Cyrus Eaton.
1816. Cyrus Eaton,	do.	Jacob P. Davis.
1817. Rufus Crane,	do.	do.
1818. Palmer McIntyre,	do.	do.
1819. do.	do.	do.
1820. do.	do.	Stephen C. Burgess.
1821. do.	do.	do.
1822. Cyrus Eaton,	do.	do.
1823. do.	do.	do.
1824. do.	do.	do.
1825. do.	do.	do.
1826. do.	do.	Thurston Whiting.
1827. do.	Daniel Vaughan,	do.
1828. do.	Amos H. Hodgman,	Niven Crawford.
1829. do.	Palmer McIntyre,	do.
1830. Peter Fuller,	Edward O'Brien,	Palmer McIntyre.
1831. do.	do.	do.
1832. Jabez Kirkpatrick,	Ambrose Lernond,	do.
1833. do.	do.	Waterman Sumner.

1625	1626	1627
1628	1629	1630
1631	1632	1633
1634	1635	1636
1637	1638	1639
1640	1641	1642
1643	1644	1645
1646	1647	1648
1649	1650	1651
1652	1653	1654
1655	1656	1657
1658	1659	1660
1661	1662	1663
1664	1665	1666
1667	1668	1669
1670	1671	1672
1673	1674	1675
1676	1677	1678
1679	1680	1681
1682	1683	1684
1685	1686	1687
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1691	1692	1693
1694	1695	1696
1697	1698	1699
1700	1701	1702
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1796	1797	1798
1799	1800	1801
1802	1803	1804
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1862	1863	1864
1865	1866	1867
1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873
1874	1875	1876
1877	1878	1879
1880	1881	1882
1883	1884	1885
1886	1887	1888
1889	1890	1891
1892	1893	1894
1895	1896	1897
1898	1899	1900

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

1834. Jabez Kirkpatrick,	Elijah Morse,	Waterman Sumner.
1835. Lewis Vaughan,	Sumner Leach,	Elijah Morse.
1836. Elijah Morse,	Lewis Vaughan,	James Coburn.
1837. Lewis Vaughan,	Jabez Kirkpatrick,	Stephen C. Burgess.
1838. do.	do.	do.
1839. do.	Wm. L. Starrett,	Stephen C. Burgess.
1840. do.	do.	do.
1841. do.	do.	do.
1842. Oscar Eaton,	Gilbert Anderson,	William L. Starrett.
1843. David Lermund,	do.	David Creighton.
1844. do.	do.	do.
1845. do.	do.	do.
1846. Oscar Eaton,	do.	do.
1847. David Creighton,	David Lermund,	Oscar Eaton.
1848. do.	Oscar Eaton,	Sumner Leach.
1849. do.	do.	do.
1850. Oscar Eaton,	Joseph Starrett,	Lewis Spear.

TABLE VI.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE TOWN OF WARREN, WITH THE DATES
OF THEIR APPOINTMENT.

Patrik Pebbles, September 26, 1782.
 Moses Copeland, January 19, 1802. ditto & quorum, August 23, 1804,
 James W. Head, 1805. 1812. ditto and quo. August 27, 1819. June
 29, 1826.
 Benjamin Bracket, 1806. 1813. ditto and quo. January 29, 1820.
 Ded. po. July 7, 1820. June 21, 1827. October 17, 1834.
 Rufus B. Copeland, 1812. August 27, 1819. June 29, 1826.
 William Lermund, February 9, 1815.
 Manasseh Smith, July 3, 1816. Dedimus potestatem, July 7, 1820.
 Cyrus Eaton, November 30, 1816. February 5, 1825. ditto and quo.
 February 3, 1832. February 5, 1841.
 John Miller, June 26, 1820. June 21, 1827. ditto and quo. February
 16, 1837. February 1, 1844.
 Thurston Whiting, June 30, 1820. Ded. po. July 7, 1820. quo.
 February 7, 1828.
 Jesse Page, February 13, 1821. February 7, 1828. June 26, 1835.
 Edmund Buxton, February 13, 1821. February 7, 1828.
 Samuel Thatcher, and quo. February 11, 1822. February 13, 1829.
 Amos H. Hodgman, February 27, 1824.
 Palmer McIntyre, February 1, 1825.
 William Hovey, February 1, 1825.
 Edwin Smith, March 16, 1826, and quo. February 7, 1831. Ded. po.
 December 31, 1836. December 25, 1839. January 31, 1848.
 John H. Counce, February 13, 1829.
 Jonathan P. Bishop, March 10, 1830.

TABLE VI. — *Continued.*

Lore Alford, 2d., December 21, 1832.
 William McLellan, and quo. March 12, 1833.
 Edward O'Brien, February 9, 1831. February 6, 1840.
 Joshua Patterson, June 20, 1834. February 24, 1842.
 Ambrose Lermond, January 26, 1837, and quo. February 22, 1844.
 Amasa Russel, March 2, 1837.
 George W. Wallace, April 27, 1838.
 Peter Fuller, and quo. March 7, 1839. March 8, 1847.
 Edmund Starrett, and quo. October 23, 1841. October 16, 1848.
 David Lermond, February 10, 1842.
 Samuel E. Smith, and quo. June 21, 1843.
 Manasseh H. Smith, and quo. October 17, 1843.
 Joseph Clark, February 22, 1844.
 Joseph Spear, and quo. June 26, 1846.
 Sumner Leach, and quo. November 20, 1846.
 Oscar Eaton, and quo. May 5, 1849.

OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

S. Thatcher, Sheriff, Feb. 10, 1814.	P. Fuller, Coroner, March 16, 1826.
P. Fuller, Sheriff, Feb. 22, 1831.	" " " March 10, 1830.
" " Feb. 12, 1835.	Thos. Kirkpatrick, Inspee. of line,
Edwin Smith, Co. Attorney, July	May 11, 1821.
14, 1824.	" " Feb. 15, 1825.
Edwin Smith, Co. Attorney, Dec.	" " Feb. 13, 1829.
26, 1836.	" " March 8, 1833.
John Miller, Co. Commissioner,	Thos. Kirkpatrick, " }
June 29, 1831.	Ebenezer Lermond, " }
" " " June 27, 1833.	Seth O'Brien, " } June 20,
Ambrose Lermond, Co. Commis.	James Starrett, " } 1834.
June 26, 1837.	Robert Robinson, " }
" " " March 21, 1839.	Paul Boggs, " }
" " " Feb. 3, 1842.	John Smith, " Sept. 20, 1834.
James W. Head, Assist. Just. C.	Edm. Starrett, " Sept. 25, 1834.
of Sessions, June 18, 1819.	W. Kirkpatrick, " Nov. 12, 1835.
John Wakefield, to solemnize mar-	Ichabod Jones, " March 10, 1836.
riages, March 3, 1821.	Peter Fuller, " May 2, 1839.
Reuben Milner, to solemnize mar-	Edm. Starrett, " June 25, 1841.
riages, Jan. 17, 1827.	John Smith, " Feb. 10, 1842.
Jonathan Huse, to solemnize mar-	" " " Nov. 20, 1846.
riages, March 3, 1821.	Geo. M. Jameson, Inspect. of fish,
John Miller, Coroner, Feb. 5, 1824.	Oct. 22, 1834.

TABLE VII.

LICENSES GRANTED TO RESIDENTS ON ST. GEORGE'S RIVER PRIOR TO 1777.

1762. John North, Hugh McLean, retailers.

1763. Andrew Malcolm, to sell tea.

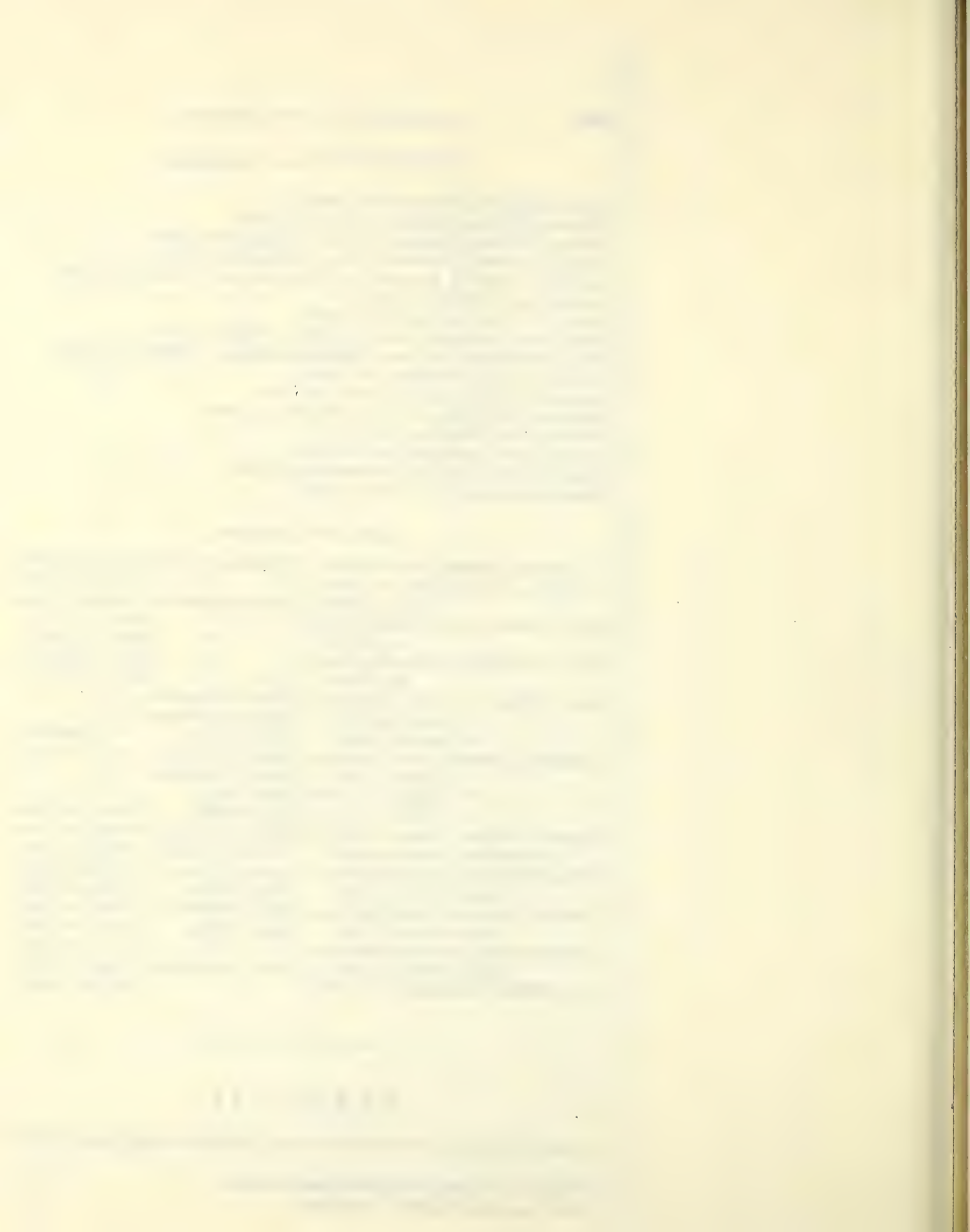


TABLE VII. — *Continued.*

1764. Andrew Malcolm, George Light, Alexander Kellogg, Samuel Briggs, John McIntyre, innholders.
 1767. John Burton, David Fales, innholders.
 1769. Mason Wheaton, George Light, innholders
 1770. David Fales, Patrick Porterfield, innholders.
 1773. Jonathan Nutting, Elisha Snow, retailers.
 1774. Patrick Pebbles, innholder.
 1776. Micah Packard, Philip Robbins, innholders.

LICENSES GRANTED BY COURT OF SESSIONS TO RESIDENTS OF WARREN
 FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO 1820.

1778. William Boggs, innholder.
 1782. Moses Copeland, retailer.
 1784. Rufus Crane, retailer, Nathan Sprague, innholder.
 1787. James W. Head, retailer.
 1789. Thomas Starrett, retailer.
 1790. Thomas Starrett, J. W. Head, John Martin Schaeffer, Brackett & Davis, retailers.
 1793. Ichabod Frost, innholder.
 1796. Joseph Boggs, Rufus Crane, innholders.
 1797. William McBeath, retailer.
 1801. Miles Cobb, retailer.
 1802. Jonathan Fuller, innholder.
 1803. Timothy Parsons, innholder.
 1805. William Hovey, retailer.
 1811. Matthias Isley, John Miller, Thomas L. Mallett, innholders.
 1812. Joseph Wetherbee, innholder.
 1816. Thompson Rawson, innholder. Robert and John Thompson, retailers.
 1819. Benjamin Brackett, James Head, retailers.
 1820. John Burton, Alexander Lermond, 4th, retailers.

LICENSES GRANTED BY THE SELECTMEN, &c., OF WARREN FROM 1821.

Fisher Rawson in	1821.	Steph. C. Burgess,	1825 to 1828.
John Thompson,	1821 to 1826.	Nathan Bucklin,	1826.
William McLellan,	1821 to 1829.	Samuel Thatcher, Jr.	1826.
James W. Head,	1821 to 1823.	Seth B. Wetherbee,	1826 to 1837.
Benjamin Brackett,	1821 to 1822.	John Miller,	1827 to 1829.
Wm. Hovey,	1821 to '29, & in '34.	David Libbey,	1827 to 1828.
Thompson Rawson,	1821.	Samuel Kellogg,	1827 to 1834.
Joseph Boggs,	1822.	Jesse Page,	1827 to 1829.
Lemuel Andrews,	1822 to 1827.	Caleb Prince,	1828.
Thomas Hodgman,	1822 to 1830,	Green & Jordan,	1828.
and 1834.		Theo. Dillingham,	1828 to 1829.
William Killsa	1822 to 1824.	George J. Trask,	1828.
John M. Gates,	1822.	John Balch,	1829 to 1830.
James Stackpole,	1823 to 1827.	Jonah Gay,	1829.
Thomas L. Mallett,	1823 to 1828.	Alden Miller,	1829.
Joseph Comery,	1823 to 1825.	James Brackett,	1829 to 1834.
Seth O'Brien,	1824 to 1829.	John L. Mallett,	1830 to 1834.
James Charles,	1824.	E. B. Lermond,	1834.
Levi Gerrish,	1824 to 1825.	Samuel Libbey,	1834.
Amos H. Hodgman,	1824 to 1827.	John S. Marston,	1834.



TABLE VIII.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, &c., GIVEN IN WARREN, FROM 1788 TO 1850.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>	
1788.	John Hancock,	23	votes, el.	Gen. Lincoln,	23
1789.	John Hancock,	19	" el.	Gen. Lincoln,	17
				Samuel Adams,	1
1790.	John Hancock,	21	" el.	Samuel Adams,	14
	James Bowdoin	2	"		
1791.	John Hancock,	29	" el.	do.	26
1792.	John Hancock,	39	" el.	do.	39
1793.	John Hancock,	27	" el.	do.	42
	Elbridge Gerry,	15	"		
1794.	William Cushing,	21	F.	do.	21
	Samuel Adams,	11	R. el.	William Cushing,	3
1795.	Samuel Adams,	26	R. el.	Moses Gill,	26
1796.	Samuel Adams,	35	R. el.	Moses Gill,	38
	Increase Sumner,	21	F.		
1797.	Increase Sumner,	41	F. el.	Moses Gill,	36
1798.	Increase Sumner,	28	F. el.	Moses Gill,	28
1799.	Increase Sumner,	42	F. el.	Moses Gill,	44
1800.	Caleb Strong,	51	F. el.	Moses Gill,	54
	Elbridge Gerry,	7	R.		
1801.	Caleb Strong,	73	F. el.	Edward H. Robbins,	65
	Elbridge Gerry,	2	R.	S. Phillips,	1
				H. Knox,	1
1802.	Caleb Strong,	111	F. el.	E. H. Robbins,	109
	Elbridge Gerry,	8	R.	Gen. Wm. Heath,	2
1803.	Caleb Strong,	77	F. el.	Edward H. Robbins,	83
1804.	Caleb Strong,	69	F. el.	Edward H. Robbins,	62
	James Sullivan,	48	R.	William Heath,	44
1805.	Caleb Strong,	106	F. el.	E. H. Robbins,	103
	James Sullivan,	47	R.	William Heath,	54
1806.	Caleb Strong,	121	F. el.	E. H. Robbins,	108
	James Sullivan,	48	R.	William Heath,	51
1807.	Caleb Strong,	122	F.	E. H. Robbins,	107
	James Sullivan,	56	R. el.	Levi Lincoln,	63
1808.	Christopher Gore,	108	F.	David Cobb,	113
	James Sullivan,	59	R. el.	Levi Lincoln,	55
1809.	Christopher Gore,	131	F. el.	David Cobb,	139
	Levi Lincoln,	69	R.	J. B. Varnum,	61
1810.	Christopher Gore,	117	F.	David Cobb,	112
	Elbridge Gerry,	75	R. el.	William Gray,	77
1811.	Christopher Gore,	118	F.	William Phillips,	115
	Elbridge Gerry,	62	R. el.	William Gray,	77
1812.	Caleb Strong,	140	F. el.	William Phillips,	142
	Elbridge Gerry,	87	R.	William King,	80
1813.	Caleb Strong,	135	F. el.	William Phillips,	142
	J. B. Varnum,	82	R.	William King,	81
1814.	Caleb Strong,	135	F. el.	William Phillips,	132
	Samuel Dexter,	88	R.	William Gray,	89
1815.	Caleb Strong,	136	F. el.	William Phillips,	135
	Samuel Dexter,	88	R.	William Gray,	90

TABLE VIII. — *Continued.*

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Lieut. Governor.</i>			
1816.	John Brooks,	134	F. el.	William Phillips,	129		
	Samuel Dexter,	88	R.	William Dexter,	78		
1817.	John Brooks,	122	F. el.	William Phillips,	122		
	Henry Dearborn,	68	R.	William King,	68		
1818.	John Brooks,	108	F. el.	William Phillips,	108		
	B. W. Crowninshield,	58	R.	Thomas Kittredge,	58		
1819.	John Brooks,	96	F. el.	William Phillips,	96		
	B. W. Crowninshield,	59	R.	Benjamin Austin,	59		
<i>Years.</i>	<i>Governor.</i>			<i>Years.</i>	<i>Governor.</i>		
1820.	William King,	109	R. el.	1838.	John Fairfield,	293	D. el.
1821.	Ezekiel Whitman,	98	F.		Edward Kent,	164	W.
	Albion K. Parris,	57	R. el.	1839.	John Fairfield,	270	D. el.
	Joshua Wingate,	3	R.		Edward Kent,	131	
1822.	Ezekiel Whitman,	76	F.	1840.	John Fairfield,	309	D.
	Albion K. Parris,	63	R. el.		Edward Kent,	155	W. el.
1823.	Albion K. Parris,	60	R. el.	1841.	John Fairfield,	303	D. el.
1824.	Albion K. Parris,	73	R. el.		Edward Kent,	145	W.
	Avery Rawson,	14.		1842.	John Fairfield,	262	D. el.
1825.	Albion K. Parris,	83	R. el.		E. Robinson,	132	W.
1826.	Enoch Lincoln,	80	R. el.		James Appleton,	4	AB.
1827.	Enoch Lincoln,	93	R. el.	1843.	Hugh J. Anderson,	66	D. el.
1828.	Enoch Lincoln,	97	R.		Edward Robinson,	95	W.
1829.	Samuel E. Smith,	177	D.		Edward Kavanagh,	96	D.
	J. G. Hunton,	95	N. R. el.		James Appleton,	11	AB.
1830.	Samuel E. Smith,	229	D. el.	1844.	H. J. Anderson,	269	D. el.
	J. G. Hunton,	134	N. R.		E. Robinson,	140	W.
1831.	Samuel E. Smith,	221	D. el.		James Appleton,	15	AB.
	Daniel Goodenow,	90	N. R.	1845.	H. J. Anderson,	175	D. el.
1832.	Samuel E. Smith,	211	D. el.		F. H. Morse,	96	W.
	D. Goodenow,	122	N. R.		S. Fessenden,	11	AB.
1833.	Samuel E. Smith,	138	D.	1846.	John W. Dana,	171	D. el.
	Daniel Goodenow,	95	N. R.		David Bronson,	109	W.
	Robert P. Dunlap,	61	D. el.		S. Fessenden,	11	AB.
	Thomas A. Hill,	20	A. M.	1847.	John W. Dana,	141	D. el.
1834.	R. P. Dunlap,	256	D. el.		David Bronson,	96	W.
	Peleg Sprague,	120	N. R.		S. Fessenden,	6	AB.
	Thomas A. Hill,	7	A. M.	1848.	John W. Dana,	199	D. el.
1835.	R. P. Dunlap,	180	D. el.		Elijah L. Hamlin,	106	W.
	William King,	55	N. R.		S. Fessenden,	3	AB.
1836.	R. P. Dunlap,	197	D. el.	1849.	John Hubbard,	166	D. el.
	Edward Kent,	68	W.		E. L. Hamlin,	124	W.
1837.	Gorham Parks,	82	D.			11	AB.
	Rufus McIntyre,	33	D.	1850.	John Hubbard,	175	D. el.
	Edward Kent,	122	W. el.		Wm. G. Crosby,	107	W.

Explanations: el. elected; F. Federal; R. Republican; D. Demo-
cratic; N. R. National Republican; A. M. Anti-masonic; W. Whig-
and AB. Abolition.

TABLE IX.

AMOUNT OF TAXES RAISED BY THE TOWN OF WARREN, TOGETHER WITH
THE PROCEEDS OF THE FISHERY, THE PAUPER EXPENSES, &c.

Yrs.	For Schools.	All other Town Charges.	Pro- ceeds of Fish- ery.	Yrs.	For Town sch. Char- ges.	Proc'ds of Fish- ery.	Paup- per Exp.	Am't rec'd from Bank Tax.	For licen- ses. \$ cts.
1778		£ 30		1820	500	\$1050	\$183,50		43,50
1779		30		1821	531	878	175,00	\$567	67,50
1788		60		1822	531	500	153,00	420	54,50
1789		40		1823	531	850	156,00	395	63,50
1790		50		1824	531	700	267,00	300	64,75
1791		120		1825	531	700	amt. not	409	67,00
1793		30		1826	531	314	ascr'd.	468	71,34
1794		50		1827	531	600	730,00	400	79,44
1795	£50	130		1828	531	500	not as't.	401	70,50
1796	\$333,33	\$ 300,00		1829	531	1602	"	400	24,00
1798	333,33	600,00		1830	531	900	356,00	406	18,00
1799		333,33		1831	612	1000	513,00	298	
1800	333,33	483,33		1832	612	1700	358,00	608	
1801	480,00	584,00		1833	612	2000	411,00	492	\$ cts.
1802	500,00	605,00	\$360	1834	612	2600	367,00	435	85,63
1803	600,00	200,00	400	1835	612	2100	not as't.	425	104,51
1804	700,00	400,00	610	1836	612	2200	"	464	116,51
1805	500,00		635	1837	612	3000	341,00	420	157,18
1806	700,00		575	1838	612	3500	353,00	456	214,88
1807	700,00	200,00	680	1839	612	2000	326,00	496	201,60
1808	700,00	140,00	679	1840	812	5175	355,00	449	187,46
1809	700,00		621	1841	900	3000	328,00	395	161,90
1810	700,00	100,00	702	1842	900	1200	365,00	499	130,09
1811	700,00	200,00	601	1843	900	2000	580,00	249	122,28
1812	700,00	300,00	570	1844	900		1975,25	172	113,97
1813	500,00	600,00	501	1845			914,12	250	105,36
1814	500,00	400,00	516	1846	900	1400	800,00	} +	107,60
1815	500,00	450,00	400	1817	900	2000	716,50		107,46
1816	500,00	800,00	361	1848	900	1400			101,99
1817	500,00	1038,00	372	1849	900	2000	} *		103,72
1818	500,00	1160,00	376	1850	900	2000			
1819	500,00	1080,00	360						

* Amount not ascertained, and said to be little more than cost of taking.

† Paid by selectmen, and amount not ascertained.



TABLE X.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE
TOWN OF WARREN, APRIL 1st, 1850.

No. of Dist.	No. child'n of bet. 4 & 21 years, May 1, 1849.	Whole No. attending sum. term. 1849.	Aver- age No. do. attending 1849.	Whole No. attending win. term. 1849-50.	Aver- age No. do. attending 1849-50.	Length of school in days.	Wag. of teachers exclu. of board.
						Sr. W'r.	M.* F.†
No.1	67	37	25	46	37	66 53	\$20 \$12 ⁵
2	73	43	39	51	42	55 50	20 1,75
3	77	47	32	59	40	86 72	20 1,75
4	50	31	22	36	31	66 37	18 ¹ 1,50
5	100	47	32	57	46	77 57	20 ¹ 1,50
6	75	48	38	53	49	66 44	20 2,00
7	69	39	23	53	49	77 51	20 1,58
8	37	14	12	00	00	55 00	00 1,00
9	30	00	00	31	21	00 66	00 2,50
10	43	22	16	32	26	66 41	18 1,33
11	44	22	18	32	30	63 44	\$2,†f. 1,25
12	22	16	11	00	00	98 00	00 1,50
13	33	17	14	21	17	53 75	\$2,†f. 1,50
14	29	13	12	18	14	44 44	14 1,00
15	45	35	30	46	40	66 39	20 1,50
16	35	21	14	27	20	44 55	\$2,†f. 1,00
17	23	14	11	21	19	44 33	18 1,00
18	13	00	00	00	00	00 00	00 0,00
19	26	24	18	31	25	60 55	\$2,†f. 1,33
20	84	44	36	54	44	67 50	18 2,50
21	3	00	00	00	00	00 00	00 0,00
978		534	408	613	563	1153	

Amount of money raised by town for schools 1849, \$900. Do. received from the State, \$103,72. Ditto from school fund, \$200. Number of schools supplied with blackboard, 14. Other school apparatus or libraries, 0. Number of school-houses owned by town or districts, 18. Number which are well constructed, commodious and in good repair, 16. Text books most extensively used; in spelling, Town's and Emerson's; Reading, Leavitt's series; Arithmetic, Smith's and Robinson's; Grammar, Smith's and Weld's.

* Males per month.

† Females per week.

TABLE XI.

MILITIA OFFICERS IN THE TOWN OF WARREN, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR COMMISSIONS AS FAR AS COULD BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY; WITH SOME OBTAINED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Alexander, Henry, Captain, about 1789.

Alford, Lore, Ensign, Aug. 25, 1827, Capt. Aug. 7, 1830, of the Eastern Company.

TABLE XI. — *Continued.*

- Andrews, Lemuel, Lieut. ——— Capt. about 1813, E. Co.
 Andrews, Benjamin, Lieut. about 1813, E. Co.
 Anderson, Alexander, Lieut. July 10, 1822, of the Western Co.
 Ayer, Dr. Benjamin, Surgeon's Mate, April 24, 1828, of the Artillery Company.
 Blake, Willing, Capt. of W. Co. about 1798.
 Bracket, Benjamin, Major, about 1800.
 Buckland, Nathan, Capt. about 1807, of W. Co.
 Burgess, Stephen C., Capt. May 21, 1821, E. Co.
 Burgess, Thomas P., Ensign, April 28, 1836, Lieut. May 2, 1840, of Rifle Co.
 Burgess, Wm. C., Capt. Aug. 12, 1837, of Artillery.
 Burton, Benjamin, Lieut. in Revolutionary Army, Lt. Col. 1785 or 6, Col. 1796.
 Buxton, Dr. Edmund, Surgeon, about 1800.
 Buxton, Dr. Benjamin F., Paymaster, Sept. 20, 1827.
 Chadbourne, Lovel P., Ensign, Aug. 17, 1839, W. Co.
 Cobb, Lewis V., Ensign, May 15, 1841, Lieut. April 23, 1842, of Rifle Co.
 Copeland, Joseph, 1st, Lieut. of Guards sent to Machias in 1776.
 Copeland, Moses, Adjutant, about 1770.
 Copeland, Rufus B., Quartermaster, about 1803 or 4.
 Copeland, David, Lieut. about 1804, of E. Co.
 Copeland, Joseph, 2d, Lieut. Oct. 13, 1817, of Artillery.
 Copeland, John, Ensign about 1813, Capt. July 10, 1822, W. Co.
 Copeland, Oliver, Ensign, about 1813, Capt. about 1818, E. Co.
 Copeland, John, 2d, Ensign, May 2, 1840, E. Co.
 Counce, Oliver W., Lieut. May 23, 1828, W. Co.
 Crane, Rufus, Ensign, about 1788, Capt. about 1798, of E. Co.
 Crane, William, Quartermaster, Sept. 25, 1817.
 Crawford, Charles, Ensign, May 21, 1821, Capt. April 16, 1824, E. Company.
 Creighton, James, Ensign, May 2, 1840, Lieut. May 15, 1841, Capt. April 23, 1842, Rifle Co.
 Creighton, George Y., Ensign, Aug. 7, 1830, Lieut. June 25, 1831, Capt. March 29, 1834, E. Co.
 Davis, Aaron, Lieut. about 1798, Capt. about 1804, of E. Co.
 Davis, Jacob P., Lieut. about 1798, of W. Co.
 Dunbar, Richard, Ensign, April 16, 1824, Lieut. Aug. 25, 1827, E. Company.
 Eaton, Oscar, Capt. April 28, 1836, Rifle Co.
 Fuller, Jonathan, Lieut. about 1807, Capt. about 1811, W. Co.
 Fuller, Peter, Lieut. May 21, 1821, E. Co.
 Frye, Job, Lieut. May 6, 1837, E. Co.
 Hall, Reuben, 1st, Lieut. in 1785.
 Hall, Reuben, 4th, Ensign, July 10, 1822, W. Co.
 Head, James W., Major, 1796, Col. about 1798.
 Hinkley, Samuel, Lieut. April 16, 1824, Capt. Aug. 25, 1827, E. Co.
 Hodgman, Amos H., Col. July 16, 1827, afterwards Brig. Gen.
 Hoffsis, Thomas, Capt. Oct. 12, 1833, of W. Co.
 Huse, Jonathan, Chaplain, June 1, 1806.
 James, William, Lieut. in 1770.



TABLE XI. — *Continued.*

- Jameson, David P., Lieut. Sept. 18, 1828, Capt. June 29, 1833, Rifle Company.
- Kelloch, Alexander, 1st, Ensign, 1775.
- Kilpatrick, Thomas, Capt. about 1749.
- Kirkpatrick, George, Ensign, March 16, 1829, Lieut. May 4, 1839, Capt. May 2, 1840, E. Co.
- Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Jr., Lieut. May 1, 1840, E. Co.
- Leach, Ambrose, Ensign, June 25, 1831, Lieut. March 29, 1834, E. Company.
- Leach, Sumner, Ensign, March 29, 1834, Capt. May 6, 1837, of E. Co., afterwards Col.
- Lermond, Alexander, Lieut. of Rangers, 1755, of militia in 1758.
- Lermond, Alexander, 2d, Ensign, Aug. 4, 1785.
- Lermond, Alexander, 3d, Lieut. in Artillery, about 1812.
- Libbey, Hatevil, 1st, Lieut. 1775, Major, 1785 or 6.
- Libbey, Edward G., Ensign, Oct. 17, 1840, W. Co.
- Libbey, Alexander, 2d, Lieut. Sept. 9, 1843, Artillery.
- Lawrence, George W., Capt. Sept. 9, 1843, of Artillery.
- McIntyre, John, Capt. about 1770, and again 1785 or 6.
- McIntyre, John, 2nd, Ensign, 1798, W. Co.
- McIntyre, Robert, 4th, Ensign, April 23, 1842, Rifle Co.
- McLellan, Wm. H. P., Ensign, March 29, 1834, Lieut. April 28, 1836, Rifle Co.
- Mallett, John L., Lieut. Aug. 18, 1827, Capt. Aug. 11, 1828, W. Co.
- Miller, Alden, Lieut. about 1828, Capt. ——— Major, ——— of Artillery.
- Newcomb, Daniel, Lieut. Sept. 12, 1815, of Artillery.
- Page, Jesse, 1st, Adjutant, about 1803.
- Patterson, David, 3d, Lieut. 1806, Capt. about 1812, Artillery.
- Patterson, Joshua L., Lieut. May 18, 1825, Capt. about 1828, Artillery.
- Patterson, David, 4th, Capt. about 1833 or 4, Artillery.
- Payson, Samuel, Lieut. 1788.
- Payson, John, Ensign, 1798, of E. Co.
- Porterfield, Patrick, Lieut. about 1749.
- Porterfield, Robert, Adjutant, about 1786.
- Prior, Ebenezer, Ensign, Oct. 12, 1833, Lieut. March 29, 1836, W. Co.
- Praetor, John, Capt. March 23, 1839, W. Co.
- Rawson, Fisher, Paymaster, Aug. 15, 1828.
- Richmond, John W., Capt. Rifle Co. Sept. 18, 1828, Major, Oct. 1, 1832, Lieut. Col. May 24, 1834.
- Robinson, Robert, Lieut. June 29, 1833, Capt. March 29, 1834, Rifle Company.
- Simonton, Patrick, Ensign, June 29, 1833, Lieut. March 29, 1834, Rifle Co.
- Smith, Philip, Ensign, April 16, 1824, W. Co.
- Spear, John, 1st, Capt. about 1788.
- Spear, Andrew, Ensign, March 29, 1834, W. Co.
- Spear, George, Ensign, July 9, 1836, W. Co.
- Spear, William, 3d, Lieut. March 23, 1839, W. Co.
- Starrett, Thomas, 1st, Capt. 1775, Col. about 1785 or 6.
- Starrett, William, Ensign, about 1804, Capt. about 1810, E. Co.
- Starrett, Benjamin, Ensign, June 3, 1837, Capt. March 16, 1839, E. Company.
- Starren, Samuel, Lieut. June 3, 1837, E. Co.



TABLE XI.—*Continued.*

Starrett, John, Jr., Lieut. Aug. 12, 1837, Artillery.
 Stevens, James, Ensign, Sept. 18, 1828, Rifle Co.
 Thatcher, Samuel, Adjutant, about 1800, Col. 1803 or 4.
 Thatcher, Ebenezer, Capt. about 1806 of Artillery, subsequently
 Major, Col., Brig. Gen.
 Webb, William H., Ensign, about 1807, W. Co.
 Wilbur, Marshal, Lieut. about 1811, Capt. about 1816, W. Co.
 Williams, Nathan, Capt. of Union Light Infantry, May 22, 1806.
 Wyllie, William, Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1815, Major, Sept. 27, 1823,
 Artillery.
 Wyllie, John, 3d, Lieut. Sept. 9, 1843, Artillery.

TABLE XII.

OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT IN WHICH THE MILITIA OF WARREN HAS
 AT DIFFERENT TIMES BEEN INCLUDED.

At the time this town was settled the whole militia of this State was included in one regiment, William Pepperel of Kittery, Col.

In 1739, it was divided into two regiments and the eastern put under the command of Col. Samuel Waldo of Falmouth.

2nd. Col. Samuel Waldo, Jr., about 1745.

3d. Col. Charles Cushing, then of Falmouth, in 1750.

4th. Col. James Cargill of Newcastle, about 1763.

5th. Col. Lithgow, Maj. M. Wheaton, Adj. M. Copeland, about 1770.

6th. Col. Mason Wheaton, Lt. Col. Wm. Farnsworth, Maj. Hanse Robinson, about 1776.

7th. Col. T. Starrett, Lt. Col. B. Burton, Maj. H. Libbey, Adj. R. Porterfield, 1785.

8th. Col. J. W. Head, Majors Otis Robbins & Benjamin Brackett, Adj. Clark Gerrish, about 1798.

9th. Col. Samuel Thatcher, Majors Joshua Adams & Joseph Maxey, Sept. 5, 1805, Adjutant J. Page, about 1803.

Col. Samuel Thatcher, Majors Erastus Foote & Rufus Gilmore.

—— ——— Major Rufus Gilmore, June 26, 1810, &
 2. Major Isaac G. Reed.

—— ——— Major I. G. Reed, 2. Maj. Herman Hawes.

10th. Col. Isaac G. Reed, June 27, 1815, Maj. H. Hawes, 2. Maj. ———
 Kaiser, Adjutant Alfred Hovey.

Col. I. G. Reed, Lieut. Jacob Ludwig, jr., June 20, 1816.
 Major Thomas Simmons.

11th. Col. Thomas Simmons, Lt. Col. J. Ludwig, Jr. Major Gorham Parks, Adjutant Horace Rawson.

12th. Col. J. Ludwig, Jr, Lt. Col. Gorham Parks, Major Avery Rawson, August 13, 1822.

Col. J. Ludwig, Jr., Lt. Col. John Bachelder, March 3, 1823.

13th. Col. Avery Rawson, February 25, 1824.

14th. Col. Amos H. Hodgman, July 16, 1827.

15th. Col. Charles K. Miller, Lt. Col. Henry Kennedy, Major George Sprowl, Adjutant Isaac Reed, August, 1830.

TABLE XII. — *Continued.*

- 16th. Col. Henry Kennedy, Lt. Col. George Sprowl, Major William H. Barnard, Sept. 21, 1831, Adjutant Abiel W. Kennedy.
Col. H. Kennedy, Lt. Col. George Sprowl, Major John W. Richmond, October 1, 1832.
- 17th. Col. George Sproul, Lt. Col. John W. Richmond, Major James Woltz, Adjutant Newell W. Ludwig, May, 1834.
- 18th. Col. John T. Castner; Lt. Col. Sumner Leach, May 2, 1838; Maj. J. Woltz, Adjutant Elijah A. Dagget.
Col. J. T. Castner, Lt. Col. James C. Morse, Feb. 5, 1841.
Maj. J. Woltz, Adjutant Wm. G. Reed, June 8, 1841.
Col. J. T. Castner, Lieut. Col. J. C. Morse, Maj. Wm. G. Reed, July 23, 1841, Adjutant Frederic W. Nichols, 1841.
Col. J. T. Castner, Lt. Col. J. C. Morse, Maj. Wm. G. Reed, Adjutant Cyrus Levensaler, 1841.
- 19th. Col. James C. Morse, Lt. Col. Wm. G. Reed, Maj. Thurston W. Vinal, Oct. 22, 1842.

TABLE XIII.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE TOWN OF WARREN WITH THE NAMES OF
BUILDER OR OWNER, AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tns</i>	<i>Builders.</i>	<i>Chief Owners.</i>
1770	Slp. Industry,			D. Patterson & others.
1775	Dolphin,			A. & W. Lermond.
1784	Warren,			M. Copeland, &c.
1785	Br. ———		S. Weston & Copeland	W. Thomas.
	Slp. Friendship,			Lermonds & Wyllie.
1786	Union,		S. Weston,	T. Starrett, Ist.
1787	Jane,	73	do.	Wyllie & Lermonds.
1788	Br. ———		do.	Owners in Mass.
1789	Sch. Industry,	79	do.	J. Spear, A. McKellar.
1791	Br. Speedwell,		Bradford,	Starrett & Spear.
1792	Slp. Betsey,	90	S. Weston,	Bracket & Davis.
1793	Polly,	94	J. Standish,	Malcolm, Dunbar, &c.
1796	Brg. Neptune,	123	S. Weston,	Lermonds, Henderson.
	Sch. Angelica,		E. & J. Barnard,	Head, &c.
	Dove,	101	Dow & Co.	Wyllie, Lermonds, &c.
	Jenny,	96	J. Standish?	H. E. & J. Libbey.
	Hope,	100	S. Weston?	Miles Cobb, Copeland.
	Lucy,	107	S. Weston?	M. Cobb.
1797	Lark,	110	J. Standish,	A. Malcolm, McCarter.
	Minerva,	110	S. Weston,	J. Hall, Creightons, &c.
1798	Ten Brothers	104	S. Weston,	Spear & sons.
	Bridgwater,	106	S. Weston,	Dunbars, Hall, &c.
1801	Betsy,	90	J. Standish?	J. Libbey, W. Starrett.
	Sally,	90	S. Weston?	M. Cobb.
	Hermon,	123	Barnard,	J. Page & others.
	Slp. Favorite,	93	S. Weston?	T. Spear, &c.
1802	Sch. Harmony,	101	Barnard,	Creightons, Libbey, &c.
	Three Sisters	101	S. Weston?	Spear & sons.
1803	Brg. Fair Trader,	115	Barnard?	L. Wilson, Parsons, &c.
	Sch. Faine,	93	S. Weston?	T. Spear & Robinsons.



TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tns</i>	<i>Builders.</i>	<i>Chief Owners.</i>
1804	Ship Fredonia,	206	S. Weston,	S. Coventry, Boston.
	Sch. Mary,	123	J. Standish,	Dunbar, J. McIntyre, &c.
1805	Union,	119	J. H. Counce, &c.	Creighton, Libbey.
	Slp. Peggy,	91	Barnard,	Wyllie, Patterson, &c.
	Sch. Beaver,	106	J. Standish,	Head & brothers.
1806	Frances,	121	do.	J. W. Head.
	America,	126	J. H. Counce,	M. Cobb.
	Slp. Jane,	98	do.	Creightons, Sumner, &c.
1807	Washington,	97	do.	R. B. Copeland, &c.
1810	Ship Gen. Knox,		T. Spear,	J. Paine.
	Brg. Penelope,	129	S. Weston.	M. Cobb.
	Slp. Fair Trader,	98	do.	J. & R. Spear, &c.
1811	Brg. Alexander,	141	J. H. Counce,	Counce, &c.
	Sch. Galen,	117	T. Spear,	Spears & Robinsons.
1812	Mary Ann,	130	Standish,	McIntyres & I. Spear.
1813	Rubicon,	98	Barnard,	W. Lermont & others.
1814	Swallow,	26	J. Standish,	Standishes, Head, &c.
1815	Dolphin,	111	J. Standish,	McLellan & others.
1816	Brg. Only Son,	126	S. Weston?	M. Cobb.
	Sch. Packet,	80	J. Standish.	Miller, Head, A. Wyllie
	President,	115	Rhoades,	M. Robinson, Spear &c.
	Fair America,	103	J. H. Counce,	Libbys, Copeland, &c.
	Cornelius,	103	J. Standish,	Wm. McLellan, &c.
1817	First Attempt	52	J. Barnard,	Paine, Young, &c.
	Jane Ann,	110	J. Standish,	W. Starrett, Jones, &c.
1818	Thomas,	115	J. H. Counce,	McLellan, &c.
	Henry,	121	J. Standish,	Foster, &c.
1819	Br. Four Brothers,	132	J. Standish?	Wm. McLellan.
	Sch. Eliza Ann,	117	J. H. Counce,	Counce, &c.
	Milo,	109	S. Weston.	H. Libbey, A. Spear, &c.
1820	Brg. Almira,	158	J. H. Counce,	McLellan, &c.
1821	Sh. Farmer's Fancy	126	J. Standish,	A. Spear, McIntyre, &c.
1822	Brg. Wm. Henry,	239	J. H. Counce,	McLellan, Counce, &c.
	Hercules,	160	J. Standish,	Standishes, &c.
	Sch. Emily,	116	J. H. Counce,	
1823	Br. Tobacco Plant	177	— Kaler?	T. Spear.
	Enterprize,	196	J. H. Counce,	Counce & A. H. Hodgman.
	Sch. Joseph,	134	do.	McLellan, &c.
	Margaret,	36	E. Weston,	E. Weston.
1824	Br. Francis,	212	— Kaler?	T. Spear, &c.
	Mariner,	186	— Turner?	W. McLellan.
	Edward,	200	E. O'Brien,	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Sch. Sophronia,	160	do.	do.
	Almira,	200	J. Standish,	T. Hodgman.
1825	Shp. Chs. Adams,	268	J. H. Counce,	McLellan & Counce.
	Br. Ann Maria,	172	do.	do.
	Sch. Union,	171	do.	do.
	William,	166	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Waldo,	200	do.	Killsa & Co.
	Hannah,	108	— Kaler?	T. Spear,
	Slp. Mary Ann,	75	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Wm. & Thomas	132	J. Standish,	Thos. Hodgman &c.
1826	Br. Belisarius,	175	J. H. Counce,	McLellan & Counce.
	Thom's. & Wm.	169	do.	Wm. Starrett &c.
	Eliza & Helen,	103	do.	
	Asia,	207	E. O'Brien,	Lem. Andrews &c.
	Sch. Franklin,	141	do.	
	Harriet,	120	do.	Wyllies and others.
	Margaret,	127	J. Standish,	T. Hodgman.
	Caroline,	127	do.	do.



TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Builders.</i>	<i>Chief Owners.</i>
1826	Sch. Fame,	130		T. Spear.
	Br. Montecello,	175		Wm. McLellan.
	Sch. Seth & Wm.	87	Patterson &c.	S. O'Brien &c.
1827	Br. Brilliant,	209	J. H. Counce,	Creighton & Counce.
	Columbia,	161	Patterson &c.	S. O'Brien, &c.
	Tho's. & Edw.	152	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Sch. Maine,	109	do.	
	Packet,	97	do.	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Champin,	130	E. Weston,	Hovey, Huse, &c.
	Rambler,	99	do.	G. McIntyre, &c.
1828	Shp. Wm. & John,	396	J. H. Counce,	Counce & McLellan.
	Sch. Mary,	91	F. Spear,	T. Hodgman, &c.
	Amanda,	97	Patterson, &c,	G. Lermond, Hall, &c.
	Maine,	130	J. Payson,	L. Andrews, &c.
1829	Merchant,	127	J. H. Counce,	Counce & others.
	Florida,	115	E. O'Brien,	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Mexico,	91	do.	J. Robinson, &c.
1830	Brg. Noble,	273	J. H. Counce,	Counce & Creighton.
	Sch. Franklin,	111	E. O'Brien,	Bangor owners.
	Henry Clay,	100	do.	Machias owners.
1831	Isabella,	36	J. H. Counce.	J. H. Counce.
	Rbt.&Rowl'd.	147	E. O'Brien,	Jacobs, Shibles, &c.
1832	Shp. Edwin,	339	J. H. Counce,	E. Smith, Counce, &c.
	Sc. Edw. O'Brien,	143	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Ann,	146	do.	do.
1833	Brg. Grandee,	151	F. Spear,	Hovey, Miller &c.
	Sch. Retrieve,	116	J. H. Counce,	J. H. Counce,
	Powhattan,	133	do.	do.
	Leo,	151	do.	W. McLellan, &c.
	Manhattan,	141	do.	do.
	Jane,	155	E. O'Brien,	E. O'Brien,
	Vincent,	147	P. Montgomery,	A. Miller, &c.
1834	Ship Franklin,	421	J. H. Counce,	A. H. Hodgman, &c.
	Brg. Georges,	192	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, Miller, &c.
	Sch. Splendid,	130	do.	O'Brien, Andrews, &c.
	Sophronia,	140	do.	do.
	Ganges,	127	F. Spear,	F. & J. Spear, &c.
1835	Br. Ligonla.	237	J. H. Counce,	Counce & Creighton.
	Usardo,	216	do.	S. Libbey &c.
	Eley,	180	E. O'Brien,	E. O'Brien &c.
1836	Olive Branch,	165	P. Montgomery,	Montgomery, &c.
	Hector,	171	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, Watts &c.
	Sch. Nevis,	145	do.	O'Brien &c.
	Hiram,	99	J. H. Counce,	
	Amanda,	114	P. Montgomery, &c.	
1837	Shp John Holland,	527	J. H. Counce,	Counce, Hodgman &c.
	Sch. Grecian,	147	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Brg. Caucasian,	161	P. Montgomery,	Montgomery &c.
	Ludwig,	244		M. R. Ludwig &c.
1838	Algonquin,	193		A. Spear &c.
	Catharine,	239	J. H. Counce,	Counce &c.
	Jefferson,	185	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	N. England,	236		S. C. Burgess &c.
1839	Shp. Leopard,	583	J. H. Counce,	Counce, Creighton &c.
	Brg. Sea,	249	do.	Counce, Newcomb &c.
	Eliza,	199	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Maumee,	228	P. Montgomery,	G. Boggs, Faulkner.
	Sch. Lycurgus,	142	do.	Montgomery, Leeds.
1840	Shp. Claiborne,	662	J. H. Counce,	A. H. Hodgman, &c.
	Brg. Oceana,	249	do.	Counce, Creighton, &c.



TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tns.</i>	<i>Builders.</i>	<i>Chief Owners.</i>
1840	Brg. Munroe,	199	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, &c.
	Sch. Madison,	149	do.	do.
	Brk. Lilius,	199	F. Spear,	F. and J. Spear &c.
1841	Sch. Delaware,	177	A. Young,	A. Spear &c.
	Shp. Statesman,	672	J. H. Counce,	A. H. Hodgman &c.
	Brg. Clarissa,	198	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
1842	Fornax,		Burgess & Kirk.	S. C. Burgess, &c.
	Vandalia,	197	A. McCallum,	
	Brk. Claremont,	248	P. Montgomery,	P. Boggs, Andrews &c.
1843	Brg. Amanda,	196	A. McCallum,	McCallum, Lermond.
	St. George,	222	E. O'Brien,	P. Lermond &c.
	Sch. Mary Augusta	143	F. Spear,	F. & J. Spear &c.
1843	Shp. Leonidas,	696	J. H. Counce,	Counce &c.
	Brk. Elliot,	243	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, Starrett &c.
	Brg. Paulina,	219	D. McCallum,	Counce, McCallum.
1844	Duncan,	212	do.	do do.
	Brk. Paria,	269	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, P. Lermond.
	Brg. Ellis,	199	do.	E. O'Brien.
1845	Sch. Leander,	106	T. P. Burgess,	Burgess & Kirk.
	Sarah Frances	130	P. Montgomery,	P. Boggs &c.
	Brk. Brilliant,	349	D. McCallum,	McCallum, Counce &c.
1845	Brg. Capt. Tom,	223	do.	McCallum &c.
	Brk. Louisa Bliss,	394	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, Creightons &c.
	Brg. Thos. & Edw.	199	do.	O'Brien &c.
1845	Lydia Farnham	194	F. Spear,	Spears &c.
	Sch. I. O. of O. F.	73	S. Williams,	T. Wilson &c.
	Mary George,	148	T. P. Burgess,	
1846	Eliza Brown	141	P. Montgomery,	P. Boggs &c.
	Shp. Amelia,	623	J. H. Counce,	Counce, McCallum.
	Sch. J. H. Counce	149	do.	A. H. Hodgman &c.
1846	Brk. Franklin,	299	E. O'Brien,	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Brg. Percy,	199	do.	O'Brien, P. Lermond.
	Brk. Indiana,	255	P. Montgomery,	P. Boggs &c.
1846	Brg. Gen. Taylor,	149	do.	do.
	Emily,	181	T. P. Burgess,	T. P. Burgess &c.
	Sch. Segotchet,	155	do.	do.
1847	Lucy Ann,	147	F. Spear,	Spears &c.
	Shp. Mary Adeline	637	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien, Creighton &c.
	Brk. Roxanna,	299	J. L. Patterson,	Patterson &c.
1847	Philah,	373	A. Vinal,	A. H. Hodgman.
	Phocion,	233	do.	do.
	Sch. Lucy Watts,	220	Wm. Spear, 3d.,	E. O'Brien, Watts, &c.
1847	May Flower,	173	J. H. Counce,	Counce &c.
	Gen. Worth,	240	F. Spear,	F. Spear &c.
	Delta,	198	J. C. Hilt,	G. W. Lawrence &c.
1847	Versailles,	198	Burgess & Kirk.	Burgess &c.
	J. Cohen,	223	G. Y. Creighton,	Creighton, Howard &c.
	Julia Frances	114	F. Spear,	F. Spear &c.
1848	Shp. Fides,	698	J. L. Patterson,	Patterson, Carr &c.
	Brk. Patr'k Henry,	442	E. O'Brien,	O'Brien &c.
	Kezia,	299	J. H. Counce,	Counce &c.
1848	Thomas Prince	292	T. P. Burgess,	Burgess &c.
	Warren,	271	J. A. Wyllie,	Wyllie, Starrett &c.
	Brg. Marshal Ney.	249	A. Vinal,	A. H. Hodgman.
1848	G. W. Lawrence,	269	J. Hilt,	Hilt, Lawrence &c.
	Emeline,	236	L. French,	P. Boggs, &c.
	Oliver,	216	F. Spear,	F. Spear &c.
1849	Sarah Elizabeth	181	A. Counce,	A. Counce & Andrews.
	Sch. Lucretia,	167	G. Y. Creighton,	G. Y. Creighton &c.
	Shp. Arcadia,	715	D. McCallum,	Heirs of J. H. Counce.

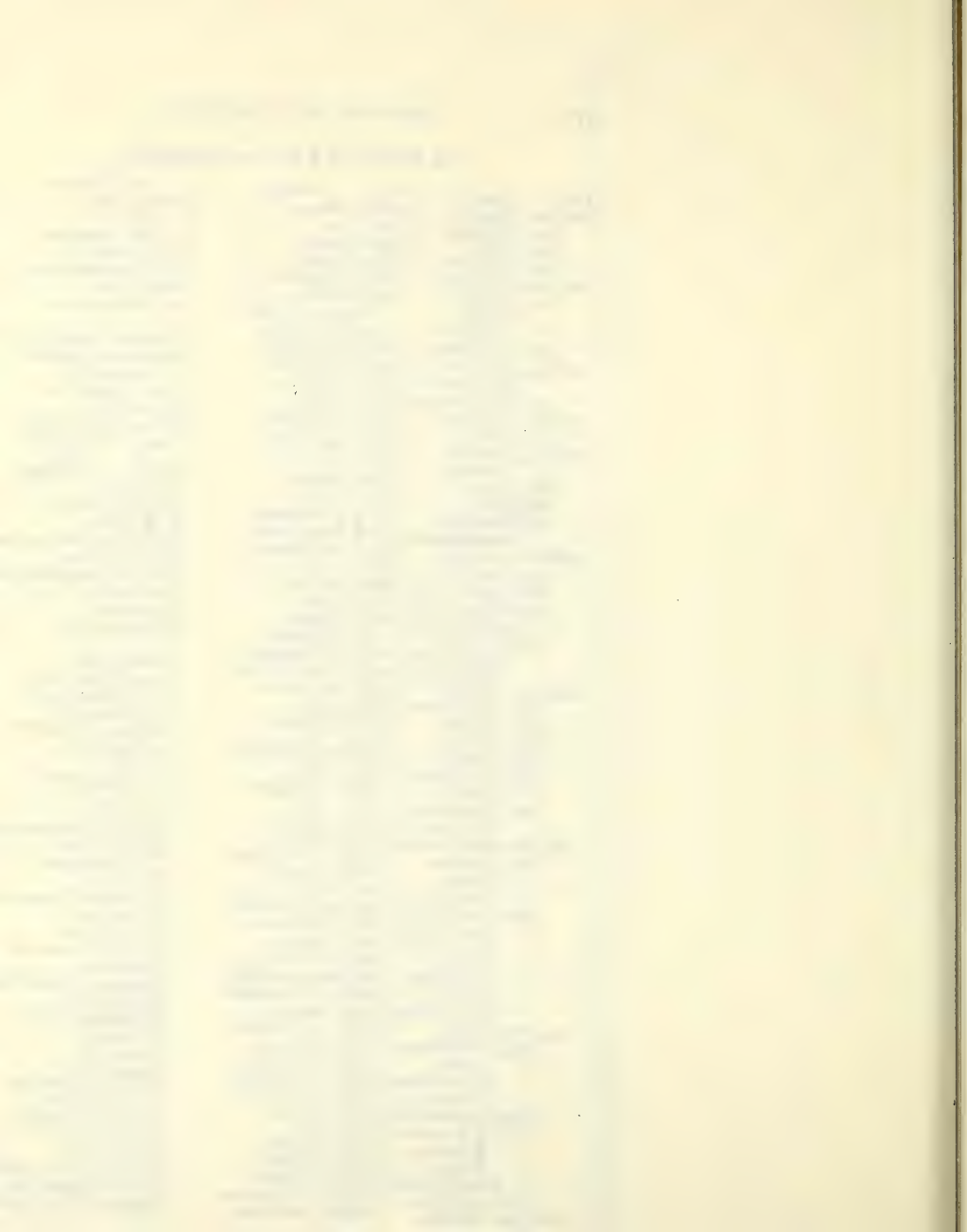


TABLE XIII.—*Continued.*

<i>Yrs.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Tns.</i>	<i>Builders.</i>	<i>Chief Owners.</i>
1819	Ship Belle Rock,	76	Vinal & Libbey,	A. H. Hodgman,
	Brk. Midas,	314	J. A. Wyllie,	J. A. Wyllie, &c.
	Wm. Henry,	299	L. French,	P. Boggs, &c.
	Arthur,	267	F. Spear,	A. & L. Spear.
	Fanny McGaw	417	J. C. Hilt,	Hilt, Lawrence, &c.
	Sarah Ann,	216	W. Spear,	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Brg. Jona. Cilley,	163	Kirk, & Montgom.	P. Boggs, &c.
	McMaine,	215	T. P. Burgess,	Burgess, &c.
	Alvaro,	215	S. Andrews, &c.	Counce & Andrews.
	Shp. John & Lucy	994	J. L. Patterson,	Patterson, Carr, &c.
1850	E. O'Brien,	797	J. Hilt,	E. O'Brien, &c.
	Telanon,	1127	Hilt & A. Libbey,	Smith Lawrence & Co.
	Sch. Matapony,	119	L. French,	S. O'Brien.
	F. Copeland & Co.	91	Kirk, & Montgom.	Spear, Boggs, &c.

TABLE XIV.

A LIST OF DEATHS IN THE TOWN OF WARREN SINCE 1797, KEPT BY
REV. J. HUSE, AND CAREFULLY COLLATED WITH THOSE KEPT BY E.
PAGE, D. NEWCOMB, AND R. MONTGOMERY.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1797	1	1811	10	1825	29	1839	37
1798	2	1812	17	1826	25	1840	30
1799	10	1813	13	1827	15	1841	37
1800	15	1814	6	1828	23	1842	60
1801	6	1815	9	1829	45	1843	33
1802	15	1816	10	1830	23	1844	16
1803	5	1817	16	1831	22	1845	24
1804	15	1818	15	1832	34	1846	14
1805	14	1819	20	1833	26	1847	23
1806	13	1820	19	1834	35	1848	25
1807	9	1821	22	1835	21	1849	36
1808	5	1822	19	1836	19	1850	35
1809	12	1823	14	1837	28		
1810	9	1824	15	1838	30		

Of the above, 89 were of persons who exceeded the age of 80 years; and, since the settlement of the place, the following are known to have died after attaining the age of ninety: viz. Mrs. Ann Muckleroy, 96; Walter Meloney, 95; Mrs. Sechrist, 92; Mrs. Phebe James, 90; Mrs. Blye, 96; Amos Peters, 93; Mrs. Webb, 92; Mrs. Elizabeth Montgomery, 94; Mrs. Hannah Fuller, 91; Mrs. Delano, 93.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

BY
JAMES H. BROWN

Year	Population	Area	Water	Land	Total
1630	100	100	100	100	100
1640	200	200	200	200	200
1650	300	300	300	300	300
1660	400	400	400	400	400
1670	500	500	500	500	500
1680	600	600	600	600	600
1690	700	700	700	700	700
1700	800	800	800	800	800
1710	900	900	900	900	900
1720	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1730	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1740	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
1750	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
1760	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
1770	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
1780	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
1790	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
1810	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
1820	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1830	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100
1840	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
1850	2300	2300	2300	2300	2300
1860	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
1870	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
1880	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
1890	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700
1900	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

TABLE XV.

VERNAL PROGRESS IN DIFFERENT SEASONS, COMPILED FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OF D. DICKE, 2D, THE AUTHOR, AND OTHERS.

Yrs.	Robins appear.	Ice leaves pond.	Frogs heard.	Alewives run.	Wild Pear blooms.	Bobolinks appear.	Apples in full bloom.
1805					June	1 May	18
1807	April 9		April 9			"	14
1808						"	18
1809	" 3					"	16
1810	" 10		" 15	May 12	May 25	"	12
1811	Mar. 18		" 19		" 11	"	11
1812	" 25				"	"	11
1813	April 1				" 22	"	17
1814						"	17
1815			" 20			"	17
1816			" 26				
1817	" 3				" 20	"	19
1818						"	19
1819	" 5		" 30			"	14
1820	Mar. 26	April 22	" 17	" 8		"	14
1821	" 31	" 22	" 9	" 9		"	16
1822	" 22	" 16	"	" 9		"	13
1823	" 29	" 21	" 14	" 16		"	13
1824	April 1	" 5	" 2	" 10	" 19	"	14
1825	Mar. 12	" 11	" 6	April 26	" 12	"	12 May 27
1826	" 29	"	" 8	May 24	"	"	10 " 24
1827	" 28	" 4	" 2	" 5	" 16	"	15 " 29
1828		" 1	Mar. 30	April 29	" 13	"	12 " 29
1829		" 21	April 14	" 22	" 15	"	15 " 27
1830	" 19	" 7	" 7	30	" 5	"	15 " 26
1831	" 12	" 30	" 2	May 2	" 12	"	11 " 27
1832	" 25	" 27	" 18	" 15	"	"	10 June 14
1833	" 19	" 15	" 10	" 8	" 13	"	13 May 31
1834	" 12	" 9	" 6	" 9	" 17	"	10 June 4
1835	" 21	" 22	" 20	" 9	" 27	"	18 " 4
1836	" 31	" 27	" 19	" 12	" 20	"	11 " 9
1837	" 18	" 24	" 16	" 15	" 24	"	14 " 12
1838	" 21	" 14	" 13	" 15	" 24	"	13 " 10
1839	" 24	" 13	" 11	" 13	" 16	"	13 " 7
1840	" 4	" 5	" 10	" 14	" 15	"	13 May 29
1841	" 21	" 21	" 16	" 15	" 15	"	12 June 8
1842	" 4	" 25	Mar. 17	" 7	" 17	"	16 " 6
1843	April 8	May 1	April 26	" 11	" 18	"	15 " 10
1844	Mar. 29	April 17	" 10	" 3	"	"	10 May 30
1845	" 23		" 18	" 12	" 15	"	12 June 4
1846	" 28	" 8	" 6	" 5	" 11	"	13 " 3
1847	" 26	" 28	" 22	"	" 27	"	15 " 7
1848	" 29	" 9	" 8	"	" 17	"	10 " 2
1849	" 23	" 6	" 3	" 30	"	"	11 " 19
1850	" 2	" 26	" 12	" 1	"	"	15 " 10

In the above, where observers differed, the earliest date has usually been given.



GENEALOGICAL TABLE

OF THE INHABITANTS OF WARREN, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, AND
COMPILED FROM TOWN AND COUNTY RECORDS, LISTS OF MORTAL-
ITY, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, AND OTHER SOURCES.

FROM the great deficiency of records, some errors, and many omissions will doubtless be detected. Explanations: — *b. born*, *chil. child or children*, *bap. baptised*, *m. married*, *pub. published*, *d. died*, *a. aged*, *r. resides or resident of*, *rem. removed to*, *c. came*, *grad. graduated at*, *Wal. Waldoboro'*, *Cam. Camden*, *Thom. Thomaston*, *Rock. Rockland*, *Cush. Cushing*.

ALFORD, Dea. Lore, *b.* in 1766; *c.* from Hartford, Conn., *m.* Lydia Montgomery; and *d.* November 2, 1818.

Their *chil.* 1, Elizabeth, *b.* June 4, 1791; *m.* Boyce Crane of Hope, in 1815. 2, Amasa, *b.* Sept. 17, 1795; *d.* Oct. 24, 1813. 3, Lois, *b.* April 26, 1797; *m.* Calvin Heminway of Jefferson. 4, Reuben, *b.* March 24, 1800; *m.* Nancy A. Dagget, May 4, 1820; and *d.* October 7, 1834. 5, Lore, (2d.) *b.* May 27, 1801; *m.* Barbara Payson, Dec. 19, 1821, *r.* Oldtown. 6, Charlotte, *b.* March 30, 1803; *m.* Jesse Metcalf of Hope, October 3, 1822. 7, Nathaniel, *m.* Deborah Cushman, April 13, 1828, *r.* Hope.

Reuben's *chil.* 1, Edmund Buxton, *b.* in 1821; *m.* Sarah Russel of Wal. June 24, 1850. 2, Lydia, *m.* Lawrence C. French.

ALFORD, Marble, brother of Dea. Lore, *m.* in Conn., Rosannah Russel; also *c.* to Warren, and *d.* without children, Sept. 19, 1813.

ALLEN, Isaac G., *b.* in Cush. about 1814, learned the clothiers' trade of A. H. Hodgman; *m.* Roxana Brown, *pub.* May 21, 1842; was manager of the woolen factory and *r.* at Warren village.

Their *chil.* 1, Thomas. 2, Ada Frances. 3, Elizabeth R.

ANDERSON, Archibald, of Bannockburn, Scotland, *m.* Ann Malcolm of Glasgow; *c.* with the Scottish colony in 1753; and *d.* about 1783. His widow *d.* April 16, 1807, *a.* 86.

Their *chil.* 1, James, *b.* in Scotland in 1749; *m.* Hannah Nutting; and *d.* June 3, 1828, *a.* 79. 2, Archibald, (2d.) *b.* in 1753; *m.* Elizabeth Wyllie of Cush. and *d.* Jan. 30, 1837, *a.* 83. 3, John, *d.* in a snow-storm, October, 1769 or 70. 4, Samuel, *b.* in 1762; *m.* Ann Boggs, and *d.* October 25, 1828, thrown from a wagon.

James's *chil.* 1, Capt. Archibald, (3d.) *m.* Rebecca Fessenden of Boston; and *d.* October 12, 1849. 2, James, (2d.) *b.* about 1782; *m.* Lucy Weston, Jan. 10, 1813. 3, Elizabeth, *m.* Rufus B. Copeland. 4, Jane, *m.* Capt. Niven Crawford. 5, Nancy, *m.* John M. Paskiel. 6, Alexander, *bap.* June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter; *m.* Margaret Libbey, Dec. 24, 1815. The mother *d.* Nov. 28, 1833, *a.* 78.

Archibald, (2d's) *chil.* 1, John, (2d.) *b.* in 1772; *d.* Oct. 2, 1847. 2, Capt. Isaac, *d.* about 1816. 3, Ann, *m.* Isaac Hall of St. George. 4, Sarah, *m.* Hall Clemens of Knox. 5, Mary, *b.* in 1790; *m.* Ist. — Clemens, Jan. 1, 1810. 2d, Robert Wyllie of Cush., & *d.* May 8, 1832. 6, Capt. William, *d.* at sea. 7, Isabel. 8, Archibald, (4th.) 9, Samuel, (2d.) *d.* Jan. 15, 1822, bled to death from an axe-wound. 10, Rachel, *m.* John Vose. The mother *d.* Dec. 14, 1830, *a.* 80.

Samuel's chil. 1, Hugh, bap. June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter; m. Rachel Vose, Dec. 2, 1819. 2, Joshua, bap. June 22, 1794; d. at Port au Prince, Dec. 1820. 3, Andrew, b. in 1796; d. Aug. 16, 1830. 4, Samuel, (3d.) b. in 1800; m. Nancy Davis, in May, 1834. 5, Mary. 6, Gilbert, m. Rebecca Jane Anderson, pub. Sept. 7, 1839. 7, Elizabeth, m. Francis Seiders, Feb. 23, 1832. 8, Ann, m. Alexander Starrett.

Fourth Generation.

Capt. Archibald's chil. 1, Archibald Calder, m. Caroline Burrill, r. Roxbury, Mass. 2, Rebecca Jane, bap. Oct. 2, 1812; m. Gilbert Anderson. 3, Charles, r. Virginia. 4, Hannah E., m. Capt. Horace Winchenbach of Wal. pub. Nov. 19, 1842.

Alexander's chil. 1, William, (2d.) d. abroad. 2, Martha D., m. Benjamin Lermond; and d. July 25, 1849. 3, Joshua, (2d.) m. Anjerona Davenport of Roxbury, Mass., r. Boston. 4, Alexander L. 5, Sarah Elizabeth, m. Martin Stahl. 6, Catherine. 7, James, (3d.)

Hugh's chil. 1, Sarah. 2, Elijah V. 3, Lucinda. 4, Irene. 5, Lewis. 6, Andrew. 7, Julia.

Samuel's chil. 1, Emeline. 2, Edwin W.

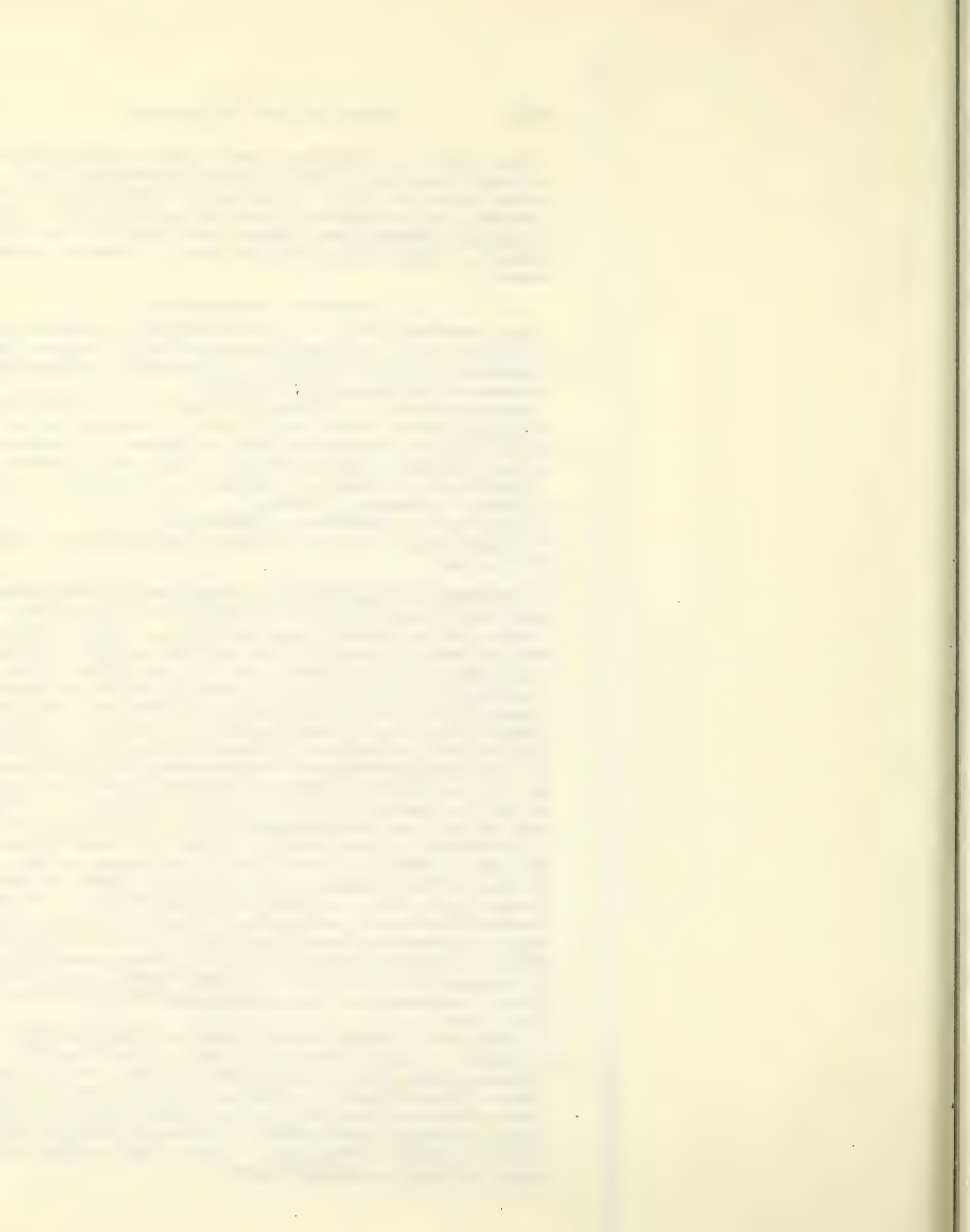
Gilbert's chil. 1, ——— b. in 1842; d. Jan. 25, 1845. 2, Samuel W. 3, Otis.

ANDREWS, John, b. in 1744; m. Sarah Lewis; e. from Dedham in 1786; and d. Jan. 26, 1816, a. 72. His wife d. April 14, 1800.

Their chil. 1, Sarah, b. Sept. 14, 1767; m. Elijah Vose; and d. Nov. 19, 1840. 2, James, b. Oct. 13, 1770; m. Sarah Fitzgerald; and d. Dec. 19, 1845. 3, Seth, b. in 1773; m. Esther Wyllie, Dec. 13, 1800; and d. Feb. 23, 1845. 4, Mary, b. in 1775; m. Alexander Lermond, (3d.) and d. Dec. 30, 1846. 5, Rebecca, b. in 1777; m. John Wyllie, (3d.) 6, Capt. Lemuel, b. in 1779; m. Sarah Starrett, Nov. 26, 1801; r. Rockland. 7, Elizabeth, b. in 1781; m. 1st, James Lermond, (3d.) and 2d, Capt. David Patterson, (3d.) 8, Benjamin, b. in 1783; m. Elizabeth Parker of Frankfort in 1815. 9, George, b. in 1785; m. Sophia Cobb, Dec. 27, 1812. 10, Irene, b. in Warren, May 13, 1787; m. Capt. Alexander Wyllie; and d. Aug. 14, 1831.

James's chil. 1, John, (2d.) b. in 1801; m. Hannah Spear, Dec. 27, 1827. 2, William, b. about 1803; d. at Havana in July, 1823. 3, Julia, m. Thomas Spear. 4, James, (2d.) b. in 1805; m. Catherine Leeds, May 8, 1831. 5, Mary, m. Francis Spear. 6, Joseph, m. Eveline Thorndike, r. at Camden. 7, Sophia, m. James Vose of Thom. 8, Lewis, m. Sarah Webb, Feb. 11, 1833, and r. Union. 9, Oliver, m. Margaret Rollins, r. Cam. 10, Alden, m. Sarah Hartford, r. Appleton. 11, Antoinette, m. Daniel Rafter, Jan. 18, 1841, r. Thom. 12, Sarah, b. in 1818; m. Alexander Paskiel, and d. in Cam. Feb. 8, 1850.

Seth's chil. 1, Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1801; m. Moses Copeland, (4th.) of Thom. 2, David Patterson, b. Dec. 14, 1803; m. Mrs. Mary Thomas in Jan. 1847; r. Lincolnville. 3, John, (3d.) b. April 8, 1806; d. March 17, 1835. 4, Edwin, b. July 21, 1808; m. Julia A. Dow of Wash. in Dec. 1845. 5, Jane, b. Nov. 20, 1810; d. May 12, 1834. 6, Silas, b. Feb. 10, 1813. 7, Arthur, m. Elizabeth Howard, March 7, 1841. 8, Mary Ann. 9, Seth, (2d.) m. Harriet Jones, June 13, 1849. 10, Esther Margaret.



Capt. Lemuel's chil. 1, Thomas, b. Jan. 29, 1805; d. July 12, 1832. 2, Ellis, b. March 31, 1808; m. and r. at Rockland.

Benjamin's Chil. 1, Harriet, m. George Treat of Frankfort, Aug. 19, 1838. 2, Life, b. about 1818; m. Sarah Lermond, Sept. 29, 1850. 3, Otis, b. about 1820. 4, Parker, b. in 1822; d. from a scald in Jan. 1824. 5, ——— d. April 3, 1824. 6, Eliza, m. John A. Wyllie. 7, Susan F. 8, M. Jane. 9, Eracine, m. Alden Lermond. 10, Sarah M. 11, Oliver Parker. 12, Henry Albert. 13, Alice, b. in 1841 or '2; d. Oct. 9, 1842. 14, B. Franklin.

George's chil. 1, George, (2d,) b. Dec. 1, 1816; m. Harriet Leeds Nov. 21, 1841, r. Appleton. 2 & 3, twins, b. July 29, 1819, Orris Starrett and Miles Cobb, the latter of whom m. Elizabeth Wakefield; and both r. Rock. 4, Sophia Caroline. 5, William, (2d.) 6, Eliza Jane.

Fourth Generation.

John, (2d)'s, chil. 1, Joseph, (2d.) 2, S. Elizabeth. 3, Thomas. 4, Lucy J. 5, Augustine. 6, Eveline. 7 & 8, twins, b. in 1841, Mary A. and Susan A., the latter of whom d. Sept. 13, 1842. 9, Frances. 10, John Wm., b. in 1848; d. April 28, 1849.

James (2d)'s chil. 1, Abiel W. K. b. in 1833, with a twin sister who d. in infancy. 2, Ellen C. 3, ——— d. Oct. 8, 1838. 4, Edward C. 5, Lucinda M. 6, J. Dudley. 7, Lucius C.

Edwin's chil. 1, Harris Robinson. 2, Roscoe M.

Arthur's chil. 1, John Rufus. 2, Thomas Howard. 3, Esther Jane.

Seth, (2d)'s, chil. 1, Charles Everett.

ANNIS, Capt. John, b. July 20, 1732; m. Mary Meloney; c. from Boston to Broad Cove, Cush., thence to Warren, and was shot while privateering.

Their chil. 1, Amy, b. July 13, 1754. 2, Susannah, b. Sept. 28, '56; m. Samuel Boggs, (3d,) and d. Nov. 15, 1838, a. 82. 3, Mary, b. Oct. 11, '59; m. Alexander Bird; r. Cam. 4, Hannah, b. Nov. 8, '61; d. Sept. 15, 1840. 5, John, (2d,) b. Jan. 1, '64; m. ——— Cleverly, r. Boston. 6, Thomas, b. Oct. 5, '66. 7, Samuel, b. March 4, '69; m. Sarah Thorndike, r. Cam. 8, Martha, b. Jan. 24, '72; r. and d. Boston. 9, Sarah, b. Jan. 4, '74; m. John Thorndike; r. in Lincolnville. 10, James Calder, b. Nov. 16, 1778; lost at sea. The mother was m. again to a Mr. Blaisdel; r. many years on Blaisdel's Island, but d. in Cam.

BENNER, Edmund, b. in 1817; c. from Waldoboro'; and m. Mary A. Kellogg, pub. June 2, 1837.

Their chil. 1, Dexter K. 2, Adeline K. 3, Frances H. 4, Thomas H. 5, Anson S.

BENSON, Jonathan G., m. Lucy Hysler, and after some years rem. to Hebron.

Their chil. 1, Sarah. 2, Mary. 3, Priscilla. 4, Catherine. 5, Ebenezer, d. young. 6, Zephaniah, d. young.

BICKFORD, Calvin, preceptor of Warren Academy, grad. Water-ville Coll. 1841; m. 1st, Eunice S. Ayer of Montville, (who d. Dec. 29, 1848,) 2d, Mary W. Fuller, Jan. 9, 1850.

BIRD, Andrew, c. from Scotland in 1753; m. ——— Hathorne; settled at Maple Juice Cove, Cush., and was killed by the fall of a tree. Of their chil. Jane, b. about 1766; m. John Boggs, (2d.)



Agnes, m. John Lermond, (2d,) r. Union. Alexander, m. Mary Annis; and settled in Warren.

Alexander's chil. 1, Nancy, m. Zenas Mero; r. Hope. 2, Alexander, (2d,) d. of yellow fever coming from Savannah with Capt. James Crawford, at the age of 21. 3, John, b. in 1787, d. Sept. 20, 1811, at Savannah, of black vomit. 4, Andrew, (2d,) b. in 1791; was washed overboard, Dec. 26, 1814, in the Gulf stream, when bound to Thom. 5, Sarah, r. Cam. 6, Lucretia Davis, b. in 1796; m. Charles Wetherbee of Cam. 7, James, b. in 1798; m. Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Chase of Cam.

BISBEE, Aaron, m. Sarah Soule; r. and d. in Duxbury, Mass.

Chil. 1, Joanna, r. in Duxbury. 2, Abigail, b. in 1755; m. Sam'l Weston; r. and d. Warren, April 11, 1817. 3, Oliver, m. Persis Simmons; r. Brunswick, and d. 1823. 4, Sarah, b. in 1765; m. David Dicke of Warren. 5, Elizabeth, b. in 1768; m. Capt. Jonathan Fuller; and d. March 7, 1807. 6, Elsa, m. — Kinder, an Englishman who r. and d. in Duxbury.

Oliver's chil. 1, Rufus, m. Joanna Doughty, r. Brunswick. 2, Studley, c. to Warren, m. 1st, Rachel C. Dicke, July 7, 1825, 2d, Mary Stahl. 3, Hannah, d. young. 4, William, b. in 1801; c. to Warren, and m. Hannah Prior, June 29, 1826. 5, Aaron, (2d,) m. 1st, Nancy Conlee, 2d, Lois Richards. 6, Seth, m. Maria Larrabee; r. Cam. and d. April 16, 1849. 7, Huldah, m. Edward McIntyre. 8, Sarah, m. James Tibbets, of Brunswick.

Studley's chil. by 1st. wife. 1, Martha D.; m. Moses E. Wade. By 2d wife. 2, David, b. about 1838.

William's chil. 1, Sarah E., m. Geo. Watts. 2, Rachel, m. Burton Fales of Thom. 3, Nancy. 4, Joseph, b. in 1836. 5, William, (2d,) 6, Martha D. 7, John A. 8, James S.

BLAKE, Capt. Willing, b. in Boston in 1762; m. Mary Lindley of Walpole, Mass., c. to Warren in 1794; and d. June 18, 1844, a. 82.

Their chil. 1, John Warren, b. in 1793. 2, Mary, m. Ziba Simmons of Union, July 11, 1822; and d. —. 3, Elona. 4, Harvey. 5, Hannah. 6, Daraxa Lindley. The mother d. May 30, 1842, a. about 70.

BOGGS, Samuel, with Anna his wife, was among the first Scotch Irish settlers in 1735, and d. in 1783.

Their chil. 1, William, m. Mary Wyllie of Cush. July 14, 1767; and d. in 1792. 2, John, b. in 1823, m. Mary Bradbury; and d. Dec. 21, 1773, a. 50. 3, Samuel, (2d,) m. Mary Giffen of Pennaquid; and d. at Bigyduce in 1779. 4, Anne, m. — Racks of Boston. 5, Mary, m. Joseph Burns of Bristol. 6, One other daughter, m. and went to Philadelphia.

William's chil. 1, Joseph, b. in 1769; m. Lucy Fitzgerald about 1796. 2, James, d. young. 3, Isabel, b. in 1773; m. Paul Thorndike of Cam. 4, Lucy, m. Samuel Martin, r. Cam. 5, Ephraim, m. Deborah Richards, r. Cam. 6, Rachel, m. John Harrington in 1808, r. Cam. 7, Alexander, d. at sea in 1809. The mother m. Capt. John Spear; and d. July, 1810, a. 63.

John's chil. 1, Ann, b. in 1763; m. Samuel Anderson; and d. July 19, 1833. 2, John, (2d,) b. in 1765; m. Jane Bird; and d. June 25, 1841. 3, Elizabeth, d. young. 4, William, (2d,) m. Sarah Jameson; r. and d. in Hope. 5, Oliver, b. in 1773; m. Mary Palmer; and d. Jan. 29, 1845. 6, Bradbury, b. about 1775; d. March 24, 1811. The mother m. — Hussey; and d. July 22, 1809, a. 77.



Samuel, (2d's,) chil. 1, David, m. — Davis in 1798; and d. in Hope, by suicide. 2, Samuel, (3d,) b. in 1759, in the fort at Pemaguid; m. Susannah Annis; and d. Oct. 1, 1831. 3, Anna, b. in 1764; m. Isaac Fuller; and d. Nov. 28, 1848. 4, Sarah, m. Dr. Benjamin Webb; rem. Ohio. 5, Robert, b. in 1767; m. Hannah Thorndike of Cam., and d. Oct. 12, 1830. The mother d. April 18, 1799.

Fourth Generation.

Joseph's chil. 1, James W., bap. Aug. 3, 1800. 2, Mary Louisa, bap. June 26, 1803; m. Capt. Aaron Hathorne of Cush., July 18, 1842. 3, Joseph, (2d,) bap. Oct. 9, 1808; d. at sea. 4, Edward K, b. in 1814; d. Oct. 29, 1839. 5, Lucy Ann, m. Isaac J. Burton, Nov. 25, 1845.

John, (2d's) chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. John McCallum, (2d.) 2, James, (2d,) b. in 1795; d. Sept. 21, 1833. 3, John, (3d,) b. about 1797; m. Nancy Kelloch, Nov. 3, 1833. 4, George, b. in 1800; d. July 26, 1829, by drowning whilst bathing in North pond. 5, Nancy. 6, Andrew. 7, Ebenezer, b. in 1810; m. Louisa Stahl; and d. at Port au Prince, in June, 1840.

Oliver's chil. 1, Margaret, b. about 1800; d. Feb. 19, 1838. 2, William, (2d,) b. in 1802; d. Oct. 28, 1830. 3, Nancy, d. March 19, 1848. 4, Caroline, b. in 1807; d. July 22, 1847. 5, Miles C. m. Nancy L. Williams in 1839. 6, Bradbury, (2d.) 7, Alden, m. Eliza W. Cutting, Dec. 29, 1844. 8, Oliver, (2d,) d. May 23, 1846, a. about 28.

Samuel, (3d's,) chil. 1, Samuel, (4th,) lost at sea. 2, Lucy, m. Charles Varner, of Nobleboro'. 3, Mary, m. Samuel Hadley, Oct. 11, 1804. 4, Naomi, m. John Thomas. 5, Elizabeth. 6, Joshua, b. in 1796; d. Aug. 19, 1832.

Robert's chil. 1, James, (3d,) b. in 1795; d. Oct. 20, 1839. 2, Rebecca, b. in Jan. 1798; d. May 5, 1799. 3, John Emery, b. about 1799; d. at Port au Prince, Dec. 13, 1820. 4, Robert, (2d,) m. Mrs. Sarah Standish, Jan. 18, 1831; r. Wal. 5, Abigail C. 6, Mary A. 7, Paul, m. Elizabeth Vose, April 4, 1833. 8, Larkin. 9, Given, b. in 1810; d. Dec. 16, 1840. 10, Henry, b. in 1815; d. at sea, Feb. 13, 1838. Hannah, the mother, d. Nov. 12, 1813.

Fifth Generation.

John, (3d's,) chil. 1, Eliza J. 2, Lucy M. 3, Allen Y. 4, Samuel G. 5, Thomas H. 6, John, (4th.) 7, Ann M.

Ebenezer's chil. 1, Avery, b. in 1821, d. of fever at N. Y. in March, 1851.

Miles C's chil. 1, Emerson. 2, Martha M. 3, Mary C. 4, Benjamin D.

Alden's chil. 1, Emma J. 2, Mary F.

Paul's chil. 1, Emery, b. in 1834. 2, Edwin C. 3, Paul H. 4, Sarah Frances, b. in 1843, d. April 11, 1844. 5, Frederick.

BOGGS, Life W., a son of William, (2d,) b. in 1797; m. Susan S. Huse; r. Hope, St. George, and Warren.

Their chil. 1, James Harvey, m. Lilia Philbrook, pub. April 7, 1850. 2, Sarah M. b. in 1825; d. October 12, 1849. 3, William, (4th.) 4, George. 5, Josiah. 6, Wilson. 7, Lewis K. The mother d. Jan. 14, 1850, a. 49.



BOSWORTH, Eli, b. in 1744, m. Hannah Cox, c. from Halifax, Mass. and d. June 19, 1816.

Their chil. 1, Salome, m. Jesse Rogers, and r. Brownville. 2, Sarah, d. in Cam. April 2, 1844. 3, Zenas, b. in 1773, m. 1st, Catherine Comery, Feb. 11, 1802, 2d, Rebecca Mero, and d. Sept. 23, 1850. 4, Hannah, m. Luther Brown and r. Ohio. 5, Eli, (2d,) drowned in North pond, a. 9 years. 6, Mary, m. Joseph Wetherbee. 7, Stoddard, m. Rebecca Kirkpatrick, Jan. 18, 1825. The mother d. April 22, 1807, a. 52.

Zenas's chil. By 1st wife. 1, Hannah, m. Robert W. Jarvis, May 13, 1821. 2, Eli, (3d,) d. in Virginia, Aug. 9, 1831. 3, Zenas, (2d,) is supposed to have d. abroad. 4, Jane, m. Elijah Nash of Lowell, r. Illinois, and d. in Jan. 1849. By 2d wife. 5, Sarah, b. in 1820, m. Jacob P. Davis, (2d,) Sept. 17, 1843, and d. in Cam. Nov. 15, 1845. 6, James. 7, Josiah.

BRACKETT, Major Benjamin, m. Hannah Davis of Boston, c. from Greenland, N. H. to Warren, in 1790, and d. May 3, 1839.

Their chil. 1, Ann Davis, m. Henry Little of Newcastle, Jan. 23, 1834. 2, Mary, bap. with her elder sister, June 23, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter, and d. in 1842 at Wal. 3, Clarissa, bap. June 2, 1796, d. young. 4, Benjamin, (2d,) bap. May 29, 1797; d. at sea in April, 1833, on passage from Canton to Boston. 5, Matilda D. bap. August 18, 1799; m. Alexander Palmer of Wal. May 11, 1826. 6, Caroline R. bap. August 2, 1801; d. in Wal. August 27, 1841. 7, Sarah H., bap. July 31, 1803; m. Leonard F. Traiton of Shapleigh, October 25, 1831; and r. in Wal. 8, William Davis, bap. May 11, 1806; r. in Bobare. 9, James, bap. Sept. 6, 1807. 10, Angelica H. bap. July 30, 1809; m. Thomas D. Currier of Wal. June 14, 1832; and d. Sept. 13, 1850. 11, Clarissa M. E., bap. August 29, 1811; m. William F. Leavett of Bangor, pub. June 4, 1836. The mother d. July 9, 1818, a. 49.

BANGOR, Joshua, c. from Wakefield, N. H. to Warren, m. Sarah Weston, April 12, 1805, and d. Feb. 10, 1847, a. 70.

Their chil. 1, Elethea, bap. June 5, 1806; m. Charles Mink, (2d,) of Wal. Sept. 18, 1831. 2, Ira Weston, bap. Nov. 8, 1807. 3, Waldo D., bap. Dec. 9, 1810. 4, Gilman, bap. Sept. 2, 1814; m. Mary Dicke, Dec. 25, 1848. 5, Beatrice H., bap. Sept. 28, 1817; m. John Bates of Boston. 6, Sarah Ann, bap. Aug. 30, 1850. 7, Harriet, bap. Sept. 2, 1826; m. Robert Wyllie.

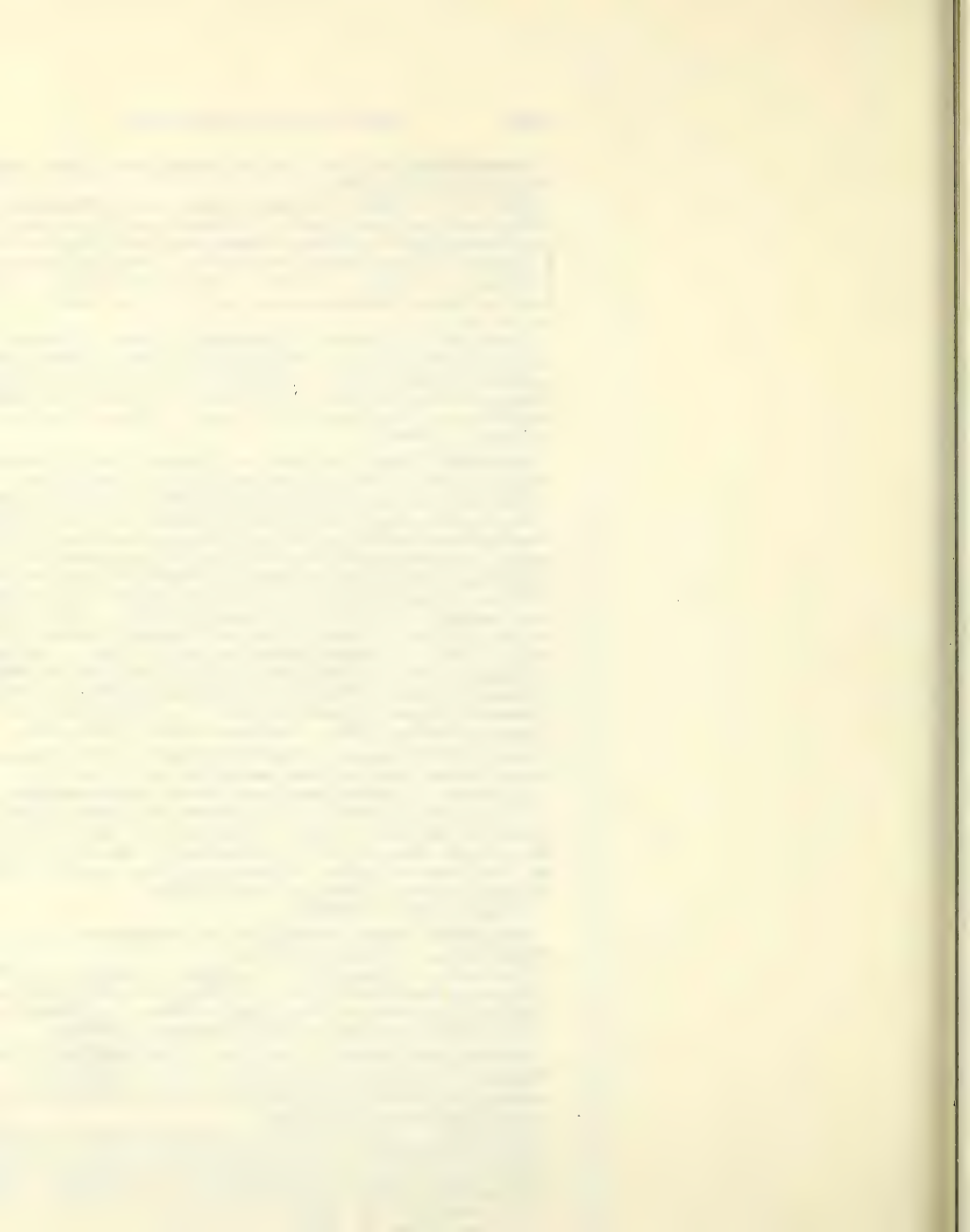
Gilman's chil. 1, Franklin.

BRAKELY, Isaac, (colored,) b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., m. Phebe Boston; r. Warren and Thom.

Their chil. 1, Isaac, (2d,) b. in 1802. 2, Louisa P., m. James Freeman of Bath, Nov. 14, 1826. 3, John, b. in 1806; d. at sea. 4, Adeline, b. in 1808; m. Win. Carey of Thom. 5, Elizabeth, b. in 1810; m. Jack Douglass; and d. in Prospect. 6, William.

BUCKLAND, Nathan, b. in 1741; c. from Rehoboth, Mass., m. Margaret Gamble, Sept. 4, 1770; and d. Sept. 18, 1829, a. 88. (According to the History of Rehoboth, the name is spelled there indifferently Buckland and Bucklin.)

Their chil. 1, Capt. Nathan; m. 1st, Mary Denny in 1806, 2d, Mrs. Bethia Brewster, Dec. 25, 1828; and d. May 22, 1840. 2, Elizabeth, m. Capt. ——— Denny, who was lost at sea. 3, Margaret, b. in 1784; m. Peter Williams of Thom. 4, Hannah. 5, Joseph C., b. about 1787; m. Calista Gardner, Aug. 18, 1814. 6, Isabel, b. in 1788; d. Nov. 20, 1834.



Capt. Nathan's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Sarah, m. William Jordan; and d. Oct. 1840. 2, Ebenezer D., b. about 1809; m. Lydia E. Mink of Wal., pub. May 3, 1838. 3, William, m. Margaret Copeland, pub. Dec. 22, 1837. 4, Mary, b. in 1813; d. Sept. 14, 1830. 5, Jeremiah, b. about 1815; m. Lucretia Mink, of Wal. The mother d. Dec. 12, 1822, a. 45.

Joseph C.'s chil. 1, Priscilla G., m. Ezra Prior. 2, Edward B., m. Abigail Thomas of Cush. pub. Nov. 23, 1839. 3, Nancy, m. and r. Haverhill. 4, Elizabeth, m. James E. Williamson of Scituate, Mass., pub. Nov. 4, 1836. 5, Hannah E., m. Reuben Prior. 6, Deborah M., m. Patrick Pebbles Robinson. 7, Joseph, b. in 1825. 8, Moses R. 9, John C. 10, Benjamin B.

Ebenezer D.'s chil. 1, Nathan. 2, Edward S. 3, Charles A. 4, Andrew W.

William's chil. 1, George W. 2, Sarah J. 3, Mary A. 4, Wm. E., d. in Nov. 1849. 5, Cynthia E.

Jeremiah's chil. 1, Harriet R. 2, Anson N.

BURGESS, Capt. Stephen C., b. in 1784; c. from Sandwich, Mass., m. Elizabeth Starrett, Oct. 21, 1810; and d. Oct. 28, 1846.

Their Chil. 1, Thomas Prince, b. Dec. 15, 1811; m. Lucy S. Kirkpatrick, Nov. 24, 1833. 2, Capt. Joseph Swift, b. Oct. 6, 1813; m. Eliza Gilchrist in 1836, r. Thom. 3, William Carey, b. Oct. 17, 1815; m. Ann Wakefield, r. Thom. 4, Capt. Stephen, b. Sept. 12, 1818; d. Oct. 5, 1843, at New Orleans, in command of ship Claiborne. 5, Martha, b. Aug. 27, 1820; m. Daniel D. Vaughan. 6, Ebenezer, b. Dec. 16, 1822. 7, John, b. Jan. 22, 1826; m. Nancy L. Payson, Dec. 2, 1850. 8, George, b. March 30, 1830.

Thomas Prince's chil. 1, Stoddard. 2, Ann E. 3, Alexander.

BURTON, Capt. Benjamin, m. Alice Lewis in Ireland, was among the first settlers in Cush., commanded the stone block-house there; and d. March 20, 1763.

Their Chil. 1, Rebecca, r. and d. in Boston. 2, Agnes, d. in 1829, in Boston. 3, Mary, m. Capt. Thomas Casey; r. Halifax, N. S. 4, Alice, r. and d. in Boston. 5, Col. Benjamin, b. in 1749; m. Hannah Church of Bristol, R. I. and d. in Warren, May 24, 1835, a. 86. 6, John, d. a. about 19. 7, Sarah, b. in 1753; m. Nehemiah Eastman from Gilmanton, N. H., and d. in June, 1835, at Montville. 8, Elizabeth, m. Hon. Edward Killaran of Cush. 9, Thomas, m. 1st, Betsey Barber, 2d, Susan McCobb; r. and d. at Calais, in 1837 or '8. 10, William, m. 1st, Jane Robinson, 2d, Chloe Bradford; r. Cush. 11, Jane, m. Moses Robinson of Cush. and d. in Feb. 1803.

Col. Benjamin's chil. 1, Benjamin, (3d,) m. ——— Jameson. 2, Capt. Thomas, (2d,) b. about 1784; m. Lydia Young of Cush. Jan. 10, 1813; r. in Warren, and d. Sept. 28, 1850. 3, Capt. John, (2d,) m. 1st, Mary Morton, 2d, Rebecca Vaughan; r. for a time in Warren, since Kilmarnock. 4, Elizabeth, b. in 1787, m. 1st, Anselm Vaughan, 2d, Dea. John Miller. 5, Hannah, m. John L. Robinson of Cush. Jan. 16, 1814. 6, Sarah, m. Capt. Dunbar Henderson; r. Thom. 7, Ann, m. 1st, Capt. Robert Norton, 2d, Dr. Thomas D. Raeburn, May 17, 1830. The mother d. Aug. 21, 1834.

Capt. Thomas's chil. 1, Edward, r. at Bangor. 2, Dorothy Y. m. James H. Sanford, pub. Sept. 16, 1837; r. Topsham, and d. in 1847. 3, Thomas, (3d,) m. Eliza Cunningham of Belfast; r. in New York. 4, Isaac, m. Sarah Fish of Lincoln.



Capt. John's chil. 1, Mary Ann, m. Thomas White, Dec. 1830, and d. in Winthrop. 2, Eliza, m. Darius Nye of Union, pub. March 25, 1835. 3, Albert G., m. and r. in Oldtown. 4, Harriet. 5, James. 6, John, (3d.)

BURTON, William, (2d.) son of William Burton, (1st.) of Cush. above mentioned, m. 1st, Elizabeth Parsons, 2d, Lucy Spear, and was killed in Warren by a falling tree, Jan. 2, 1821.

His chil. By 1st wife. 1, Isaac J., m. Lucy Ann Boggs, Nov. 25, 1845; r. in Warren. By 2d wife. 2, Eliza Jane, m. Gideon L. Pease of Boston, pub. May 20, 1839.

Isaac J.'s chil. 1, Lucy Louisa. 2, Ada.

BUXTON, Dr. Edmund, b. in 1770; came from Reading, Mass., m. Lucy Flint, of do.; and d. July 30, 1823, by a fall from a horse.

Their chil. 1, Martin Herrick, b. Dec. 24, 1799; lost at sea in Dec. 1820. 2, Lucinda, b. Nov. 21, 1801; m. John Barnard of Thom. Sept. 18, 1834. 3, George Rutherford, b. Dec. 5, 1803; d. in 1834, at New Orleans. 4, Olivia Hovey, b. Oct. 29, 1806; m. Robert Davis of Lincolnville. 5, Benjamin F., M. D. Bowd. Coll. 1830; m. Julia Seavey of Wiscasset, June 3, 1833. 6, Mary. 7, Capt. Edmund, m. Mrs. Pamela Hosmer of Cam. 8, Kendall F.

Dr. Benjamin F.'s chil. 1, Alice. 2, Josephine. 3, Inez. 4, Clifford.

CALEF, Joseph, b. in 1754 at Marblehead, m. at Newfoundland, and d. in Warren, without children, Sept. 22, 1839, a. 85. His wife d. Sept. 15, 1839, a. 74.

CARVEN, James, c. from Ireland; m. Mrs. Jane Fullerton (maiden name McCobb,) c. to Warren, rem. Burnham, Feb. 23, 1814, & d.

Their chil. 1, Nancy, m. Samuel? Weed of Burnham. 2, James, d. young of throat distemper.

CARRIEL, Nathaniel, c. from Union; m. in 1815, Rebecca Goodspeed of Cam. to which town he with his land was set off, about 1833.

Their chil. 1, Mahala. 2, Sybil, m. — Norwood. 3, Amasa, b. about 1817; m. Louisa Marshall; r. in Warren. 4, Jonathan. 5, Rebecca, m. Charles Spear of Warren. 6, Nathaniel, (2d.) 7, Silas. And others.

Amasa's chil. 1, Benjamin. 2, Rebecca. 3, Charles.

CASWELL, Job, b. in 1787; c. from Minot; m. 1st, Mary Knowlton, 2d, Mrs. Lydia Dagget, in Oct. 1835, 3d, Mrs. Nancy Norwood, pub. Dec. 24, 1839; and d. Aug. 12, 1842, by suicide.

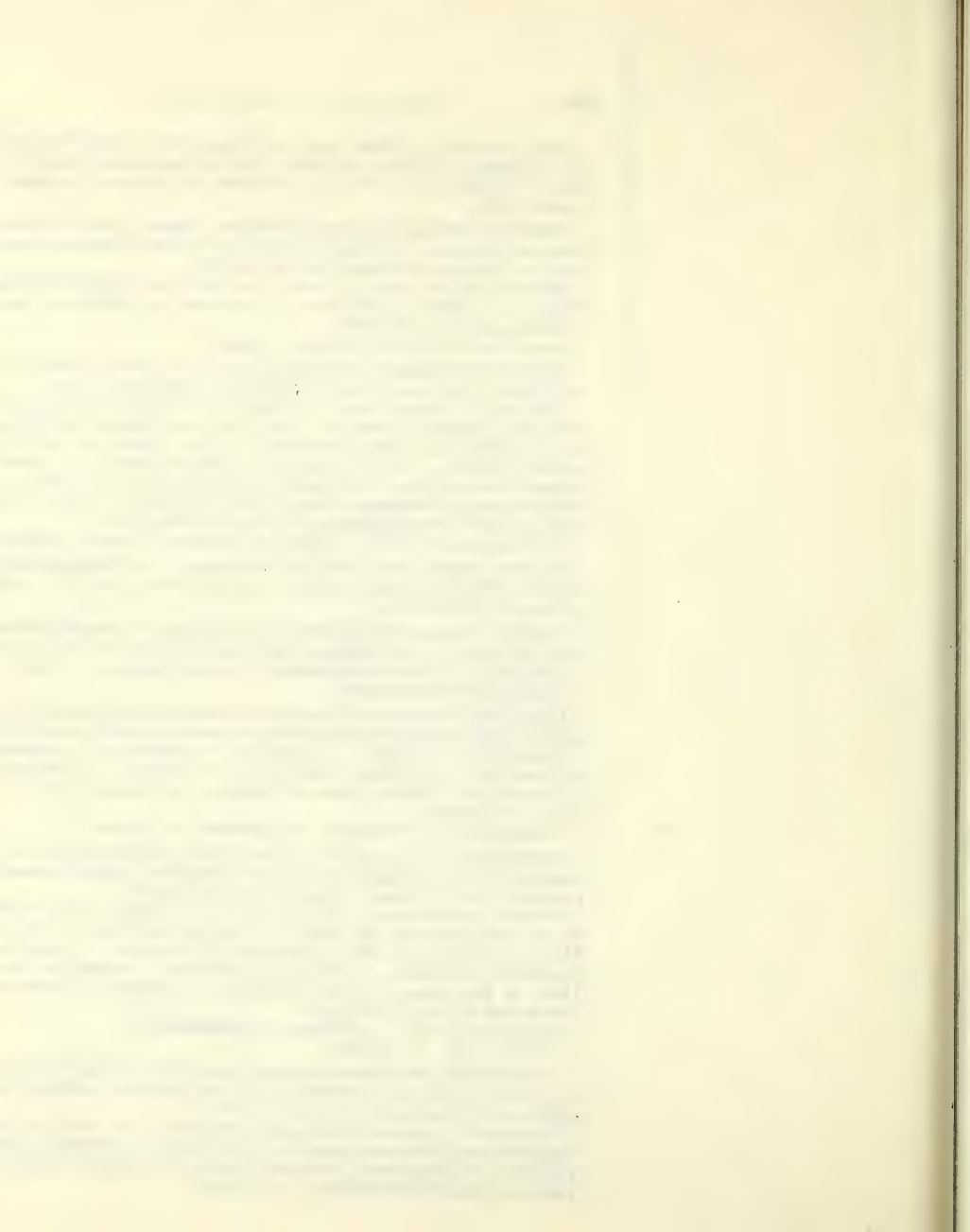
His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Job Madison; b. in 1812, m. Lucy Hoffs of Union, pub. Oct. 22, 1836. 2, Elbridge, m. Orriet Elliot; r. Minot. 3, Nancy, m. John S. Newcomb of Burnham. 4, Sarah, m. Knot Bartlett Jameson. 5, Wilbur, m. Mehitable G. Russell in Nov. 1846. 6, Mary, m. — Fay of Rockland. 7, Clarissa. 8, Susanna. The mother d. Oct. 9, 1833, a. 35.

Job Madison's chil. 1, William. 2, Nathaniel T.

Wilbur's chil. 1, Almada?

CHANDLER, Dr. Charles Chauncy, b. in 1774; c. from Vermont; m. Lovisa Miller of Lincolnville; r. and practiced medicine in Belfast and Warren; and d. Sept. 12, 1833.

Their chil. 1, Lucius Henry, grad. Waterville coll. 1831; m. in Virginia; prac. Law many years in Thom.; since in Boston; r. San Francisco. 2, Mary Ann, m. Samuel Lovejoy of Rock. 3, Martha Jane, m. Francis Cobb of Rock. 4, Edwin.



CHAPMAN, Rev. Nathaniel, b. about 1788; m. 1st, a daughter of Rev. Jotham Sewall, 2d, Sarah Pond of Franklin, Mass. in 1823; Cong. minister at Bristol, Cam. and Warren.

Chil. by 2d wife. 1, Mary E. 2, Edward T. 3, Sarah A. 4, Nathaniel Emmons.

CLARK, Joseph, b. about 1795, in R. Island; m. Mercy Cobb; and rem. from Union to Warren, about 1829.

Their chil. 1, Nathaniel E. b. in 1822; m. Priscilla H. Waterman of Milford, pub. Sept. 25, 1847. 2 & 3, twins, Martha W. m. Charles R. Gove of Cambridge, Mass., pub. April, 17, 1847; and Mary, m. Jesse Atwood of Chelsea. 4, Clarinda A. m. Capt. Stephen Goodwin of Newburyport; r. in California. 5, John. 6, Elizabeth. 7, Barbara C. 8, Margaret C. 9, Roland C.

CLEMENS, Archibald, b. about 1812; m. Margaret Sullivan, Sept. 23, 1841; r. village.

Their chil. 1, Archibald J. 2, John.

COBB, Nathaniel, Jr., m. 1st, —, 2d, Penelope Standish; r. and d. in Plympton, Mass. His children who came to this region, were, by 1st wife, 1, Roland, b. 1757; m. 1st, Jerusha Bartlett, 2d, Jerusha Gilman, (who d. Nov. 4, 1837,) c. to N. Yarmouth in 1802, to Warren, 1803; and d. Nov. 12, 1842, a. 85. 2, Capt. Barnabas, b. in 1760; m. Jerusha Cobb of Plymouth; c. to Warren in 1802; and d. July 3, 1807. 3, Hannah, m. Joseph Vaughan of Carver, and d. —. By 2d wife, 4, Miles, also c. to Warren, m. 1st, Rachel Copeland, 2d, Hannah Prescott; r. and d. in Searsmont. Penelope, the mother, m. Ichabod Leach of Bridgewater; and d. in Warren, Nov. 5, 1820, in the 80th year of her age.

Roland's chil. By 1st wife. 1, Jerusha, b. in 1786; m. Joshua Morton, October 29, 1812; and d. Nov. 16, 1829. 2, Nathaniel, b. in 1788; m. Mary L. Delano from Friendship. 3, Roland, (2d,) m. and r. in Mass. 4, Rebecca, m. Charles Copeland. 5, Jonathan, b. about 1799; m. Love P. Dunbar, Nov. 26, 1823. 6, Mercy, m. Joseph Clark. The mother d. February 14, 1814.

Capt. Barnabas's chil. 1, Clarissa, m. Capt. Matthew Beverage of Hope. 2, Hannah, b. in 1788; m. Alexander Lermond, (4th); and d. April 28, 1840. 3, Sophia, m. George Andrews. 4, Ebenezer, m. Patience Gilmore; r. in Union. 5, Eleazer Crocker, m. Harriet Counce in December, 1827; and r. in Thom. The mother d. September 29, 1843, a. 84.

Miles's chil. 1, Sarah, m. John M. Gates. 2, Mehitable, b. in 1793; d. Sept. 20, 1799. 3, Barnabas, (2d), b. in 1794; d. September 1, 1812. 4, Miles, b. 1797; d. May 15, 1800. 5, Rufus, b. in 1798; d. October 6, 1801. 6, Mehitable, m. Charles Crawford; d. in Searsmont. 7, Miles S., m. and r. in Searsmont. 8, Lucinda, b. in 1807; d. September 25, 1812. 9, Rachel C. bap. July 3, 1817.

Third Generation.

Nathaniel's chil. 1, Nathaniel, (2d,) d. September 7, 1820. 2, Mary, m. Alexander L. Copeland. 3, Lewis V., m. Eliza Dickey, May 27, 1841; r. Thom. 4, Elethea. 5, Elizabeth C. 6, Alden M. 7, Margaret, d. October 3, 1833, a. about 4. 8, Rebecca F.

Jonathan's chil. 1, Warren. 2, James. 3, Sewall C., m. Margaretta Rabburn, Dec. 12, 1850. 4, Isannah C. 5, Vesta J. 6, Levi V. 7, Maria N. 8, George W.



COBB, Francis, of Portland, m. Jane, daughter of Ambrose Snow of Cherryfield, and d. ———. Their chil. 1, Mary, m. Capt. George W. Wallace. 2, Ambrose S., m. Vesta Jane Dunbar, Jan. 28, 1841. 3, Betsey, m. Albert Counce. 4, Edward, m. Lydia Berry. 5, Francis, m. Martha Jane Chandler; r. Rockland.

Ambrose S.'s chil. 1, William S. 2, Nelson B. 3, Mary E.

COBB, Thomas, c. from Cam., m. Elizabeth Jones, and rem. to Saugus, Mass. Their chil. 1, Lucy Camelia, m. George K. Hovey. 2, Eliza, m. Isaac Rokes, (2d.)

COBURN, Parker, b. in 1775; c. from Dracut, Mass., m. Abigail Kirkpatrick, March 18, 1804; and d. Aug. 6, 1842.

Their chil. 1, James, bap. Aug. 25, 1805; m. Mary L. Howard, July 1, 1838. 2, Fanny Wood, b. in 1806; d. March 19, 1827. 3, Harriet, b. in 1809; d. Oct. 19, 1831. 4, Jane. 5, Anne Starrett. 6, Hannah P., m. Church Vaughan. 7, Mary Caroline.

James's chil. 1, Parker, (2d.) 2, Sarah K. 3, Harriet F. 4, Elsa C. 5, Edson H.

COMERY, John, of German parentage, c. from Wal., m. Elizabeth Brown of Truro, Dec. 25, 1801; rem. Wal. and Friendship. Matthias, brother of the preceding, b. about 1780, m. Catherine Matthews, Dec. 10, 1807; r. Warren. Catherine, a sister, m. Zenas Bosworth, and d. Feb. 1811. Joseph, another brother, r. for a time in Warren, and rem. Wal.

Matthias's chil. 1, Alexander, bap. Nov. 1, 1810; m. Catherine Matthews; r. Thom. 2, James, bap. July 10, 1816. 3 & 4, twins, b. about 1817, William, m. Susan A. Singer, March 1, 1849; r. in Thom; and Mary, m. James Kinney of St. George, June 20, 1841.

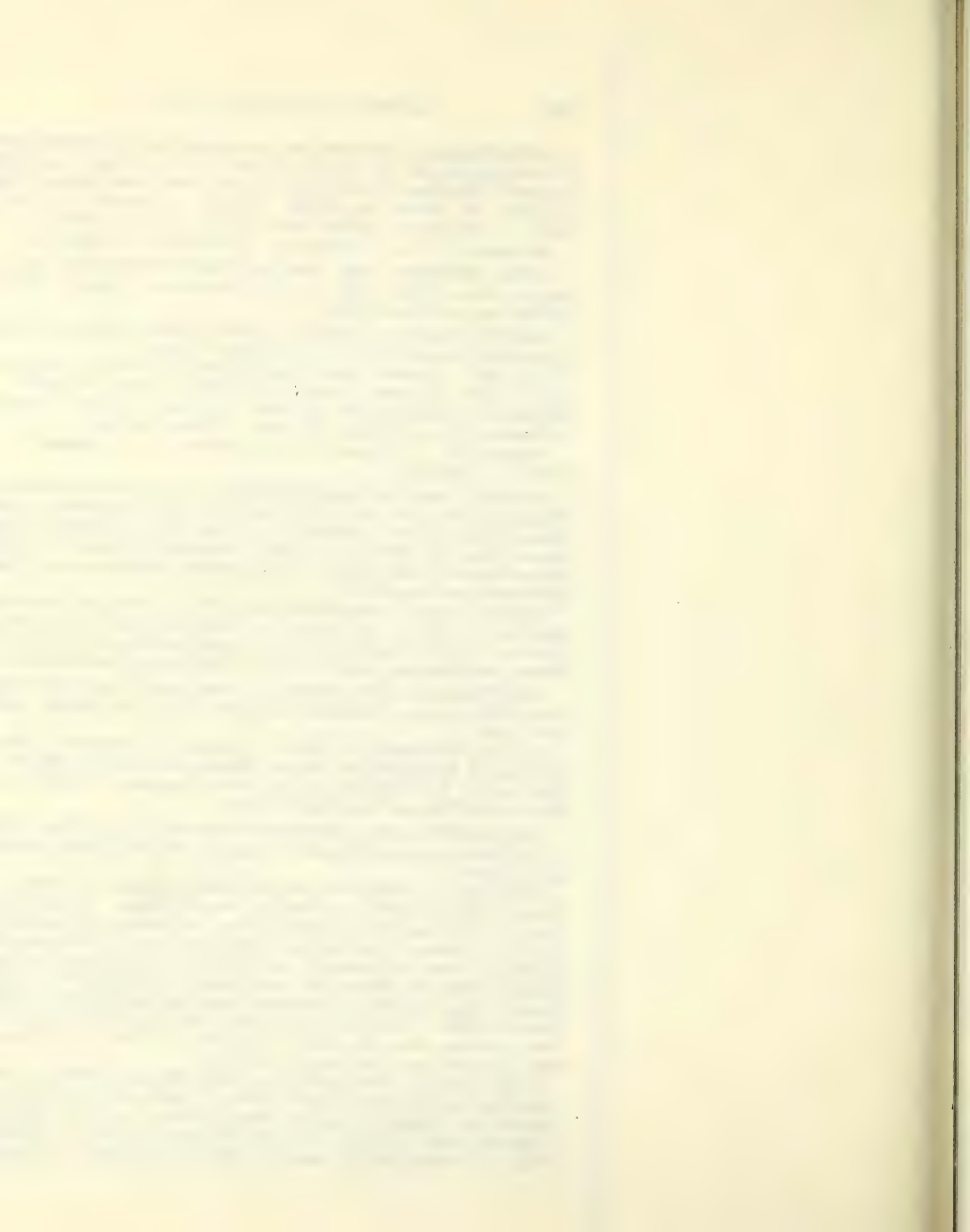
COOPER, Boice, from Ireland, c. from Broad Bay to this place about 1740; m. 1st, Katherine Kellyhorn, 2d, Lydia North; and d. 1795, a. 75.

His chil. By 1st wife. 1, Boice, d. young. 2, Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1740, at Pemaquid; m. Robert Montgomery; and d. March 13, 1834, a. 94. 3, Catherine, m. 1st, ——— Jameson; 2d, John Cox, March 18, 1773; and 3d, David Kelloch.

COPELAND, David, and Elizabeth his wife, r. in Milton, Mass. In the Milton records, the name is variously spelled, Coplan, Copplan, and Copland.

Their chil. 1, Rachel, b. Aug. 25, 1729; probably d. young. 2, Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1731; m. Joseph Crane of Milton. 3, Hannah, b. Nov. 3, 1733; m. Seth Crane of Milton. 4, David, (2d.) b. May 14, 1738. 5, Moses, b. in Milton, April 6, 1741; m. 1st, Patience, dau. of Benoni Sweet of Boston, 2d, in Warren, Mrs. Margaret Schaeffer, (who d. March 12, 1808, a. 70,) and himself d. June 2, 1817. 6, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 12, 1746; m. Jonathan Newcomb of Mansfield; and d. Feb. 25, 1839. 7, Joseph, b. March 19, 1747; c. to St. George's, m. Sarah Meloney, Jan. 29, 1768; and d. Aug. 24, 1829. 8, Rachel, b. Feb. 12, 1749; m. Seth Vose; r. Cushing.

Moses's chil. 1, Nathaniel, b. in Milton, March 29, 1762; m. Barbara Blackington; and d. May 5, 1806. 2, Rufus Boyce, b. Sept. 15, 1764, at St. George's; m. 1st, Hannah Crane, and 2d, Elizabeth Anderson, Dec. 19, 1819. 3, Sarah, b. July 17, 1767; d. April 27, 1849. 4, Joseph, (2d.) b. June 30, 1769; d. May, 1779. 5, Rachel,



b. April 18, 1771; m. Miles Cobb; and d. May 16, 1820. 6, Moses, (2d,) b. Sept. 3, 1773; m. Margaret Delano. Patience, the mother, d. Dec. 13, 1793, a. 59.

Joseph's chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. 1st, Edmund Wiggins of Thom. June 12, 1800, 2d, Benjamin Snow, and d. at S. Thom. 2, David, (3d,) m. Lucy Lermond in 1803 or '4; and d. July 28, 1846. 3, Martha, b. in 1775; m. Capt. Nathan Williams; and d. July 18, 1831. 4, Joseph, (3d,) m. 1st, Nancy Libbey, June 21, 1807; and 2d, Mrs. Calista Long, Aug. 29, 1846. 5, Hector, m. Mrs. Mary Fuller, Dec. 11, 1817. 6, Rachel, m. Jesse Williams; and d. —. 7, Sarah, b. in 1786; m. James Libbey, (2d,) and d. July 22, 1827. 8, Moses, (3d,) b. in 1790; d. Sept. 21, 1812. The mother d. Nov. 26, 1815, a. 68.

Third Generation.

Nathaniel's chil. 1, James, m. Elizabeth Delano from Friendship. 2, Rev. Nathaniel, m. — Philbrook, was ord. pastor at Albion, 1832, was at Athens, 1834, afterwards an evangelist supplying the destitute; and d. February 16, 1850. 3, Charles, b. about 1788; m. Rebecca Cobb, October 6, 1808. 4, Capt. Oliver, b. May 7, 1790; m. 1st, Lois Wyllie, December 27, 1818; 2d, Hannah Eells of Camden; and d. November 28, 1831. 5, John, b. February 29, 1792; m. Lucy Malcolm; r. Thom. 6, Moses, (4th,) m. Sarah Andrews, September 23, 1827; r. Thom. The mother d. October 4, 1822.

Rufus B.'s chil. by 1st wife. 1, Boyce, b. in 1787; m. Hannah Malcolm, pub. Nov. 20, 1818; killed in a saw-mill, April 9, 1838. 2, William, d. young. 3, Rufus, b. in 1791; d. April 24, 1822. 4, Hannah, bap. June 22, 1794; m. James McCarter, Oct. 2, 1823. 5, Sarah, bap. Nov. 27, 1796; m. Ephraim Jordan, Jan. 4, 1821. 6, Clarissa. 7, Andrew M., bap. June 7, 1801; m. Eliza Young of Cush. Dec. 1829; and d. Nov. 3, 1847. 8, Miles Cobb, bap. June 19, 1803.

Moses, (2d,)s chil. 1, Capt. Amasa, m. 1st, Lucy Hall of Cush. (who d. June 17, 1824, a. 21,) and 2d, Rachel Heman; r. Chelsea. 2, Lydia D., b. in 1798; m. Josiah Morse. 3, Seth, went to sea young, and was never heard from. 4, Capt. Charles, (2d,) m. Huldah Dickey of Union, Dec. 22, 1834. 5, Eliza, m. Ira Robinson. 6 & 7, twins, Margaret, m. William Buckland; Patience, m. George Luce of Union, pub. July 4, 1836.

David's chil. 1, Life W., b. about 1807; m. Nancy L. Watts, Oct. 14, 1838. 2, Nancy, m. John Watts, (3d,) and d. May 30, 1848. 3, Edmund, b. in 1811; m. Harriet N. Fogerty of Thom., pub. Oct. 10, 1840. 4, Charles, (3d,) b. in 1827; m. Sarah Willard, pub. Feb. 12, 1848.

Joseph, (3d,)s chil. 1, Catherine L., bap. Sept. 20, 1810; m. Richard Dunbar; and d. April 23, 1841. 2, Alexander L., bap. Oct. 2, 1812; m. Mary Cobb, Nov. 8, 1835. 3, Mary Ann Watts, d. a. about 2 years. 4, Moses, (5th,) d. young. 5, Rachel, bap. Nov. 2, 1820; m. Leroy Copeland. 6, Mary Ann W., bap. Sept. 5, 1823; m. Kinsley Swift. 7, Sarah Aroline Huse.

Hector's chil. 1, John, (2d,) m. Lydia Jane Robbins in 1851. 2, Priscilla, b. in 1827; m. Joseph Randall, Dec. 31, 1846; and d. Aug. 25, 1848. 3, Sarah. 4, Elizabeth. 5, Julia.

Fourth Generation.

James's chil. 1, Caroline J., m. Ezekiel D. Demuth, May 6, 1832;



r. Thom. 2, Elona, m. Richard Elliot of Thom., Oct. 4, 1834. 3, Oliver, (2d.) m. Lydia J. Sweetland of Wal. Nov. 23, 1844.

Charles's chil. 1, Clarinda A., b. about 1810; m. Isaac Robinson. 2, Barbara, m. Benjamin Wentworth of Cush. pub. Jan. 1, 1833. 3, Jerusha, m. Ebenezer V. Lermond. 4, Chloe W., m. Obadiah Morse, Jan. 19, 1836; who d. July 14, 1846, from the fall of a clay bank. 5, Leroy, m. Rachel Copeland. 6, Lucy, m. Thos. Lermond. 7, Edwin, b. about 1824.

Capt. Oliver's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Edwin, b. in 1821; d. Sept. 28, 1825. 2, Maria, m. S. Emerson Smith. 3, George. 4, Mary Jane. By 2d wife, 5, Adelia Lois.

Moses, (4th)'s chil. 1, John A. 2, Mary Ann. 3, Horatio.

Boyce's chil. 1, Frances, m. Michael Libbey of Boston.

Andrew M.'s chil. 1, Rufus B., (2d.) b. in 1831. 2, William. 3, Elizabeth A. 4, Sandford Y.

Capt. Charles, (2d)'s chil. 1, Charles A. 2, Harriet E.

Life W.'s chil. 1, Franklin. 2, Lucy J. 3, Oliver.

Edmund's chil. 1, William A. 2, Albert.

Charles (3d)'s chil. 1, Irene.

Alexander L.'s chil. 1 & 2, d. young in 1843. 3, Nancy E. 4, Alexander. 5, Levi H. 6, George B. 7, Alden H.

Fifth Generation.

Oliver, (2d)'s chil. 1, William J. 2, Thomas L.

Leroy's chil. 1, Catherine A.

COX, James, b. in 1745; m. Mary Rawley; c. from Pembroke to St. George and Warren, and d. September 2, 1832, a. 87. His widow d. November 1, 1835, a. 80.

Their chil. 1, Sarah. 2, John. 3, Catherine, all of whom d. young with throat distemper. 4, Mary, m. Alden Crouch of Thom. 5, Hannah, m. Israel Davis. 6, Eleanor, m. Nathaniel Cole of Thom. 7, James, (2d.) m. Margaret Orff of Wal. and rem. Charlestown.

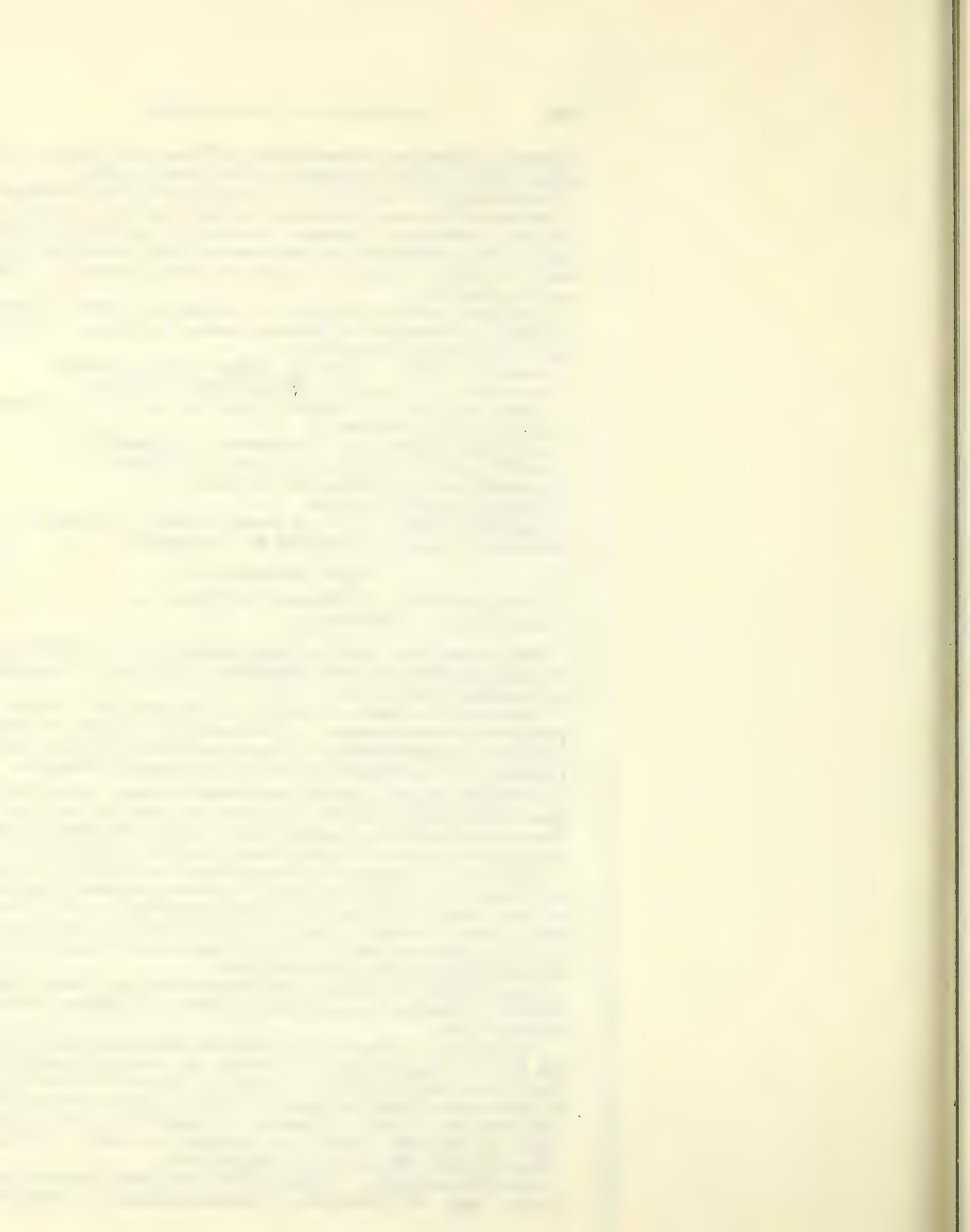
COUNCE, Samuel, b. in 1741; m. Hannah Sumner; c. from Milton, Mass. and d. March 12, 1800. His widow d. June 23, 1817, a. 80. The name in the Milton records, where it occurs but once, is spelled *Counts*, and in some of the early custom-house records, *Countz*.

Their chil. 1, Lemuel, (2d.) b. in Milton, Nov. 25, 1760; m. Hannah Davis; and d. July 24, 1802. 2, Hannah, m. Josiah Ingraham of Rock. and d. 3, Jacob, m. Sarah Bacheider in 1796; r. Cush. and d. Jan. 18, 1832. 4, Mary, b. in Feb. 1766; d. Rock. Nov. 5, 1849. 5, Eunice, b. Jan. 5, 1771. 7, John Holland, b. June 2, 1776; m. Kezia Jordan; and d. March 10, 1849.

Lemuel's chil. 1, Samuel, (3d.) b. about 1788; m. Sarah Payson in 1808. 2, Rufus, m. Lucy Spear; r. Thom. 2, Judah, m. Hannah Smith of Cush.

Jacob's chil. 1, Hannah, b. in 1798; m. John Jones; and d. June 13, 1851. 2, Lemuel, (2d.) 3, Arthur. 4, Julia, m. Cornelius Hyler of Cush. June 22, 1828. 5, Harriet, m. Eleazer C. Cobb of Thom. 6, Frances, m. Charles Mathews. 7, Albert, b. about 1810; m. Betsey Cobb, Dec. 1, 1843. 8, Joanna. 9, Sarah Jane, m. Dr. Thomas Annis of Cam. Nov. 8, 1849. 10, Elizabeth, b. in 1822; d. at Rock. March 9, 1848. The mother d. Aug. 4, 1829.

John Holland's chil. 1, Oliver W. b. about 1806; m. Irene Wyllie in Dec. 1831. 2, Paulina H. m. Duncan McCallum. 3, Eliza Ann,



m. Dr. Abiel W. Kennedy. 4, John Holland, (2d,) b. Sept. 14, 1819; drowned in the river, July 3, 1832. 5, Capt. Edwin S., m. Sarah Alice Scrivener of Topsham, in March, 1850.

Fourth Generation.

Samuel, (2d)'s chil. 1, Jane, m. Eliakim L. Farrington. 2, Sarah Ann, b. in 1810; d. July 22, 1831. 3, Edward, b. in 1812; d. March 1, 1813. 4, Samuel, (4th,) b. in 1814; d. from a scald, Sept. 26, 1817. 5, Josiah. 6, John Payson. 7, Lemuel, (3d,) m. Sarah F. Hilt, January 30, 1846; r. Thom. 8, Rosannah L. 9, Hannah.

Oliver W's chil. 1, John Holland, (3d.) 2, Rebecca W. 3, Eliza A. 4, William O. 5, Alden M. 6, Mary P.

CRANE, Benjamin, and Abigail, his wife, r. and d. in Milton, Mass. Their chil. according to Milton records were, 1, Joseph, b. Feb. 28, 1724; m. Mary Copeland of Milton. 2, Mary, b. January 23, 1727. 3, Benjamin, (2d,) b. June 4, 1728. 4, Abigail, b. August 16, 1729. 5, Amariah, b. March 7, 1731. 6, Seth, b. July 22, 1732; m. Hannah Copeland of Milton. 7, Stephen, b. May 19, 1734[?] 8, [Abijah] b. August 11, 1736.

Joseph's chil. 1, David. 2, Abigail, m. 1st, William Montgomery of the lower St. George's, 2d, Ezekiel Post of Thom. 3, Joseph, (2d,) m. — Mills. 4, Samuel, b. in 1761; c. to this place; m. 1st, Abigail Thorndike of Cam. (who d. July 25, 1823, a. 61,) 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Pebbles; and d. without children, May 10, 1823. 5, Liba.

Seth's chil. 1, Capt. Rufus, b. in 1757; c. to Warren; m. Mary Field; and d. December 9, 1841, a. 84. 2, Hannah, b. in 1759; m. Rufus B. Copeland; and d. September 17, 1815. 3, Deacon Calvin, m. 1st, Elizabeth Jameson, 2d, Mrs Mary McIntyre in 1816; r. Warren and Hope; and d. in March, 1843, a. about 80.

Capt. Rufus's chil. 1, Moses, b. April 12, 1787; m. Elizabeth Jameson, May 16, 1814. 2, William, b. November 12, 1789; m. Elizabeth Libbey, November 4, 1816; rem. and r. China. 3, Seth, (2d,) b. in 1793; d. June 12, 1799. 4, Rufus, (2d,) b. June 3, 1796; d. Nov. 18, 1804. 5, David, b. November 6, 1797; m. Jane Watts, February 21, 1822. The mother d. February 19, 1823.

Moses's chil. 1, Mary F., m. Smith Maxey of Gardiner; and d. July 10, 1849. 2, Isabella; m. Eliakim L. Farrington, and d. 3, Seth, (3d.) 4, Eliza Jane. 5, Catherine Jameson. 6, Louisa J. 7, Hannah.

David's chil. 1, Angelina B.; m. Sanford Williams. 2, William Henry. 3, — b. in 1822; d. October 20, 1828. 4, Martia Ann. 5, — b. in 1832; d. May 14, 1838. 6, James P.

CRANE, Luther, a relative of the preceding, b. in 1763; c. probably from the same neighborhood; m. Jane Moreton; and d. October 16, 1843, a. 80.

Their chil. 1, Susan, m. Johnson Jones; and d. June 25, 1832. 2, Deborah, m. Nelson Gage, in Boston. 3, Mary Jane, m. Sawyer Catlin of Thom. 4, Abigail F., m. John Lodge of Lowell, July, 1847. 5, Mercy. 6, Stephen, b. about 1815.

CRAWFORD, Deacon John, b. in 1717, in Scotland; m. Sarah Fisher; c. hither in 1753; and d. Nov. 10, 1797, a. 80. His widow d. March 22, 1809, a. 88.

Their chil. 1, John (2d,) b. in Scotland, 1751; m. Dorothy Parsons; and d. Jan. 9, 1818. 2, Ann, b. in Scotland; m. John Nelson;



rem. Reading, Mass. 3, Capt. James, b. in 1758; m. Margaret Rivers, and d. August 16, 1825. 4, Deacon Archibald, b. in 1760; m. Eleanor Parsons; and d. June 9, 1828. 5, Alexander, m. — Dagget; and rem. Northport.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, James, (2d,) b. in 1779; m. Lucy McIntyre in 1813. 2, John, (2d,) lost at sea in March, 1813. 3, Capt. Niven, b. in 1783; m. Jane Anderson, January 1, 1812. 4, Mary, b. about 1785; m. William French; and d. July 19, 1849. 5, Eleanor, m. Henry Burkett of Wal., January 29, 1809. 6, Capt. Lawrence, m. Sarah Robinson, February 2, 1819; and d. in February, 1821, at Point Petre, Guadeloupe. 7, Elizabeth W., bap. June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter. 8, Ann Maria, bap. also in 1794; m. Patrick Mehan. 9, Sarah, m. Henry Hilt.

Captain James's chil. 1, James, (3d,) m. in N. Brunswick. 2, Joseph, d. January 22, 1820. 3, Margaret, b. in 1798; d. July 30, 1838. 4, Charles, m. 1st, Mchitable Cobb, 2d, ———, and r. Sears-mont. 5, Capt. George, m. Mary B. Leeds, November 3, 1833; r. Thom. 6, John, (4th,) b. about 1804; m. Mahala Russel, November 28, 1830. 7, Jabez, rem. N. Brunswick. The mother d. June 12, 1819.

Deacon Archibald's chil. 1, Archibald, (2d,) b. about 1785; m. 1st, Rebecca Toothacre of Brunswick, in January, 1816, 2d, Mary O'Brien. 2, Sarah, m. David Page. 3, Nancy, m. Samuel Libbey. 4, Alexander, (2d,) d. at Cincinnati, Ohio. 5, Malcolm, bap. June 22, 1794; r. Virginia, m. Amanda Cravens. 6, William P., bap. June 5, 1796; rem. Cincinnati. 7, Oliver, m. 1st, Elizabeth Bartlett of Cam. December 15, 1825, 2d, Eliza Sargent; r. Apalachicola. 8, David, d. at Tampa Bay, in November, 1839. 9, Silas, r. Michigan. 10, Eliza, m. Capt. Elijah Morse.

Fourth Generation.

James, (2d)'s chil. 1, Jane M. 2, James, (4th,) m. Mary Jane Eugley; r. Wal.

Captain Niven's chil. 1, John C., m. Adeline Storer, pub. May 11, 1844. 2, Catherine, m. Capt. William French. 3, Sarah Ann, m. Abijah Vinal. 4, Maria J. 5, Fisher Niven. 6, Rufus Copeland.

John, (4th)'s chil. 1, Alden M. 2, Mary E. 3, Levi R. 4, Aldana S. 5, Leander. 6, Luella. 7, Laura F. 8, Louisa.

Archibald, (2d)'s chil. by 1st wife. 1, Alexander, (3d,) m. Sarah R. Henderson of Belfast, pub. December 6, 1844. 2, Mary, m. Elijah Hall of Rock. 3, Oliver Malcolm, b. in 1822; d. April 6, 1830. The mother d. May 19, 1822.

Fifth Generation.

Alexander's chil. 1, Oliver. 2, Edwin E., b. in 1848; d. in April, 1850. 3, Ellen T.

CREIGHTON, David, one of the first Scotch Irish settlers, m. ———, and was killed by the Indians in the war of 1744.

Their chil. 1, Abraham? probably d. young. 2, Samuel, m. Lucretia Howell of Bridgewater; and d. November 10, 1783. 3, David, (2d,) m. Mary Gamble, December 19, 1769. The mother m. 2d, a Mr. Cunningham of Peterboro', N. H.

Samuel's chil. 1, Capt. James, b. July, 1772; m. Jane McIntyre; and d. August 7, 1843. 2, John, b. March 24, 1774; m. Joanna



Jordan. 3, Jane, b. in 1776; m. Capt. Jonathan Fuller; and d. November 9, 1839. The mother d. December 24, 1800.

David, (2d's) chil. 1, Samuel, (2d,) m. ——— Davis. 2, David, (3d.) 3, James, (2d,) lost at sea. 4, Mary. 5, Elizabeth, m. Elijah Ripley. 6, Robert. 7, Nancy.

Fourth Generation.

Capt. James's chil. 1, James, (3d,) b. in 1810; m. Mary Fogler, pub. February 4, 1837. 2, George Y., b. in 1812; m. Kezia Creighton, pub. November 30, 1838. 3, David, (4th,) b. in 1813; m. Mary Page, May 11, 1845. 4, Alexander, b. in 1814; d. February 8, 1817. 5, Lucretia, b. in 1816; d. in 1821.

John's chil. 1, Capt. Samuel, b. in 1805; m. Nancy Gilchrist of Cush. pub. Sept. 9, 1831; and was drowned, whilst crossing the river on a raft, September 19, 1832. 2, Robert, (2d,) b. in 1807; m. Eliza Robinson, April 27, 1834. 3, John, (2d,) b. about 1810; m. Cynthia Page, Sept. 29, 1836. 4, Capt. Ebenezer, b. about 1812; m. Mary Adaline Robinson, Aug. 29, 1835. 5, Kezia, m. Geo. Y. Creighton; and d. May 28, 1849. 6, Joshua Jordan. 7, Capt. James A., m. Emily Meservey of Rock. Jan. 1849. 8, Lucretia J.

Fifth Generation.

James, (3d's) chil. 1, Mary C. 2, Lucretia J. 3, Emerson. 4, John F. 5, James F. 6, Ann F.

George Y.'s chil. 1, Joanna J. 2, George A. 3, William J. 4, Kezia.

David's chil. 1, Elsa J. 2, Maria A.

Robert, (2d's) chil. 1, Samuel, (4th,) b. in 1839; d. September 11, 1849. 2, Oliver. 3, Eliza M., b. in 1844; d. September, 1841. 4, Robert, (3d,) b. in 1847; d. September 1849. 5, Antoinette.

John, (2d's) chil. 1, Ann S. 2, Susan A. 3, Mary E.

Capt. Ebenezer's chil. 1, Ebenezer J. 2, Emily J.

CROCKER, Stephen B., b. in 1798; m. Jane Starrett, pub. March 9, 1833; c. from Machias, and settled on the S. Libbey farm.

Their chil. 1, David. 2, Samuel. 3, Edward.

CROUSE, Jacob, a Hessian soldier in Rev. War; m. in Wal.; c. to Warren; and d. March 4, 1832, a. 80. His widow d. December 27, 1845.

Their chil. 1, Jacob, (2d,) m. 1st, Catherine Dunham, April 23, 1816; 2d, Harriet Webb, pub. August 15, 1846; r. Cush. 2, Sarah. 3, Eliza, m. George Chaples, pub. August 25, 1832. 4, Theresa.

CUNNINGHAM, Samuel, b. about 1823; c. from Washington; m. ———, and purchased the place of the late Wm. A. O'Brien.

Their chil. 1, Ellen.

CUSHING, Dr. Isaiah, graduated at H. U. in 1798; m. Hannah Vose; r. and d. in Thom.

Their chil. 1, Edwin, b. in 1810; m. Hannah Irene Vose, July 7, 1840. 2, Robert Thaxter, m. Sarah Paine; r. and d. in Thom. 3, James Otis. 4, Hannah Elizabeth, m. Runy Robinson of Rock.

Edwin's chil. 1, Leslie. 2, Martha E.

CUSHMAN, Nathaniel, b. in 1769; m. Lucia C. Howland; c. from Buckfield; and d. in June, 1850, a. 81.

Their chil. 1, Ira, b. in 1800. 2, Deborah, m. Nathaniel Alford;



r. Hope. 3, John H., b. in 1803. 4, Eliza, m. Hanson Knowlton, May 20, 1844. 5, Nathaniel, b. about 1808; m. in N. Y. and d. November 21, 1842. 6, Lewis. 7, Sarah, m. Isaac Vincent of New Bedford. 8, Thankful M., m. George W. Lawrence. 9, Susan.

CUTLER, Harvey, came from Union; and m. Lucy Mathews, November 11, 1830.

Their chil. 1, Mary E. 2, Sylva J. 3, Lucy M.

CUTTING, Dea. John, b. July 10, 1790; came from Princeton, Mass. to Union in 1813; m. Jane Kirkpatrick; and rem. Warren, May 1, 1824.

Their chil. 1, Eliza Waite, b. September 6, 1818; m. Alden Boggs. 2, William K., b. November 9, 1821; m. Ellen G. Libbey in 1850. 3, Martha Jane, b. January 16, 1824. 4, Mary Moore, b. May 10, 1826; d. February 1, 1843. 5, John Upham, b. September 20, 1828. 6, Sarah Jane, b. April 12, 1831. 7, Edward Francis, b. January 13, 1835.

DAVIS, Aaron, m. Hannah Pond; r. and d. in Wrentham, Mass.

Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. James Blake; r. to N. Y. 2, Eunice, r. and d. Wrentham. 3, Hannah, m. William Rogers, and d. in Springfield. 4, Capt. Aaron, b. October, 1763; m. Abigail Pickering of Deer Island; c. to Warren in 1786; and d. August 17, 1840. 5, Phebe, d. young. 6, Jacob Pond, b. in December, 1766; m. Hannah Lindley of Walpole; c. to Warren, 1786; and of late r. Union. 7, Jotham, m. and d. in Wrentham. 8, Lavinia, m. ——— Blake in Wrentham. 9, Elona, d. young. 10, Eliphaz, m. in Warren, Elizabeth Frost, March 1, 1798; r. Springfield. 11, Rev. Timothy, graduated H. U. 1804; was minister in Wellfleet, 20 years, and since in Litchfield. 12, Caleb, m. and d. in Albany.

Captain Aaron's chil. 1, Aaron, (2d.) m. Nancy Leach, October 16, 1808; r. Unity. 2, Olive, m. John Barbour of Searsmont. 3, Jotham, (2d.) m. Ann Newbit; lost at sea. 4, Sophia, m. Humphrey Whitton of Montville, August 22, 1819; and d. by suicide, January 1, 1824. 5, Abigail, m. Deacon William L. Starrett. 6, Timothy, b. in 1802; drowned May 29, 1811. 7, Thomas, b. in 1803; m. Eunice Black. 8, Sarah, m. Alexander Oliver of Thom. 9, Elizabeth, m. Pond Davis. 10, Sandford, bap. August 30, 1811, d. young. 11, Benjamin, bap. January 3, 1815; m. Elizabeth Sherman, pub. March 14, 1835. Abigail, the mother, d. July 29, 1849, a. 78.

Jacob Pond's chil. 1, Daraxa, b. September 24, 1790; d. by a scald January 5, 1794. 2, Osman, b. July 27, 1794; m. Clarissa Robbins; r. Wal. 3, Hannah, b. July 2, 1799; d. October 13, 1801. 4, Nancy, b. November 24, 1801; m. Samuel Anderson, (3d.) 5, Pond, b. June 1, 1804; m. Elizabeth Davis; r. Union.

Thomas's chil. 1, Thomas A. 2, Orrin. 3, Alonzo. 4, Abigail M. Benjamin's chil. 1, George. 2, Nancy K. 3, Elias R. 4, Alpheus. 5, Harriet P. 6, Miles B. 7, Mary W.

DAVIS, Samuel, b. in 1767; m. Ann Davis; c. from Boston, and d. March 2, 1842.

Their chil. 1, Eliza Dana, bap. Oct. 6, 1799; m. Thomas Gay of Wal. November 15, 1827. 2, Caroline, d. December 5, 1799. 3, Lucretia G. bap. August 2, 1801; m. John Trowbridge of Wal. February 25, 1819, and d. June 6, 1851. 4, Robert, bap. November 4, 1804; m. 1st, ——— Johnston of Lincolnville, 2d, Olivia H. Buxton, July 7, 1850; r. Lincolnville. 5, Caroline M. bap. September 6, 1807; d.



February 27, 1824. 6, Mary Ann, m. — Feyler of Wal. and d. 7, Maria H. bap. September 12, 1813; m. and r. Salem. 8, Joseph, bap. July 15, 1810; m. Clarissa Kent; r. Wal. 9, Sarah, bap. August 30, 1816; m. — Sweetland of Cam.

DAVIS, Joseph, of Friendship, m. Mary Davis? and was killed in the revolutionary war.

Their chil. 1, Mark, m. Elizabeth Pickering, February 21, 1799; r. Union. 2, John, lost at sea. 3, Israel, m. Hannah Cox, January 8, 1799; r. Warren, rem. Palermo. 4, Sarah, m. Philip Cooper. 5, Mary, m. William Young of Warren. The mother m. 2d, — Fernald, 3d, Ezra Sumner, 4th, Samuel Dunham; and d. March 25, 1831, a. 77.

Israel's chil. 1, John, b. in January, 1800; d. July 12, 1823. 2, Samuel C. b. September, 1801; d. October 23, 1825. 3, James, b. in 1804; m. Catherine Sterling of Thom. April 4, 1826; and d. March 19, 1830. 4, Sarah F. b. in 1807; d. April 17, 1827. 5, Joseph, b. in February, 1809; m. Hannah M. Bradford in January, 1834; r. Cush. 6, Eleanor, m. Joseph Smith of Cush. and d. in March, 1843. 7, Hannah, m. Lyman Smith of Cush. 8, Ezekiel, m. Lucretia Turner; r. Palermo. 9, Susan, m. Jonathan Longfellow of Palermo. 10, Israel, (2d,) d. in September, 1831. a. 9.

DAGGET, Capt. Matthew, b. in 1764; c. from Martha's Vineyard; and d. October 15, 1831, a. 67. His widow, Rebecca, d. October 16, 1848, a. 83.

Their chil. 1, Frederick, b. December 21, 1794; d. at sea. 2, Nancy A. m. Reuben Alford, and d.

DICKE, John, b. at Stirling, Scotland, in 1730; m. Nancy Patten; came to this place in 1753; and d. April 4, 1800, a. 70.

Their chil. 1, John, (2d,) b. in Scotland; lost at sea. 2, William, b. in Scotland in 1750; m. Martha Meloney; and d. February 16, 1822. 3, Waldo, the first child of the Scottish emigrants born in America, m. — Stewart of St. Andrews, N. B. and d. at New London, Conn. about 1794. 4, James, perished in a snow storm in October, 1769 or '70. 5, Margaret, b. in 1758; and d. —. 6, David, b. April 16, 1764; m. Sarah, Bisbee.

William's chil. 1, James, (2d,) b. about 1780. 2, William, (2d,) b. in 1782; d. May 18, 1794. 3, Sarah, b. in 1784; d. March 16, 1825. 4, Lois, b. in 1787. 5, David, (2d,) b. in 1790. 6, Martha, bap. June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter. 7, John, (3d,) bap. June 22, 1794. 8, Rachel, b. in 1797; m. Studley Bisbee; and d. May 14, 1836. The mother d. July 26, 1818.

Waldo's chil. 1, Nancy, m. — Moreton; in 1846 or '7, rem. Ohio, and d. in 1850, of cholera. 2, Dorothy, m. — Haney; r. in Deer Isle. 3, John, (4th,) went to sea, and was never heard from.

David's chil. 1, Abigail, bap. October 1, 1797; d. October 13, 1798. 2, Nancy P. bap. October 1, 1797; m. Ralph Cole of Wal. January 6, 1831. 3, Lucy W. bap. September 15, 1799; m. Charles Woltz of Wal. January 26, 1832. 4, William, (3d,) bap. May 15, 1803; m. Eliza Woltz of Wal. in January, 1825. 5, Waldo, (2d,) bap. November 8, 1807; d. young.

Fourth Generation.

William, (3d)'s chil. 1, David, (2d.) 2, Mary, m. Gilman Brackett. 3, Elizabeth. 4, Nancy. 5, Sarah. 6, Susan. 7, Lucy.



DILLINGHAM, Bernard, b. in Cam. about 1796 ; m. Sarah Lincoln of Newcastle ; r. Wal. for a time ; c. to Warren about 1832 ; is in trade at the village.

Their chil. 1, Ann S. Lincoln, b. about 1826 ; m. Guilford S. Newcomb. 2, Priscilla A. Hodgman. 3, Caroline Frances Maria. 4, Edward Lincoln, bap. August 3, 1834 ; d. August 29, 1834. 5, Edward Lincoln, (2d.) bap. September 10, 1837. 6, Emma Adelia, bap. September 3, 1848.

DOCKHAM, Stephen B. b. at Salem about 1812 ; m. Mary M. Haskell of Garland ; r. Bangor, Garland, &c. ; c. to Warren village in October, 1848. Their chil. 1, Mary E. 2, Stephen E. 3, Frances T.

DOW, Joseph G. b. about 1818 ; m. Eliza M. Merry ; and came from Edgecomb? or vicinity.

Their chil. 1, Joshua M. b. in 1842. 2, George H. 3, Eliza E. 4, Oceana.

DUNBAR, Samuel, m. 1st, Melatiah Hayward, 2d, Mary Hayward ; r. and d. in Bridgewater, Mass.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Sarah, m. Elijah Snow. 2, Mehitabel, m. Jonathan Copeland. 3, Samuel. 4, Melatiah, m. Capt. Jesse Howard. 5, Hannah, m. Daniel Snow. By 2d wife. 6, Asa, grad. H. U. 1767, minister of Salem, lawyer at Keene, N. H. and d. 1788. 7, Robert, m. Betty Kingman. 8, Daniel, b. in 1747 ; m. Abigail Kingman in 1771 ; came to Warren in May, 1784 ; and d. September 30, 1824. 9, Peter. 10, Simeon. 11, Barnabas. 12, Thaxter, m. Phebe Alger. 13, Caleb, m. Hannah Drake. (Hist. Bridgewater.)

Daniel's chil. 1, Asa, b. in 1771 ; m. Jane, daughter of Cornelius and Jane Butler of Martha's Vineyard. 2, Anne, m. Thomas Nye of Union. 3, Vesta, m. John White of Boston, May 7, 1797. 4, Henry, m. Sarah Bridges ; and d. July 9, 1805. 5, Abigail, b. in 1780 ; m. Simon Fuller ; and d. Nov. 24, 1825. 6, Phebe, m. Peter Fuller. 7, Daniel, (2d.) d. at sea in 1807. 8, Belinda, b. in 1786 ; m. Capt. Ebenezer Jordan ; and d. February 3, 1831. Abigail, the mother, d. September 24, 1830, a. 81.

Asa's chil. 1, Love P. m. Jonathan Cobb. 2, Jesse C, m. 1st, Catherine Fogler, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth McIntyre, December 26, 1844. 3, Cornelius Butler, b. in 1798, drowned in the river August 26, 1804. 4, Richard, m. 1st, Catherine L. Copeland, January 3, 1828, 2d, Mrs. Frances Bentley ; r. Thom. 5, James C, b. about 1803, m. Miranda Fogler of Hope, December 20, 1835. 6, Sarah B. m. Joseph Howes, May 11, 1825 ; rem. Washington. 7, Abigail K. m. Joseph Starrett. 8, Vesta Jane, m. Ambrose S. Cobb. 9, Olive Ann, m. John S. Newcomb.

Henry's chil. 1, Samuel, m. Mary Howard, June 1, 1823. 2, John, m. Eliza Kinney ; and d. in 1847. 3, Simeon, m. Jane Creighton ; r. Thom. 4, Henry K., m. and r. Eastport.

Jesse C's chil. 1, Caroline N. 2, Elizabeth, m. Charles H. Jones, in January, 1851. 3, Harriet. 4, Belinda J. m. Capt. Edward Nye of Union, November 17, 1850. 5, Daniel C. b. in 1835. 6, Mary L. 7, Susan F. 8, Asa Austin, b. December 1, 1840. The mother d. December 1, 1840.

James C's chil. 1, Sandford, b. in 1836 ; d. September 18, 1839. 2, Eliza Ellen, b. in 1837 ; d. September 8, 1839. 3, Benjamin F.



4, Emily Eaton, b. in 1841; d. October 10, 1842. 5, Cyrus Eaton. 6, William Francis. 7, Emily C. 8, John W.

EATON, Jonas and wife Grace, of Reading, Mass., had 8 chil., of whom the 2d, John, was b. Sept. 10, 1645; m. Dorcas ———, and had in Reading 10 chil., the 4th of whom, Jonas, (2d,) b. May 18, 1680; rem. Framingham; built where is now the old Eaton house near the Sudbury bounds; m. Mehitabel ———, had 10 chil., and d. in 1727. His 9th child, Benjamin, b. October 9, 1723, r. on the present Ebenezer Eaton place in F. and m. Beulah Stone, Dec. 23, 1747. His chil. 1, Jonas, (3d,) m. Abigail Allen; r. Barre. 2, Ebenezer, m. Rebecca Stone. 3, Beulah, m. Nathan Boynton. 4, Benjamin, (2d,) b. July 27, 1754; m. Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Stacy; and d. at Southboro', Oct. 20, 1800. 5, Anna, m. Brigham Eaton of Petersham. (Hist. Framingham.)

Benjamin, (2d)'s chil. 1, Aseneth, b. Oct. 8, 1775; m. Trowbridge Brigham of Southboro', and d. at St. Albans. 2, Nelly, b. November 28, 1776; r. Framingham. 3, Mary, b. May 8, 1778; m. Dr. Nathan Rice; r. E. Sudbury, now Wayland; and d. July 19, 1818. 4, Fanny, b. January 14, 1780; d. April 11, 1796. 5, David, b. Feb. 2, 1782; m. 1st, Elizabeth Horn of Southboro', April 20, 1806, (who d. July 10, 1806,) 2d, Mrs. Mercy Fay; r. Portland, N. Y. 6, Cyrus, b. February 11, 1784; c. from Southboro', 1804, and m. Mary Lermond, December 10, 1806. 7, Charlotte, b. Aug. 25, 1786; m. James Parker, September 22, 1807; r. Frewsburg, N. Y.; and d. March 18, 1843. 8, Anna, b. October 14, 1788; m. Solomon Nichols of Whitestown, N. Y. February 10, 1815; and d. in 1834. 9, Benjamin, b. July 11, 1791; d. April 27, 1796. 10, Emily, b. March 23, 1794; d. April 17, 1796. Mary, the mother, d. Oct. 14, 1848, a. 95 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Cyrus's chil. 1, Oscar, b. Sept. 2, 1808; m. Mary W. Standish, February 18, 1841. 2, Eliza Ann, b. June 19, 1811; d. September 25, 1835. 3, Angelina, b. June 11, 1814. 4, Emily, b. Oct. 23, 1817.

Oscar's chil. 1, Miles, b. December 25, 1841; d. January 5, 1842. 2, Cyrus, b. with a twin brother November 21, 1842; d. Dec. 27, 1842. 3, Laura Eliza. 4, Mary Augusta. 5, George Oscar. 6, Susan Heard.

FARRINGTON, Abner, b. in 1752; m. Joanna Kilborn; c. from Dedham; and d. December 9, 1840, in his 89th year.

Their chil. 1, Sarah, b. January 24, 1777; m. George Jameson; and d. April 17, 1829. 2, Abner, (2d,) b. February 17, 1779; m. Mary Libbey, August 7, 1806; and d. December 21, 1826, from a fall beneath his wagon wheel. 3, Catherine, b. in 1782; d. April 6, 1831. 4, Isaac, b. in January, 1786; m. 1st, Elizabeth Cook, 2d, ———; and r. Burnham. 5, Anna, m. Samuel Dilloway, June 6, 1805; and d. 6, Benjamin, m. ——— Weaver of Wal. and rem. The mother d. April 1, 1837, a. 87.

Abner's chil. 1, Eveline, m. Samuel Watts, (2d,) and d. in Jan. 1835. 2, Eliakim L. b. about 1809; m. 1st, Isabella Crane, Nov. 27, 1834, and 2d, Jane Counce, April 9, 1842. 3, Henry, m. Abigail Norwood of Cam. March 23, 1843, who d. April 12, 1850. 4, Percy, m. 1st, Mary Lermond, Feb. 3, 1842, 2d, Susan E. Achorn, Sept. 17, 1843. 5, George, m. and r. in Wal. 6, Silas, m. Maria Ulmer; r. Rock. 7, Sarah. 8, Allen, m. 1st, Lucinda Spear, 2d, ——— Ulmer; r. Rock. 9, Almond, b. 1825; d. March 22, 1832, of locked jaw.



Eliakim L.'s chil. By 1st wife. 1, Seth. 2, Erastus. 3, Mary E. By 2d wife. 4, Allen, (2d.) 5, Payson. 6, Frederick. 7, Hudson. 8, Nelson.

Henry's chil. 1, William H. 2, Sarah E., b. in 1848; d. in May, 1850.

Percy's chil. By 2d wife. 1, Alden L. 2, Charles P.

FARNHAM, Frederick Lewis, b. in 1815; 'c. from Jefferson; m. Olive Whitton, May 23, 1841; and ord. Bap. minister in Cush. June 4, 1851.

Their chil. 1, Laura A. 2, Frederick Lewis, (2d.) 3, Susan E.

FEYLER, Charles, b. in 1794; m. Catherine (Newbit?); c. from Wal. or Washington; and r. on the farm of Capt. R. Robinson.

Their chil. 1, Mary C. 2, William H. 3, Godfrey J. 4, Martha J.

FISHER, Dea. James, b. in 1760; c. from Scotland; m. Elizabeth Robinson; and d. March 29, 1837.

Their chil. 1, Mary. 2, Nancy. 3, Margaret; all of whom d. young of throat distemper. 4, Sarah, bap. June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter; d. December 30, 1813. 5, Mary, m. Rufus Russel; and d. September 19, 1819. 6, Lydia. 7, Eliza, m. Oliver Bowen of Union; and d. September 30, 1826. 8, John, m. Clymenia Shorey, December 25, 1845. 9, Archibald, m. 1st, Lydia Thorndike of St. George, and 2d, in Rhode Island, where her. 10, David V. m. Nancy Shorey; and d. December 12, 1850.

John's chil. 1, Amanda. 2, James. 3, John E.

David's chil. 1, Eliza A. 2, Nancy E. b. in 1848; d. April 6, 1850. 3, David A.

FITZGERALD, John, c. from Limerick, Ireland; m. Sophia Schenk; r. Wal. and d. in 1838, a. 86 1-2.

Their chil. 1, Lucy, b. in 1775; m. Joseph Boggs; and d. March 4, 1841. 2, Sarah, b. in 1777; m. James Andrews. 3, William, d. in 1800. 4, John, (2d.) m. Sarah Keating in 1820; r. Whitefield. 5, Margaret, b. in 1780; m. John Starrett. 6, Mary, m. Roger Hanly of Bristol, and d. 7, Andrew, m. Sarah Fuller; r. Wal. 8, George, d. young. 9, Sophia, m. Philip Hanly of Bristol. 10, Theresa, m. Thomas Russel of Wal.

FOWLES, Francis C. c. from Washington; and m. Abigail W. Standish, November 24, 1826.

Their chil. 1, F. Augustus. 2, Dexter. 3, Alvan. 4, Elona E.

FRENCH, William, b. in 1784; came from Bedford, N. H.; and m. Mary Crawford, May 26, 1806.

Their chil. 1, Capt. William, b. in 1807; m. Catherine Crawford; July 10, 1836; and d. at Philadelphia in August 1838. 2, Adeline, m. Calvin Boggs of Union, in Jan. 1835. 3, John, b. about 1811; m. Emeline Ewell, August 15, 1843. 4, Lucinda, b. in 1815; d. March 23, 1841. 5, Mary, m. Oliver L. Kellogg. 6, Sarah, b. in 1819; d. March 19, 1841. 7, Lawrence C. b. in 1821; m. Lydia Alford, April 10, 1850. 8, Dorothy.

Capt. William's chil. 1, Martha A.

John's chil. 1, William H. 2, Sarah H. 3, George F.

FRENCH, William Wiggins, b. in 1778; c. from Stratham, N. H.; m. Lucy Robinson; and d. Nov. 2, 1840. Their chil. 1, Marcus, d. Oct. 16, 1812. 2, William R. b. in 1812; d. Sept. 14, 1839. 3, Edward, d. young. 4, Lucy Ann.



FRENCH, Samuel, b. about 1777; c. from New Hampshire; and m. in 1810, Mrs. Mehitable Proctor.

Their chil. 1, Reuben, rem. Cincinnati, Ohio. 2, Hannah Jane, m. John A. Lermond. 3, William, killed by lightning on board a steamboat at N. O. 4, Alexander, lost at sea with Capt. William J. Lermond, in 1843. 5, Eleanor, m. and r. in Waltham, Mass. 6, Seth, b. about 1823. 7, Edmund B. 8, Caroline L.

FRENCH, Wm. Kittredge, M. D., b. in Thom.; c. to Warren as a physician in 1849.

FULLER, Rev. Andrew, b. May 18, 1761, in Middleboro', Mass; m. Hannah Richards of Bristol about 1785; was ord. evang. at Nobleboro', in 1794; was pastor on Muscongus I. till 1798; at Hope, from 1799 to 1803; and then at Warren, till his death, Jan. 31, 1820.

His chil. 1, Capt. Wm. Oliver, m. Mary McIntyre; and d. at Halifax, N. S. Nov. 21, 1813. 2, Andrew, (2d.) b. in 1787; d. in 1805 at Demarara. 3, Sarah, m. James Chaples. 4, Peter, b. about 1791; m. Phebe Dunbar in 1811. 5, Priscilla, d. in infancy. The mother d. March 13, 1845, a. 91.

Capt. Wm. Oliver's chil. 1, Andrew, (3d.) m. and r. in N. Y. where he d. in 1850. 2, Mary Jane, m. Joshua Pierce of Hope, Aug. 13, 1832.

Peter's chil. 1, Belinda W. m. Samuel Braley of Oldtown, Oct. 25, 1846. 2, Wm. Oliver, (2d.) m. Bethia Snow; r. Rock. 3, Daniel D. m. Mary White; r. Boston. 4, Andrew, (4th.) m. Sarah Braley of Oldtown. 5, Mary, m. Calvin Bickford. 6, Eliza A. (adopted.)

FULLER, Capt. Jonathan, b. at Newton in 1767; m. 1st, Elizabeth Bisbee in Boston; c. from Jay to Warren in 1800; m. 2d, Jane Creighton, Dec. 29, 1813; and d. Nov. 2, 1841.

His chil. By 1st wife. 1, Sarah, b. in Boston; m. Andrew Fitzgerald of Wal. 2, Edward, b. about 1802. By 2d wife. 3, Lucretia C. m. Wm. T. Waterman of Wal. pub. Dec. 2, 1843.

FULLER, Isaac, b. about 1765; c. from Bridgewater; m. Anna Boggs; and d. Feb. 26, 1841.

Their chil. 1, Ephraim, b. Sept. 8, 1789. 2, James, b. Jan. 19, 1791; m. Melinda Cummings in Dec. 1816; and d. Nov. 10, 1826; 3, Mary, b. May 2, 1795; m. John Jameson; and d. in 1825. 4, Susan, b. Sept. 29, 1797; m. Ebenezer Blunt of Union, Nov. 12, 1820. 5, Given, b. Jan. 7, 1800; m. Mrs. Melinda Fuller; and d. April 13, 1847. 6, Isaac, (2d.) b. Feb. 22, 1803; m. 1st, Avis Cummings, Aug. 14, 1829, 2d, Thankful Williams. 7, Prince Ford, b. April 5, 1807; m. Miriam B. Hart of Union; and d. Nov. 26, 1838.

James's chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. Reuben Weeks of Roxbury. 2, James, (2d.) 3, Mary Jane, m. and r. in Roxbury.

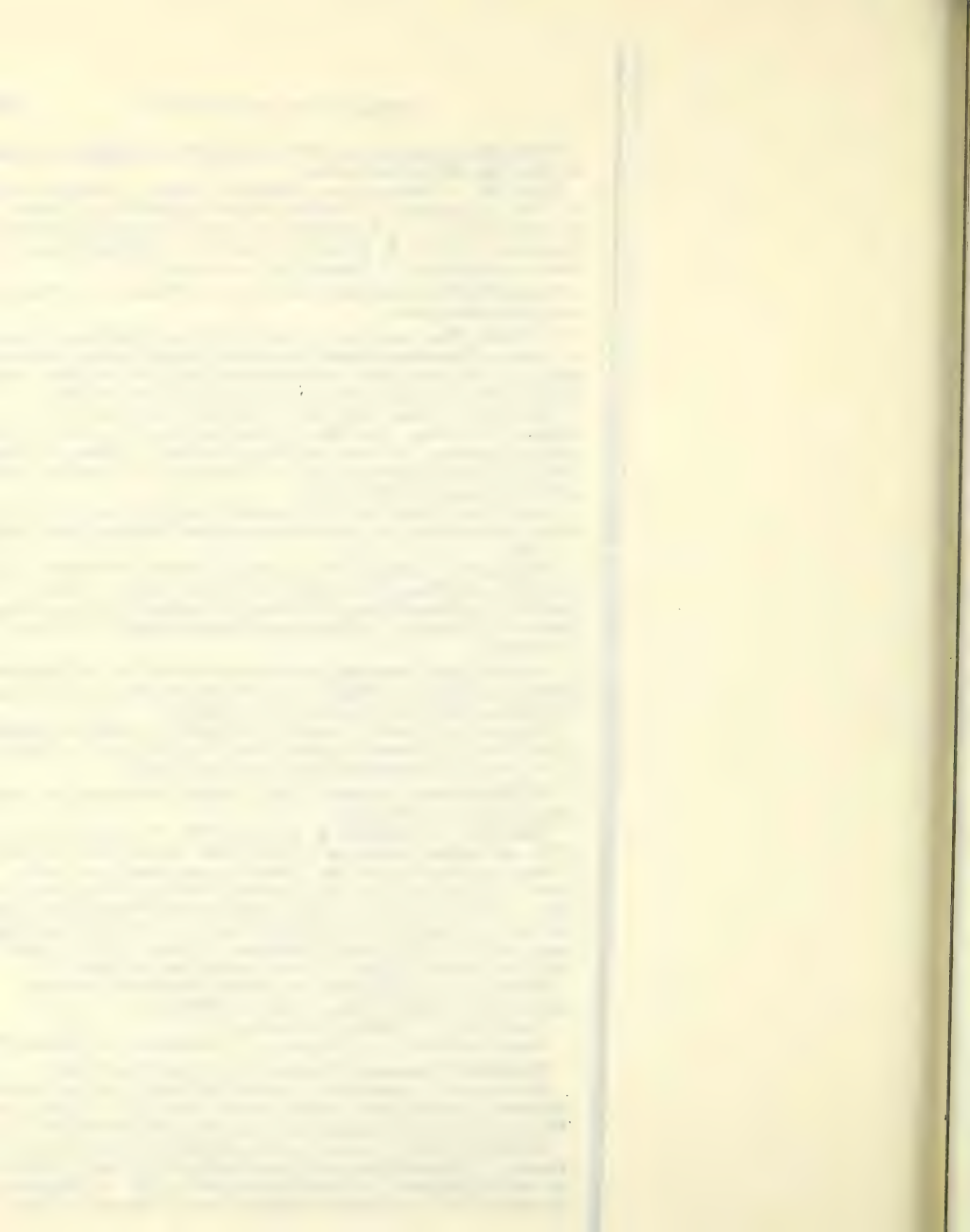
Given's chil. 1, Charles. 2, George.

Prince Ford's chil. 1, William H. 2, Bethuel E. 3, Nathan W.

GAMBLE, Thomas, m. Margaret Scot, r. and d. in Ireland.

Of their chil. 1, Archibald, c. early to St. George's, m. Mrs. Isabella Galloway, (maiden name Asbell,) and d. about 1779. 2, Mary, m. William Starrett in Ireland, and c. here with the first settlers.

Archibald's chil. 1, Ann, m. John Mingerson, who r. and d. in Boston. 2, Thomas, impressed, and d. in the British navy. 3, Mary, m. David Creighton. 4, Robert, lost at sea in 1770. 5, Margaret, b. August 12, 1751; m. Nathan Buckland; and d. March 20, 1839, a.



88. 6, Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1754; m. Joseph Coombs; and d. in Thomaston.

GATES, John M. came from Barre, Mass. to Warren; m. Sarah Cobb, August 21, 1808; r. Green, Portland, and now Thom.

Their chil. 1, Charity. 2, Horatio, b. at Green; d. at sea. 3, Capt. Barnabas, m. and r. in Thom. 4, Lucinda, m. Cushing Fales of Thom. 5, Capt. Miles. 6, Rachel, m. Capt. Washburn Fales of Thom. 7, Sarah.

GERRISH, Clarke, with his wife, came from Newburyport or vicinity; and d. January 24, 1812. His wife d. in June, 1810. James, a brother, came at the same time, and d. by suicide in September, 1802.

Clarke's chil. 1, Mary, m. 1st, — Hanscom, 2d, Caleb Howard of Union; and d. October 18, 1823. 2, John, d. July 12, 1809. 3, Elizabeth, m. William Witt of Putnam, November 26, 1812. 4, Henry, rem. eastward. 5, Sophia, b. in 1789; m. James G. Mallett; and d. June 18, 1819. 6, Rufus, d. December 10, 1816, a. 25. 7, Rebecca, b. in 1791; d. June 10, 1799. 8, Susan, m. — Witt of Putnam. 9, Levi, b. in 1800; d. March 27, 1826. 10, Benjamin, b. in 1803; m. Jane Pebbles, pub. January 24, 1826.

Benjamin's chil. 1, Elizabeth J. m. Robert McIntyre, (4th.) 2, Benjamin C. b. about 1829. 3, Levi, (2d.) 4, Sarah F. 5, Patrick P. 6, Susan. 7, Rufus. 8, Henry. 9, Oliver. 10, Helen.

GRAFTON, John, b. about 1808; c. from Union; and m. Almira Webb, pub. April 6, 1830.

Their chil. 1, Jane A. 2, John H. 3, Lorenzo. 4, Helen M. 5, Edmund C. 6, Clara M.

GRANGER, Rev. Abraham Holley, b. in Suffield, Conn., graduated at Waterville Coll. 1839; m. Frances M. Kimball of Waterville, pub. Oct. 4, 1843; and ordained pastor of Warren Bap. Church, November 2, 1843.

Their chil. 1, Frederick W. 2, Eugene F. 3, Edward V.

HANLY, Roger, son of Roger Hanly of Bristol, b. about 1817; m. Catherine L. Clark; and r. at Warren village. Francis A., a brother, b. about 1821; m. Martha P. Lermond, December 25, 1848; and r. village.

Roger's chil. 1, Mary Jane. 2, Helen D. 3, Charles.

Francis A's. chil. 1, Florence M.

HALL, Reuben, of Bridgewater, m. Ruth Gilbert in 1741, and d. in B. in 1788, a. 68. His widow d. at Warren, June 8, 1800.

Their chil. 1, Capt. Reuben, b. in 1742; c. to Warren; m. 1st, Margaret Patterson, November 21, 1769, 2d, Mrs. Mary Palmer; and d. November 27, 1824. 2, Sarah, m. Josiah Byram. 3, Mercy, m. Abner Lewis of Middleboro'. 4, Ruth. 5, Gilbert, m. Martha Hathorn at St. George's, September 22, 1772. 6, Sylvanus. (11st. Bridgewater.)

Capt. Reuben's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Reuben, (2d.) b. March 7, 1771; m. Margaret Schaeffer; and d. in 1797. 2, Capt. John, b. December 16, 1772; m. Nancy Killaran; r. Cush. 3, Capt. Gilbert, b. November 23, 1774; m. Phebe Perry; and d. at sea. 4, Mary, b. September 21, 1776; m. — Jenne of New Bedford. 5, David, d. at Jamaica in 1800. By second wife. 6, Margaret, b. May 11, 1782; m. Joshua Lermond. 7, Sarah, b. August 23, 1784; m. Isaac Townsend of Union. 8, Capt. William, b. April 1, 1787; m. Lucy Wyllie,



January, 1815; and d. in July, 1843. 9, Mehitable, b. September 17, 1789; m. 1st, Jonas Proctor, 2d, Samuel French. 10, James, b. September 16, 1792; m. Jane Robinson, December 3, 1823; r. Cambridge, Mass. 11, Hannah, b. February 24, 1795; m. Seth Sumner. 12, Huldah, b. November, 18, 1797. 13, Capt. Reuben, (3d,) b. February 17, 1800; m. Eliza Wyllie; and d. at sea, September, 1829. 14, David, (2d,) b. July 5, 1802; lost at sea, in brig Hercules, 1823.

Reuben, (2d)'s chil. 1, Reuben, (4th,) bap. Oct. 22, 1797; m. Rebecca Starrett, Nov. 8, 1832. 2, Mary. The mother d. September 1, 1819.

Capt. Gilbert's chil. 1, Eveline. 2, Gilbert Perry, bap. Nov. 21, 1813. 3, Ann M. Huse; all of whom rem. and m. in Mass.

Capt. William's chil. 1, Harriet, m. Ebenezer G. Libbey.

James's chil. 1, Mary, m. and r. in Mass. 2, Edward. 3, Lauretta.

Capt. Reuben, (3d)'s chil. 1, Lawrence.

Fourth Generation.

Reuben, (4th)'s chil. 1, Eveline B., bap. Aug. 2, 1834. 2, Olive S. 3, Edward O'Brien. 4, Isaac Lewis, bap. June 5, 1841.

HALL, John, b. about 1810; c. from Wal. and m. Rebecca J. Montgomery, Oct. 20, 1833.

Their chil. 1, John B. Ludwig, (adopted.) 2, Olive Ann. 3, Lorenzo J. 4, Sarah Frances. 5, Clifford A.

HARRIMAN, Jonathan, b. about 1776; c. from Haverhill; m. 1st, Elizabeth Pitcher, (who d. July 1, 1829, a. 54,) and 2d, Elizabeth Heyer, May 13, 1830.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Eunice, m. James Cook of Wal. Oct. 10, 1821. 2, Margaret, m. Edward Weston. 3, Moses, lost in sch. Nancy, Capt. Watton, which sailed from N. Y. for N. C. March 8, 1827. 4, Silas, d. at N. O. in 1841. 5, Eliza, m. John McIntyre, (5th.) 6, Benjamin Lull, m. Maria Haines; r. Wal. 7, James, m. Susan Demuth; r. Wal. 8, Maria, m. Walker Snow of Lunenburg, Mass. 9, Ann, b. in 1817; d. Oct. 24, 1819. 10, Martin, m. Catherine Demuth, r. Wal. By 2d wife. 11, Ann. 12, Elijah. 13, Edward W. 14, Eveline.

HASKELL, Jabez, b. about 1802; c. from Poland; and m. Mercy Waterman, Dec. 29, 1834.

Their chil. 1, Abigail P. 2, Priscilla W. 3, William H. 4, Jabez O. 5, Martha B. 6, Anna O.

HAWK, John B., c. from Germany, to W. Indies, and in 1773 to this country, was a rev. soldier, m. Sarah ——— of N. B., r. various places, and d. in Warren, Feb. 3, 1824.

Their chil. 1, Martha, m. and r. Damariscotta. 2, Capt. John, m. ——— Blackington of Thom. and d. at sea. 3, Sarah, r. Boston.

HAYS, William, whose father was gardener in the service of George III. of England, m. Zuba Robbins, r. in the N. W. part of Warren, and d. without chil. May 22, 1843, a. 83. His wife d. March 7, 1832, a. 80.

HAYS, Timothy, from Ireland, and wife, c. to this town, ten or more years ago.



Their chil. 1, Thomas, b. in 1836. 2, Julia. 3, Catherine. 4, Rosilla.

HEAD, Col. James W., b. in 1766 in Boston; m. 1st, Sarah Olney of Providence, R. I., (who d. Dec. 7, 1804, a. 38,) and 2d, Frances Sandford of Portland.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Angelica Gilbert, b. in 1790; m. William Hovey; and d. Aug. 6, 1813. 2, James, bap. June 23, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter; m. Eleanor Dwight; r. and d. in Portland. 3, Sarah Olney, bap. at the same time with her brother; m. Henry Flagg, Sept. 20, 1813; r. Bangor. 4, Maria H., bap. Nov. 13, 1796; m. Thos. G. Sandford of Topsham, Sept. 20, 1813; and d. in 1831. 5, Jane Mackenzie, b. in 1798; d. July 23, 1804. 6, Joseph, d. at sea in Sept. 1819. By 2d wife. 7, Thomas Sandford, d. April 2, 1808; a. 2 days. 8, Martha Derby, bap. July 15, 1810; m. John Brooks of Portland, Oct. 3, 1839; and d. Sept. 23, 1840.

HILT, Peter, b. in Germany, m. Polly Klaus, r. and d. Wal. Their chil. 1, Mary, m. Matthias Woltz of Wal. 2, John. 3, Philip, m. Mary Fish; r. St. George. 4, Elizabeth, m. Dr. Fealy of Boston. 5, Catherine, m. — Kensel of Wal. 6 & 7, twins, b. in 1783; Peter, (2d.) d. at sea with Capt. John Francis Miller; Henry, came to Warren, and m. Sarah Crawford, September, 1816. 8, Ann, m. John Fogler of Union.

Philip's chil. 1, William, m. Nancy Lermond of Union. 2, Peter, (3d.) b. about 1811; m. Harriet J. Payson, January 30, 1846. 3, Charles, m. Jane M. Swift, pub. October 16, 1840; r. St. George. 4, Joseph, b. about 1814. 5, Mary. 6, John, m. Lydia Jones, pub. May 15, 1847. 7, Elizabeth. 8, Sarah.

Henry's chil. 1, Frederick, b. in 1817; d. October 18, 1832. 2, John C. b. 1820; m. Nancy Toner, January 2, 1843. 3, Noah Emerson; b. about 1823. 4, Halsey, d. August 27, 1826, a. about 2 years. 5, Sarah Frances, m. Lemuel Counce. 6, Beatrice C. 7, Harriet F. 8, Martha Ann. 9, Oscar.

Peter, (3d)'s chil. 1, Frances M.

John's chil. 1, Estella.

John C's chil. 1, Susan M. 2, Henry, b. in 1849; d. August 19, 1850.

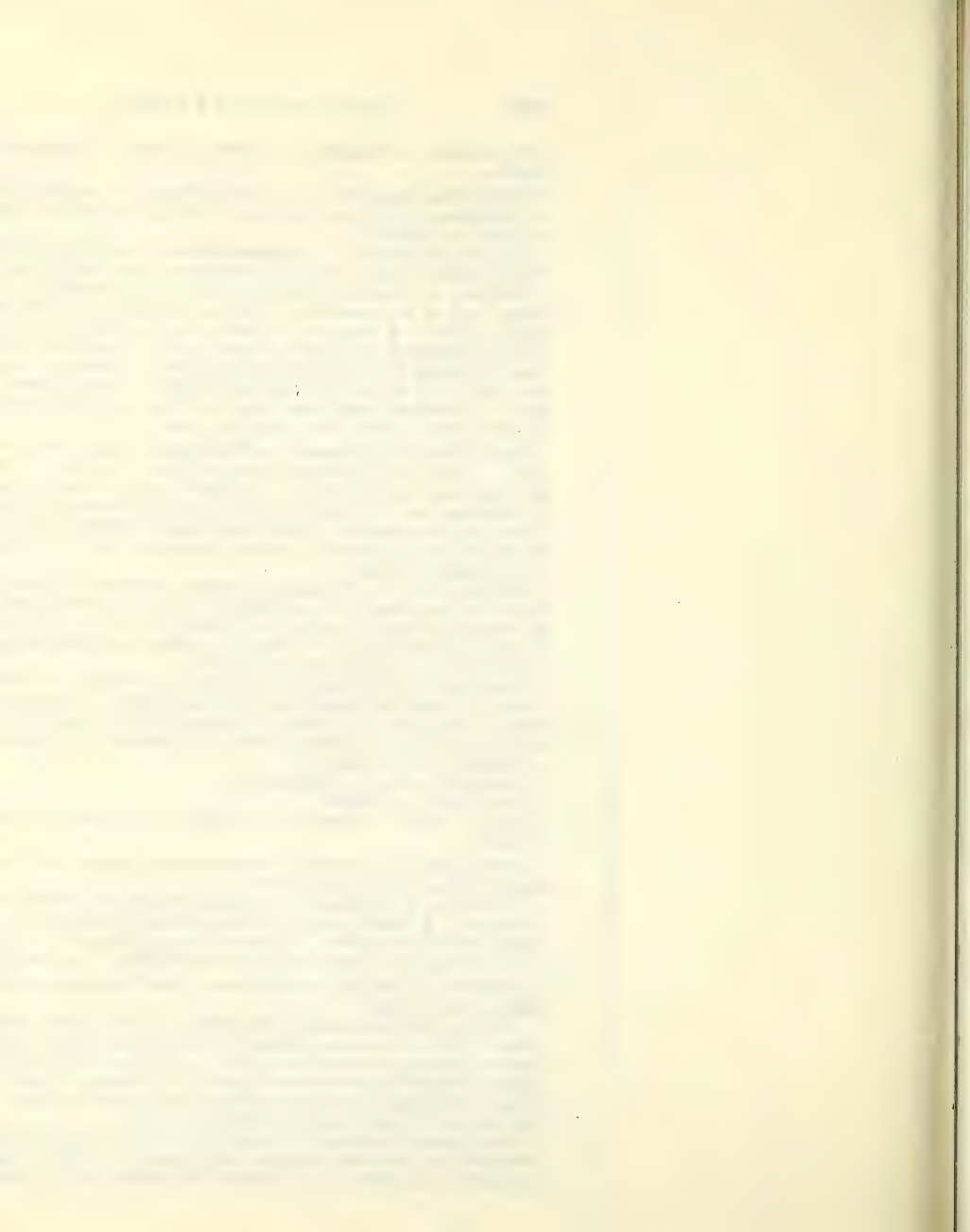
HINKLEY, Capt. Samuel, c. from Portland in May, 1819; and m. Sarah Wilson, November 27, 1821.

Their chil. 1, William W., m. Sarah Webber of Beverly, where he resides. 2, Martha Ann. 3, Edmund B., m. Henrietta A. Lermond, December 3, 1850. 4, Leonard B. 5, Sarah E. 6, Almira E. 7, George, b. in 1839; d. December 23, 1842. 8, Alvan V.

HODGMAN, Job, m. — Hosmer, c. from Concord, or vicinity, Mass., r. and d. Cam.

Of their chil., two came to this town. 1, Hon. Amos Hale, b. about 1792; c. to this town about 1814; m. 1st, Priscilla P. Dillingham of Camden, (who d. June 9, 1826, a. 29,) and 2d, Mrs. Sophia Little of Newcastle, November 31, 1826. 2, Thomas, b. about 1798; commenced business here as a merchant about 1822; m. Sarah F. H. Hovey, May 19, 1829; and d. February 7, 1843.

Hon. Amos Hale's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Frederick, r. Bangor. 2, Emeline P. m. Winslow Norwood, pub. September 2, 1838; r. and d. in Camden. 3, Adelia C. m. Thomas Kirkpatrick, (2d.) r. Camden.



(By 2d wife.) 4, Samuel L. b. about 1828; grad. at Bowd. Coll. 1850. 5, Sophia L. m. John W. Richmond, (2d.) 6, Job, b. in 1832; d. September 10, 1834. 7 & 8, twins, b. March 20, 1834; d. when a few days old. 9, Job. H. b. about 1836. 10, Lydia Anne. Thomas's chil. 1, Frances Maria. 2, Martha D. d. October 1, 1844. 3, William H.

HOFFSIS, Andrew, b. about 1761; m. Elizabeth Levensaler; c. from Wal. to Stahl's hill; and d. March 6, 1841.

Their chil. 1, Matthias, m. 1st, Sarah Hunt of Wal. in 1829, and 2d, Zuba Ann Thomas of Friendship. 2, Susan, m. 1st, Martin Storer, 2d, Charles Sweetland of Wal. 3, Stephen, m. Mary Howard, November, 1834. 4, Thomas, b. in 1804; m. Sarah M. Hoffsis of Wal. pub. December 5, 1834. 5, Leonard, b. in 1806; m. Susan M. Farnsworth, pub. November 14, 1834. 6, Mary, d. young. 7, Julia, m. Godfrey Hoffsis of Wal. 8, Ephraim, b. in 1816; d. October 31, 1837.

Thomas's chil. 1, James M.

Leonard's chil. 1, Elmus. 2, Angeletta. 3, Phinchas B. 4, Rosalia.

HOFFSIS, John Godfrey, a relative of the preceding, also c. from Wal.; and m. Ann Maria Winchenbach, June 9, 1831.

Their chil. 1, Erastus F. 2, Emerson W. 3, Olivia A. 4, Alton E.

HOFFSIS, John T, b. about 1819; c. also from Waldoboro'; and m. Harriet Spear.

Their chil. 1, Sarah H. 2, Osmund F. b. in 1847.

HOVEY, Joseph, of Boxford, Mass. d. December 23, 1785; a. 74. Rebecca, his widow, d. February 17, 1788. Their son, Ivory, b. July 14, 1750; m. Lucy Peabody; r. Boxford; and d. August 27, 1832.

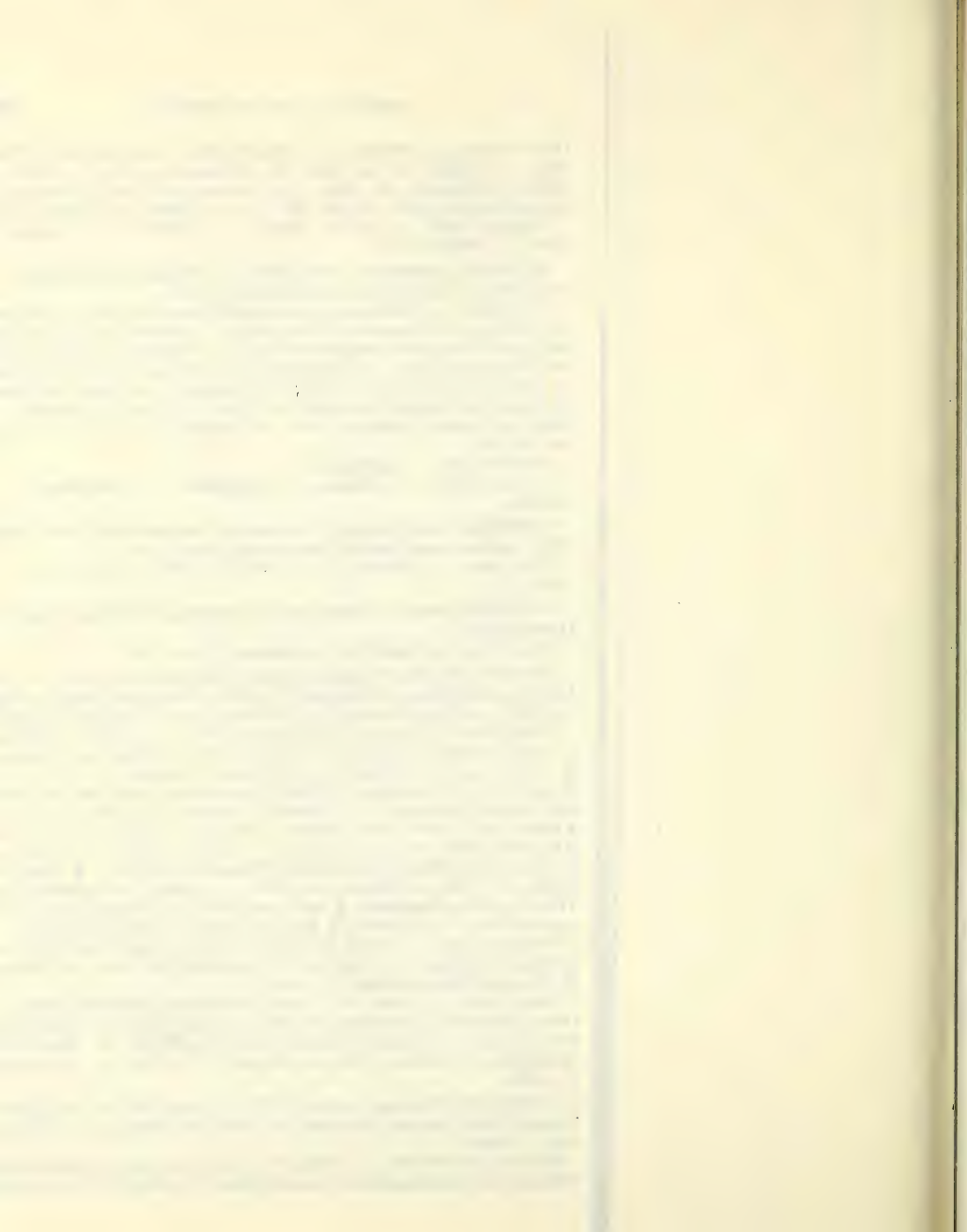
Ivory's chil. 1, Israel, b. October 9, 1772; m. r. and d. Machias. 2, Lucy, b. March 5, 1774; d. April 2, 1778. 3, Rebecca, b. October 3, 1776; m. — Hovey. 4, William, b. January 7, 1778; c. to Warren; m. 1st, Angelica G. Head, December 3, 1806, and 2d, Hannah Rice of Wiscasset. 5, Charles, b. January 11, 1780; r. here for a time; and d. at N. Y. a soldier in the war of 1812. 6, Mary, b. August 9, 1781; m. Joseph Hovey. 7, Ivory, b. July 31, 1783; c. to Warren; m. Elizabeth Lermond, November 30, 1812. 8, Lucy, b. March 12, 1785; d. March 26, 1809. 9, Alfred, b. December 12, 1788; m. Eliza Sampson; r. as a merchant in Warren, Alna, and now in Wal. 10, Edward, b. May 16, 1793; d. August 24, 1797.

William's chil. 1, Sarah Frances H., bap. August 14, 1808; m. Thomas Hodgman. 2, Angelica H., bap. July 24, 1813; m. Warren F. Hovey of Machias, May 11, 1835.

Ivory's chil. 1, Eliza D., b. April 30, 1813; m. Caleb N. Page. 2, George Kimball, b. February 16, 1815; m. Lucy Camelia Cobb, October 13, 1846. 3, Maria, b. July 28, 1818; m. Elijah W. Hawkes of Windham, in October, 1848. 4, Martha, b. in 1823; d. September 17, 1826.

HOWARD, Thomas, b. about 1792; c. from Wal. m. 1st, Sarah Kean of Wal. August, 1814, and 2d, Juliet S. Levensaler of Thom. July 1, 1830.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Rufus G. b. in 1815; and d. February 26, 1834, at sea, by falling from the mast head. 2, Mary L., m. James



Coburn. 3, Elizabeth A., m. Arthur Andrews. 4, Hannah, r. Boston. 5, Abigail. 6, Capt. John. 7, Atwood L. Sarah the mother d. April 26, 1829, a. 30. Chil. by 2d wife. 8, Samuel. 9, Julia L. 10, Lincoln. 11, William C. 12, Sarah F. 13, Orris L.

HOWARD, Thomas, (2d,) of a different family, b. in 1804, also from Wal. ; m. Harriet Marble of Friendship, pub. March 18, 1836.

Their chil. 1, John T. 2, Madortha. 3, William A. 4, Marston.

HOWLAND, Rev. John, grad. at Harv. University, 1741, was the minister of Carver, Mass. and d. in 1804, in the 59th year of his ministry.

Of his chil. 1, Calvin, b. in Dec. 1762; m. Abigail, daughter of Lemuel and Bethia Church of Rochester, Mass; c. to Warren in 1817; and d. Feb. 11, 1851, a. 89.

Calvin's chil. 1, Mary, b. in April, 1791; m. Dea. Lewis Vaughan. 2, John C. b. June 9, 1797; m. Emma Kean of Wal. Sept. 2, 1832.

John C.'s chil. 1, Mary J. 2, George W. 3, Sarah E. 4, Isaac Vincent. 5, Frances.

HUSE, ———, c. from Wales, Eng. about 1650; and settled in what is now Newburyport, Mass. One of his sons removed to and settled on a farm in Newbury, the son or grandson of whom, Stephen Huse, was born there in 1702; grad. at H. U., 1726; m. Susannah Clemmens; studied theology and was licensed as a minister of the Cong. order, but in a short time relinquished his profession for that of medicine, which he practiced successfully in Haverhill till old age, when he removed to Methuen, (now Lawrence,) and d. July 1. 1783. His widow d. July 20, 1809; a. 92. The eldest son of Stephen, Dea. John Huse, was b. in 1739; studied medicine, but left it for agriculture; m. Anna, eldest daughter of Jonathan Webster, Esq. of Haverhill; and d. at Methuen, Sept. 25, 1802. Of his 11 chil. Dr. Joseph, m. 1st, Lydia Page, Sept. 24, 1797, 2d, Lucy Stimpson; c. to Camden; and d. in 1847. Rev. Jonathan, b. Feb. 23, 1767; grad. at Dart. Coll. in 1788; c. to Warren in 1794; was ord. in 1795; and m. Ruth Emerson of Hampstead, N. H. in Jan. 1801.

Rev. Jonathan's chil. 1, John Mycall, b. March 13, 1802; d. Feb. 8, 1805. 2, Benjamin Emerson, b. Oct. 4, 1803; d. Feb. 12, 1805. 3, Ann Maria. 4, Sarah Aroline, d. March 9, 1825. 5, Susan Foster. 6, Jonathan, M. D., Bowd. Coll., 1832, m. Mary Amelia How Hall, of Camden, where he r. and prac. med. 7, Joseph, (2d,) b. Jan. 3, 1813; M. D., Bowd. Coll., 1833; and d. Oct. 4, 1838, at Rockland, where he resided in the practice of his profession.

HUSE, Marston, a distant relative of the same family; b. about 1807; came from the same region; m. at Gardiner, Mary A. Fowler, and r. Warren.

Their chil. 1, Clara A. 2, Abba C.

HYSLER, Isaac, b. in 1803; c. from Jefferson; m. Elizabeth Stahl, pub. March 17, 1832.

Their chil. 1, Mary E. 2, Edward S. 3, Elijah M.

JAMESON, ———, m. Sarah McLellan; r. and d. in Friendship. His widow, on marrying again, removed her family to Warren.



Their chil. 1, Mary, m. — Hicks, of Thom. 2, Joseph, m. Jane Kelloch; rem. Senebeck. 3, Rachel, b. in 1763; m. Eliakim Libbey; and d. Feb. 11, 1813. 4, Samuel, d. unmarried. 5, Brice, b. in 1765; m. Priscilla Bartlett; and d. June 6, 1837. 6, George, b. in 1767; m. 1st, Isabel Watts, April 21, 1791, 2d, Sarah Farrington, Feb. 10, 1803, 3d, Mrs. Ruth Bartlett, March 13, 1834; and d. March 12, 1842.

Brice's chil. 1, Lois, b. in 1793; d. Sept. 25, 1794. 2, Samuel, b. in 1795; m. Esther Keen of Nobleboro'; r. as teacher at the South. 3, Barbara, b. in 1797; m. George H. Miller of Putnam, Dec. 5, 1822; and d. in March, 1850. 4, William, b. in 1799; m. Eunice Jameson, June 3, 1827; and d. April 24, 1835. 5, Priscilla, b. in 1801; m. — Newhall of S. Thom. and d. in 1829. 6, Lydia, b. in 1802; m. 1st, Daniel W. Dagget of Union, 2d Job Caswell; and d. 7, Eliza, b. in 1805; d. Oct. 11, 1827. 8, Brice, (2d,) b. in 1807; m. Eleanor Cummings of Union, pub. March 6, 1811. 9, Lois, b. in 1809; m. Wm. Shuman, and d. at the eastward. 10, Knott Bartlett, b. 1811; m. Sarah Caswell, pub. Oct. 28, 1837. 11, Almond, b. in 1813. The mother d. July 4, 1829.

George's chil. by 1st wife. 1, John, b. Sept. 29, 1793; m. Mary Fuller, Sept. 18, 1814, r. China. 2, Elizabeth, b. April 11, 1793; m. Moses Crane. 3, Jane, b. Oct. 13, 1794; d. Jan. 28, 1837. 4, William Watts, b. June 29, 1796; d. May 25, 1800. 5, Catherine Watts, b. March 11, 1798; m. Alexander Libbey; and d. Jan. 17, 1847. 6, Capt. David P., b. Jan. 29, 1800; m. Penelope Jones, Oct. 9, 1825; and d. Nov. 11, 1841. 7, Capt. George McLellan, b. May 16, 1802; m. Almira Wilson, June 22, 1827. (By 2d wife.) 8, Louisa, r. Rockland. 9, Rufus, b. March 18, 1808; d. Nov. 22, 1811. 10, Erastus, b. Sept. 24, 1812; m. Nancy Libbey; and d. April 26, 1843. 11, Alfred, b. Nov. 13, 1815. 12, Ann, r. Rockland.

Capt. David P.'s chil. 1, Freeman, b. in 1826; d. July 11, 1829. 2, John, (2d.) 3, Erastus. 4, Ormond. 5, Catherine. 6, Isabel.

Capt. George's chil. 1, Amanda F., b. about 1809, m. Elijah Moody of China.

JAMES, William, b. in 1689; m. Catherine Cunningham; was one of the first Scotch Irish settlers in 1735; and d. Oct. 29, 1770; a. 81.

Their chil. 1, William, (2d.) m. Mrs. Sarah Jameson of Friendship, and d. July, 1774. 2, Capt. Patrick, m. Phebe —, in Boston, who d. in Warren, March 18, 1814, a. 90. 3, Phebe, m. Capt. Francis Percy of Boston; d. at St. George's, and was buried at the old Fort. 4, Fanny, b. in 1729; d. Jan. 13, 1809, a. 80. 5, Catherine, m. Joshua Treat of Penobscot. 6, Anna, m. 1st, Capt. David Patterson, 2d, Benjamin Packard. 7, Joseph, was drowned on a fowling excursion at Lermond's Cove.

William's chil. 1, William, (3d.) d. young. 2, Nancy, m. Leonard Fales of Thom. Aug. 26, 1790.

Capt. Patrick's chil. 1, Mary, m. — Pierce of Penobscot. 2, Catherine, b. in 1756; m. John Libbey; and d. March 22, 1830.

Mrs. Percy's chil. 1, William, d. young. 2, Elizabeth, b. in Boston about 1750; m. Alexander Lermond, (2d.) and d. July 3, 1794.

JARVIS, Robert W., b. about 1793; came from Bedford, Eng. and m. Hannah Bosworth, May 13, 1821.



Their chil. 1, Joseph W., b. in March, 1822; d. August 22, 1837. 2, Benjamin S. b. in 1824. 3, Thomas W. 4, Ann Mary. 5, Rebecca Jane. 6, Catherine L., b. in 1833; d. June 28, 1848. 7, — b. in 1835; d. August 29, 1839. 8, — d. August 22, 1839, a. 20 months. 9, Caroline. 10, Lauretta. 11, Hannah. 12, Joseph R.

JENKS, Robert, m. Lydia Rackley, (who d. December 19, 1838, a. about 50,) c. from St. George; and enlisted into the army in the war of 1812.

Their chil. 1, Robert Rutherford, rem. to the Kennebec, m. and d. there. 2, Angelica H. b. in 1814; m. J. Madison Kelloch, and d. in March, 1850.

JOACHIN, Francis, b. at Madeira in 1799; went at the age of 4 years to Lisbon; thence in 1809 to this country, with Capt. A. Anderson; and m. Eliza Webb, November 30, 1820.

Their chil. 1, Eliza Ann, m. Emery Thomas. 2, William. 3, John L., m. Sarah H. Walter of Wal. pub. April 22, 1848; r. in Rock. 4, Harriet F. 5, Mary W. 6, D. Bartlett. 7, Sarah Melissa. 8, F. Alonzo. 9, Lewis Kendall.

JOHNSON, Albert, b. about 1820; m. Mrs. Nancy C. Jameson; is overseer of the factory and r. at village.

Their chil. 1, Sarah G.

JONES, Freeman, of Bridgewater; m. Abigail Leach in 1792; c. to Warren about 1800; and d. February 21, 1845, a. about 80.

Their chil. 1, Linus, b. in 1794; m. Phebe Peabody, August 23, 1821. 2, John G. b. in 1797; m. 1st, Elizabeth McCallum, pub. March 29, 1835, 2d, Fatima Stahl in 1844. 3, Ichabod, b. in 1802; m. Susan Weaver. 4, Penelope P. m. David P. Jameson. 5, Olive, m. William McCallum. 6, Mehitabel, m. Alexander McCallum. 7, Huldah, m. Orris Jones. 8, Phebe, m. James Overlock of Thom. December 25, 1842. 9, Lydia M., m. John Hilt.

Linus's chil. 1, Mary. 2, Abigail, d. in Mass. about 1847. 3, James W. 4, Oliver F. 5, Benjamin. 6, William O. 7, Joseph D.

John G.'s chil. 1, Irene. 2, Freeman, (2d).

Ichabod's chil. 1, Alexander, b. about 1841. 2, J. Paul.

JONES, Luke, b. at Scituate, in 1751; m. Eleanor Condy; c. from Wal.; and d. December 23, 1838, a. 87.

Their chil. 1, Charles, d. young. 2, John, b. in 1781; m. Hannah Counce, December 7, 1823; and d. September 26, 1839. 3, Sarah, m. Ezekiel Parker; and d. at Belmont. 4, Mary, m. Edward Lawry. 5, Nancy, m. Samuel Watts. 6, Elizabeth, m. 1st, Thomas Cobb, 2d, Amasa Russel. 7, Wealthy. 8, Margaret, m. Jona. Parker. 9, Deborah, m. William Watts. 10, Thomas, b. about 1799; m. Rachel Thomas, February 19, 1824. 11, Johnson, m. 1st, Esther Watts, Oct. 15, 1826, 2d, Susan Crane, pub. November 5, 1831, 3d, Harriet Pease of Appleton, pub. Jan. 1, 1833. The mother d. July 26, 1837, a. 81.

John's chil. 1, Charles Ellis, b. October 4, 1824; d. July 5, 1836. 2, John, (2d.) b. February 6, 1826. 3, Harriet, m. Seth Andrews, (2d.) 4, Edwin. 5, Elizabeth, b. in 1838; d. January 23, 1842.

Thomas's chil. 1, Clarinda. 2, Lucinda, b. in 1827; d. Sept. 25,



1843. 3, Bartlett. 4, Sarah Annah. 5, Naomi T. 6, Charles Ellis. 7, Merilla M. 8, Matilda E.

JONES, Orris, m. Huldah L. Jones, pub. February 10, 1838.
Their chil. 1, George. 2, Henderson.

JORDAN, Capt. Ebenezer, b. about 1782; at Westkeag, (S. Thom.) m. Belinda Dunbar; r. Warren; and d. October 17, 1828.

Their chil. 1, Eliza, m. John Freeman, of Stow. 2, Phebe, m. — Blake, r. in Oldtown. 3, Capt. George, m. and r. Thom. 4, Belinda, m. Silas Stowe, of Stow, Mass.; r. Oldtown. 5, Ebenezer, (2d.) 6, Sarah Ann.

JORDAN, William, b. about 1806; m. 1st, Sarah Buckland, pub. May 2, 1829, 2d, Rachel Rivers of Cush. Sept. 1841; and succeeded to the place of his uncle, W. Lamson. Benjamin, a brother, m. Sarah A. Rivers, March 27, 1845.

William's chil. 1, William L. 2, Mary C. 3, Leander M. (By 2d wife.) 4, Amaziah. 5, Mansfield.

Benjamin's chil. 1, Melville P.

KALER, Christian, b. about 1813: c. from Wal. and m. Almira Morse of Thom.

Their chil. 1, George S. b. in 1839. 2, John D. 3, Jane A. 4, James B. 5, Mary W.

KELLOCH, ———, with his two sons, David and Finley, c. from Ireland to Portsmouth, N. H. and rem. Philadelphia. Finley m. Mary Young; and c. with her father among the first settlers in 1735.

This name is sometimes spelled Kalloch, Kalloch, and Kellar.

Finley's chil. 1, David, b. in 1725; m. 1st, Jane Boyd, 2d, Mrs. Catherine Cox; and d. without chil. Feb. 18, 1802. 2, John, m. ——— McFetheredge; rem. St. George. 3, Mary, m. ——— Brown, of Boston. 4, Matthew, m. Mary Robinson; rem. St. George. 5, Alexander, b. in 1740; m. Eleanor Gaut; and d. Feb. 14, 1826. 6, Margaret, m. ——— Boyd, of Boothbay.

Alexander's chil. 1, David Y., b. in 1763; m. Mary Ross; and d. June 25, 1823. 2, Margaret, b. in 1766; m. Francis Young; and d. June 17, 1826. 3, Alexander, (2d.) b. Sept. 26, 1770; m. Elizabeth Mero; r. Rock. 4, Mary, m. Moses Hawes of Union. 5, Jane, m. Joseph Jameson. 6, Adam, m. Mary Butler; rem. China. 7, George, d. a. 19. 8, Samuel, b. about 1778; m. Lucy Lewis. 9, Sarah, d. a. 13. 10, Rosanna, m. David Cummings of Union. 11, Benjamin, b. about 1785; m. 1st, Esther Libbey, Nov. 5, 1805, 2d, Mrs. Hannah Mallard, in 1833; and d. Jan. 2, 1838.

Fourth Generation.

David Y.'s chil. 1, Abigail, d. a. 3. 2, Charles, b. Aug. 5, 1792; m. Catherine Seids, Dec. 8, 1814. 3, Sarah, m. Silas Davis. 4, Benjamin, (2d.) m. Lucina Robbins, r. Hope. 5, Lois, m. Paul Mink, Jr., Feb. 16, 1826. 6, Willing, b. May 1, 1803; m. 1st, Lois Foster, Aug. 21, 1828, 2d, Catherine Stover; and d. Jan. 5, 1842. 8, Martin, b. Nov. 1807; d. at sea in Oct. 1831. 9, Martha, m. 1st, Hugh Montgomery, 2d, Joseph Rollins.

Alexander, (2d)'s chil. 1, Mero, b. about 1801; m. Ruth Mathews, Oct. 3, 1822. 2, Rev. George, ed. at Newton Theol. Sem. about 1828; and d. not long after. 3, Silas. 4, Rev. Amariah, licensed by Warren Bap. Ch. in Jan. 1830; pastor of 1st Bap. Ch. of Thom.



from 1831 to '34; of the 3d Ch. do. (now Rockland;) rem. Augusta; where he was pas. of the Ch. and Chap. of House of Rep., sailed in Oct. 1849 for San Francisco; and d. there in 1850. 5, Rev. Joseph, ord. Junior Pas. of 1st Bap. Ch. St. George in Sept. 1841; and since Pas. of Ch. in S. Thom. 6, Rosanna, m. 1st, Henry Libbey; 2d, James Hathorne of St. George, in 1831. 7, Jane, m. Samuel Southworth of Roxbury, April 6, 1828. 8, Eliza, m. Bracket Butler of Thom. pub. Dec. 31, 1833. 9, Nancy, m. Joseph Wall of St. George, pub. Nov. 4, 1836.

Adam's chil. 1, Rufus, m. and r. China. 2 & 3, twins, Belinda and Sophia, d.

Samuel's chil. 1, Adeline. 2, Nancy, m. John Boggs, (3d.) 3, Woodward, b. about 1808; m. Elvira Benner, pub. July 30, 1836. 4, Horace. 5, Mary Ann, m. Edmund Benner. 6, John Bently, d. at N. O. in 1843. 7, Margaret E. J., m. Joseph Cummings of Northport. 8, Andrew Fuller, r. N. O.; and d. there in 1850. 9, Dexter, d. young. 10, James Hall, killed by a falling tree in King's Co. Vir. Feb. 1847. 11, Henry Herman. 12, Caroline M., m. Jesse Rice of Searsport, May 3, 1846. The mother d. Oct. 24, 1836.

Benjamin's chil. 1, George, b. Dec. 1806; d. April 25, 1828. 2, Nathan Libbey, b. in 1808; m. Sarah Thomas, pub. Dec. 3, 1831. 3, Lermond, b. in 1810; m. Sarah F. Robinson, pub. Jan. 5, 1838. 4, Barbara, m. Rufus Libbey. 5, James Madison, m. Angelica Jenks. 6, Oliver L., m. Mary French, pub. April 13, 1844. 7, Lore A., m. Eliza Thorndike, pub. Jan. 24, 1846. 8, Hannah L., m. Geo. W. Macomber, of Augusta, in 1849. 9, Elizabeth L., m. Eli S. Mero, pub. Jan. 8, 1847. 10, Erastus. 11, Amanda, m. Warren Lindley of Union, pub. April 7, 1850. 12, Levi, b. in Sept. 1828; d. June 13, 1829.

Fifth Generation.

Charles's chil. 1, Harriet, m. Wm. Ricker of Portland. 2, James, b. in 1816, (deaf mute.) 3, William, m. Eliza Cummings. 4, Abigail, d. young. 5, Mary, m. Wm. York of Naples. 6, David Y. (2d.) 7, Elizabeth B., m. John Foss, pub. Sept. 9, 1848. 8, Philip.

Mero's chil. 1, Robert M. 2, Spencer M. 3, Elizabeth A. 4, Lucy M. 5, George W. 6, William F.

Woodward's chil. 1, John A. 2, Helen. 3, Lucy. 4, Samuel, (2d.)

Nathan Libbey's chil. 1, John T. 2, Abba P. (adopted.) 3, Belinda T.

Lermond's chil. 1, Elmus M. 2, Inesette J.

J. Madison's chil. 1, Levi. 2, Martha A.

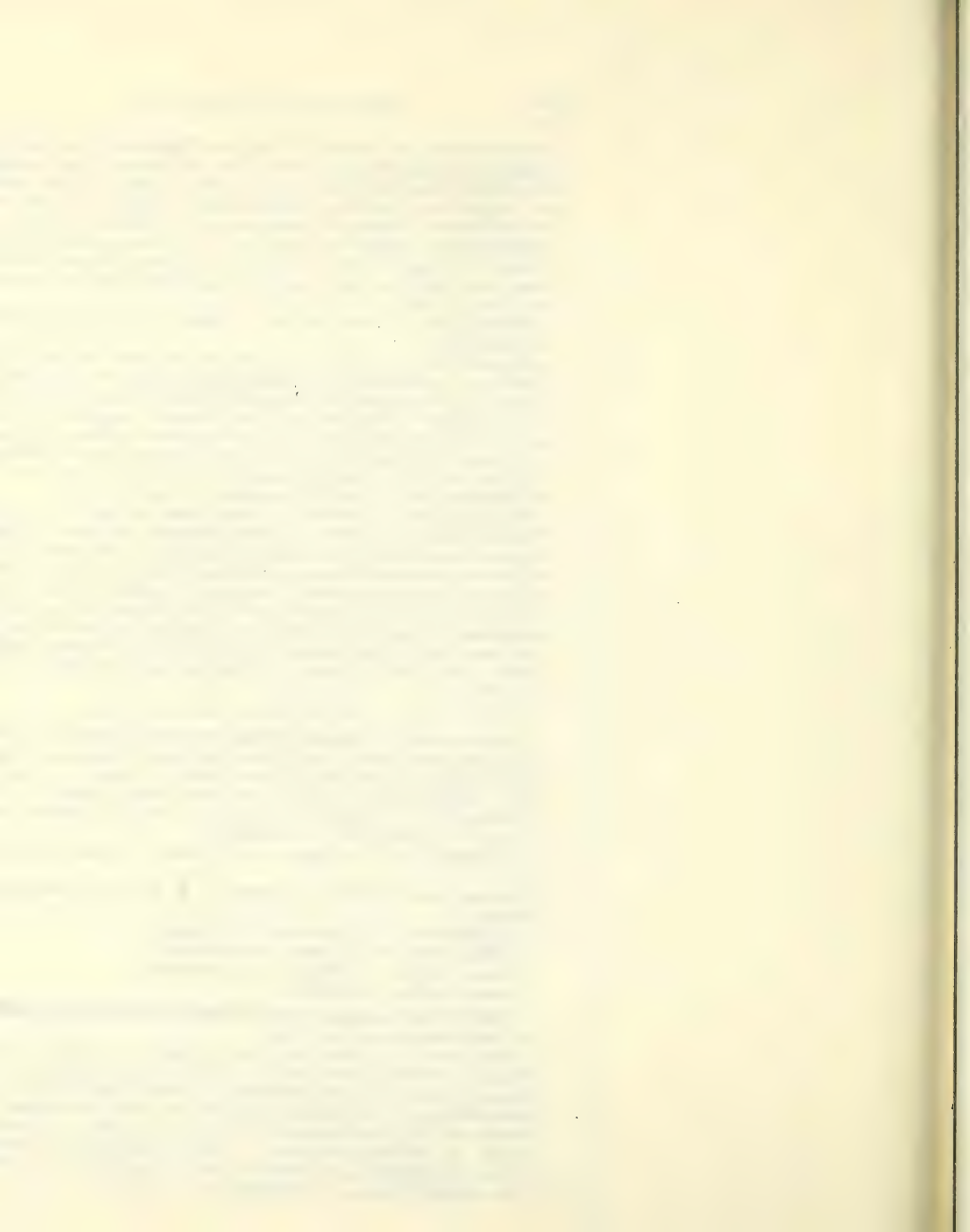
Oliver L.'s chil. 1, Mary A. 2, Lawrence F.

Lore A.'s chil. 1, Edwin J.

KENNEDY, Nathaniel, of Scotch Irish descent, was b. in Jefferson; m. Mary Bond, r. and d. in Wal.

Their chil. 1, David, m. Nancy Shuhman of Wal. 2, Gen. Henry, m. Rachel Lincoln, and r. in Wal. 3, Elizabeth, m. 1st, Lot Weeks, 2d, Dr. Gray of Jefferson. 4, Abiel Wood, M. D. Bowd. Coll. 1829; c. to Warren the same year; m. Eliza Ann Counce; rem. Oldtown in 1833, and returned to this town in 1849. 5, Thomas, d. young. 6, William, d. young. 7, Mary Ann, m. — Crowell of China. 8, Justus R., m. Miss Davis of St. John's, N. B.; r. Wal.

Dr. Abiel W.'s chil. 1, Edwin H.



KIRKPATRICK, John, b. in 1734; c. with the Scottish colony in 1753; m. Ann Bradbury; and d. June, 1785, a. 51. His widow d. January 19, 1817, a. 82.

Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, b. in 1759; d. April 13, 1812. 2, Ann, b. in 1761; m. Thomas Starrett, (2d,) and d. August 15, 1832. 3, William, m. Elizabeth Libbey; and d. August 27, 1802. 4, Capt. Roland, b. in 1764; lost at sea in 1801. 5, Thomas, b. in 1767; m. Margaret Starrett, December 31, 1795. 6, Mary, b. in 1769; d. September 19, 1845. 7, Daniel, m. — Prescott; rem. Ohio. 8, John, (2d,) b. in 1773; m. Nancy Starrett, August 26, 1798; and d. December 13, 1825. 9, Jabez, lost at sea. 10, Abigail B. m. Parker Covern. 11, James, m. — Williams of Long Isl.

William's chil. 1, Jane, b. July 3, 1790; m. Dea. John Cutting. 2, Nancy, d. a. 11 months. 3, Sarah. 4, Lois, d. June 29, 1801, a. 5. 5, John, (3d,) d. aged 5 years. 6, Nancy.

Thomas's chil. 1, Rebecca Starrett, bap. March 12, 1797; m. Stoddard Bosworth. 2, Ann Bradbury, bap. August 3, 1800; m. John S. Starrett. 3, William, (2d,) bap. October 9, 1803; m. Susan B. Wilson, pub. December 7, 1828. 4, Charles, bap. September 11, 1807; m. Sarah Luce, November 8, 1835. 5, Isaac Lewis, bap. October 5, 1809; went to sea, and never returned. 6, George, m. Mrs. Hannah Copeland, August 11, 1833. 7, Thomas, m. Adelia C. Hodgman, August 15, 1843; r. Camden. 8, Sarah Andrews, r. Rock. 9, Joseph Stevens. 10, Frances Jane, bap. with the four preceding, November 7, 1824; r. Rock.

John, (2d's) chil. 1, Jabez Bradbury, bap. August 17, 1800; m. Abigail Faulkner. 2, Lewis Starrett, bap. October 9, 1803; m. Mary Ann Barnard, September 3, 1826. 3, Silas, b. in 1803; d. February 17, 1826, suddenly; found dead in a lime quarry. 4, Eliza, bap. September 11, 1807; m. Wm. McDowell of Wash. 5, Lucy S., bap. October 5, 1809; m. Thomas P. Burgess. 6, Mary, m. — Dunbar of Boston, and d. in 1840. 7, John, (3d,) m. — Flint; r. Rock. 8, Abigail C., m. and r. in Mass. 9, James, m. Antoinette Payson, December 18, 1844.

Fourth Generation.

William, (2d's) chil. 1, Charles T. 2, George S. 3, Olive A. 4, Arthur. 5, Edward F. 6, Lewis O.

Charles's chil. 1, Austin L.

George's chil. 1, Oliver C. 2, Henry. 3, Albert. 4, Edgar A. Jabez B's chil. 1, Silas, b. in 1827. 2, Eliza J. 3, Samuel. 4, Harriet F. 5, Georgiana, (adopted.)

Lewis S's chil. 1, Edwin D. 2, Samuel. 3, Parker C. 4, Frances A. 5, Martha B. 6, Caroline D. 7, Charles E.

KNOWLTON, Hanson, b. about 1814; c. from Appleton; and m. Eliza Cushman, May 20, 1844.

LAMSON, William, m. Mrs. Caroline Sidensberger; and d. without chil. April 13, 1836. His widow d. April 21, 1846, a. about 80.

LAWRENCE, Amos, b. in February, 1754; m. Hannah Daniels of Medway; c. from Franklin to Union, in 1785; to Warren, 1790; and d. December 15, 1811, a. 87.

Their chil. 1, Susan, r. Wrentham. 2, Joshua, b. in 1783; m. Eleanor Thompson, pub. Dec. 6, 1812. 3, Jeremiah D. m. Sarah Barr of



Hope in 1813, r. Northport. 4, David, r. Thom. 5, Sluman, b. in 1791; m. Jane Thompson. 6, Mehitabel, m. Eben'r Thompson, March 18, 1815; who d. at N. O. in 1849. 7, Mary, m. John Cox; and d. in 1849. 8, William, m. Elizabeth Gordon, February 27, 1820; r. Hope. The mother d. August 12, 1828, a. 75.

Joshua's chil. 1, Hannah, m. Jeremiah Flagg of Belmont. 2, Ebenezer T. m. Eunice Tilden of Belmont. 3, Silas. 4, Joshua, (2d.) 5, Eunice. 6, Nancy, m. George Bowers. 7, Elisha. 8 & 9, twins, Mary Ann and Eliza Jane. 10, Edwin S.

Ebenezer T.'s chil. 1, Marcus E. 2, Adelaide S.

LAWRENCE, Seth, b. in 1778; c. with his wife, Mary, from Mass. & d. Oct. 31, 1828. Their chil. 1, Mary, d. June 16, 1821. 2, Nancy, m. — Johnson of Bangor and d. 3, Seth, (2d.) 4, Roxanna Elizabeth, m. — Wingate of Bangor. 5, Susan, b. August 10, 1812; m. Frederick Holzach of Switzerland; r. N. O. 6, Lavinia, m. Marcus Starrett. 7, George W. m. Thankful Cushman, pub. March 2, 1839. The mother d. April 30, 1833.

George W's chil. 1, Julia M. 2, Mary H. 3, Ada.

LAWRY, Robert, b. in 1800; c. from Friendship; m. 1st, Susan Spear, Jan. 4, 1827, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Gay, (who d. Oct. 6, 1841, a. 46,) and 3d, Lucy L. Watts, March 21, 1842.

His chil. 1, Belinda S. (By 2d wife,) 2, Robert, (2d.) b. in 1832. 3, Jane C. (By 3d wife.) 4, William L.

LEACH, Ichabod, m. Mrs. Penelope Cobb, in 1770; r. and d. Bridgewater.

Their chil. 1, Jerathmael, b. in 1771; c. to Warren, in January, 1791, and m. in 1798, Clarissa Leach of B. 2, Enoch, b. in 1775; c. to Warren; m. 1st, Mary Sumner, 2d Mrs. Rosanna Alford, Jan. 1, 1826; and d. October 1, 1846. 3, Ephraim; m. Sarah Conant; r. Bridgewater. 4, Backus, m. Bethia Hayward; r. B. 5, Abigail, m. Freeman Jones; c. to Warren; and d. May 17, 1843.

Jerathmael's chil. 1, Selina. 2, Nathan, m. Hannah Walker of Union, pub. October 23, 1830. 3, Ambrose, m. Julia Littlehale, pub. April 15, 1831. 4, Miles, d. a. 2 or 3 years. 5, George, m. Mary D. Fuller of Union, pub. October 31, 1829. 6, Louisa, m. Edward Starrett. 7, Waterman, m. Sarah Taylor; killed September 5, 1845, at Rockland, flung from a wagon which passed over him. 8, Harriet S., m. Joseph H. Philbrook, May 14, 1843. 9, Rosanna, m. Jesse Williams, (2d.)

Enoch's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Deborah S., b. in 1808; m. 1st, James Littlehale of Union, 2d, Reuben Russel, and 3d, James Russel. 2, Col. Sumner, b. in 1810; m. 1st, December 12, 1833, Elizabeth B. Littlehale, (who d. Jan. 16, 1836, a. 22,) and 2d, Rebecca R. Ludwig of Liberty, pub. April 18, 1840.

Nathan's chil. 1, Augustus. 2, John. 3, Charles K. 4, Amos. 5, Nathan E.

Sumner's chil. 1, Alden. (By 2d wife.) 2, Mary A. 3, Silas I. 4, Martha R. 5, Enoch S.

LEEDS, John, b. in 1784; c. from Dorchester, Mass.; m. Lucinda Hendly of St. George.

Their chil. 1, Capt. John, (2d.) m. Elizabeth Dean of N. Y. 2, Catherine, m. James Andrews, (2d.) 3, William H., lost at sea in schooner Nancy. 4, Lucy Ann. 5, Mary Bird, m. Capt. George



Crawford. 6, Edward B., d. in 1847, at Huamantla, Mex. 7, Harriet N., m. George Andrews, (2d.) 8, Capt. Simon H., m. Helen Hyler of Thom.; was drowned near N. O. in September, 1842. 9, Capt. James W.; m. Catherine Copeman of Brooklyn. 10, Nancy, b. in 1825; d. February 21, 1829. 11, Eliza G. 12 & 13, twins, b. in 1828, Chandler, d. a. 2 months; Spofford, d. at California, July 9, 1850, from a pistol shot by a hand unknown. 14, Caroline A., m. Capt. Willard W. Staples, of Thom. June 20, 1849.

LERMOND, —, c. from the north of Ireland about 1719; r. and d. Milton, Mass.

His chil. 1, Ann, m. — Houston of Bristol. 2, John, m. — Giffen, and rem. from Bristol to the upper part of Wal., where, and in Washington, some of the name still reside. 3, William, c. to this place; d. unmarried. 4, Alexander, b. about 1707; m. Mary Harkness, of Welsh descent; c. with the first settlers in 1735; and d. in December, 1790.

Alexander's chil. 1, John, m. Elizabeth Lamb, July 8, 1771; and d. in Union, February 20, 1805. 2, Margaret, m. William Watson; r. and d. Thom. 3, Alexander, (2d.) b. in 1748, in Milton; m. 1st, Elizabeth Percy of Boston, October 25, 1770, 2d, Elizabeth Melzar of St. George; and d. July 31, 1826. 4, William, (2d.) b. in 1751; m. Lois Laizdell; and d. August 5, 1833. 5, Mary, b. in 1753; m. Capt. John Wyllie; and d. January 30, 1835, a. 82. 6, James, b. in 1756; d. March 20, 1772. 7, Elizabeth, b. in 1759; m. Nathan Libbey; and d. July 6, 1811, a. 81.

John's chil. 1, John, (2d.) b. October 1, 1772; m. Agnes Bird, December 1, 1796; rem. Union; and d. June 4, 1840. 2, Jane, b. February 18, 1774; m. Hector M. Watts; and d. February 7, 1845. 3, James, (2d.) r. Union, and d. June 29, 1815. 4, Elizabeth, b. in 1778; m. Samuel Watts; and d. March 27, 1812. 5, William, (3d.) b. 1781; m. Lucy Richardson; r. Union; and d. July 17, 1828. 6, Lucy, b. in April, 1784; m. David Copeland. 7, Nancy, b. in 1787; m. Edward Spear.

Alexander, (2d)'s chil. 1, Alexander, (3d.) b. Aug. 17, 1771; m. Mary Andrews, Dec. 17, 1795; and d. Nov. 18, 1811. 2, Mary, b. Aug. 15, 1773; m. Cyrus Eaton. 3, Margaret, b. Oct. 29, 1775; m. David Patterson; and d. March 4, 1809. 4, Percy, b. Dec. 12, 1777; d. young. 5, Joshua, b. Aug. 14, 1779; m. Margaret Hall, Nov. 22, 1808. 6, Nancy, b. Jan. 28, 1781; m. Ebenezer Vose; and d. April 17, 1811. 7, Phebe, b. July 22, 1783; d. Nov. 3, 1784. 8, Capt. David, b. Sept. 23, 1785; m. Nancy Malcolm, Sept. 14, 1815. 9, Elizabeth, b. July 5, 1789; m. Ivory Hovey. 10, Julia, d. an infant. By 2d wife. 11, Charles, b. Feb. 15, 1797; d. Aug. 16, 1816. 12, Edward, b. Oct. 28, 1798; d. in N. Y., Aug. 12, 1823. 13, Ambrose, b. Nov. 28, 1800; m. Sarah Lermond, Dec. 25, 1828, r. Thom. 14, Henry, b. Aug. 28, 1802; d. July 24, 1823. 15, Seth, b. Oct. 3, 1804; d. Oct. 5, 1848. 16, Caroline, b. June 19, 1806. 17, Charlotte, b. March 26, 1808; d. Nov. 12, 1848. 18, Nancy, b. Aug. 9, 1811; d. Feb. 15, 1829. 19, Angelica, b. Jan. 9, 1814; d. April 27, 1840. The mother d. Nov. 25, 1850, a. 84.

William, (2d)'s chil. 1, James, (3d.) m. Elizabeth Andrews, Dec. 15, 1800; and d. Sept. 4, 1806. 2, Mary, m. Ebenezer Scott Young, of Thom. Jan. 24, 1799; and d. Oct. 19, 1809. 3, Alexander, (4th.) b. in 1784; m. Hannah C. Cobb, Jan. 12, 1806; and d. Aug. 12,



1829. 4, George, m. 1st, Lucy Vose, Nov. 18, 1819; 2d, Sarah Vose, Nov. 26, 1832; r. Thom. 5, Oliver, d. Aug. 8, 1820. 6, Margaret, b. in 1796; m. Nathan Allen of Hope, Nov. 1819; d. July 2, 1831. 7, Lois, m. George Lermond of Union, pub. March 22, 1824. 8, Nancy, m. Seth O'Brien. The mother d. May 2, 1816.

Fourth Generation.

Alexander, (3d)'s chil. 1, Percy, b. March 16, 1797; m. Mary Haiden, pub. March 15, 1824. 2, Sarah. 3, Seth, d. October 15, 1802. 4, Ebenezer V., m. 1st, Nancy J. Patterson, December 3, 1829, 2d, Jerusha Copeland, May 11, 1835. 5, David, (2d.) b. December 26, 1806; d. April 21, 1812. 6, John A., m. Hannah Jane French, July 17, 1842. 7, Benjamin, m. Martha D. Anderson, December, 1838; r. Wal. 8, Thomas, m. Lucy Copeland, in 1839. 9, Charles, m. Rebecca C. Moreton, December 12, 1841; r. Thom.

Joshua's chil. 1, Albert G., b. June 26, 1809; m. Elizabeth Nutting, pub. June 9, 1838; r. Thom. 2, Capt. Elbridge G., b. April 2, 1811; m. Mary J. Cushman of Wal. pub. July 20, 1844. 3, Capt. William James, b. July 18, 1813; sailed in the brig Amanda from N. O., in March, 1843, and with his vessel was never heard from. 4, Life Wilson. 5, Amanda M.

Capt. David's chil. 1, Maria Julia, b. November 22, 1816; m. in 1844, Capt. Wm. Welsby, a native of England, who was drowned at Trinidad de Cuba, May 12, 1847. 2, Alonzo Malcolm, b. January 3, 1819. 3, Mary Ann. 4, Henrietta Augusta, m. Edmund B. Hinkley. 5, Martha Percy, m. Francis A. Hanly. 6, Omar Wallace.

Ambrose's chil. 1, William Edward, b. October 6, 1829. 2, Frances. 3, Eveline.

James, (3d)'s chil. 1, Sarah, m. Ambrose Lermond. 2, Capt. Edward, m. Eveline Parsons of Cush.; r. Thom.

Alexander, (4th)'s child. 1, Edmund B. b. October 12, 1807; m. Mary Ann Killa, September, 1834; and d. at Philadelphia, May 1850, on his passage home from N. O. 2, Mary, b. September 17, 1809; d. January 6, 1819. 3, William Cobb, b. October 28, 1811. 4, Lucy Ann, b. March 28, 1817; d. March 24, 1819. 5, John Ingraham. 6, Elizabeth.

George's chil. 1, Oliver, (2d.) lost at sea. 2, Erastus, m. Emeline Woodcock; r. Thom. 3, Washington, m. Lucy Ann Young; and d. in 1850 at California.

Fifth Generation.

Percy's chil. 1 Mary, b. about 1824; m. Percy Farrington; and d. November 17, 1842. 2, Capt. Alden, b. in 1826; m. Emeline Andrews, September 28, 1850. 3, Henry, m. Susan F. Cobb, in 1850. 4, Eliza. 5, Sarah, m. Life Andrews. 6, Nancy. 7, John. 8, David, (3d.) 9, Maria. 10, Irene.

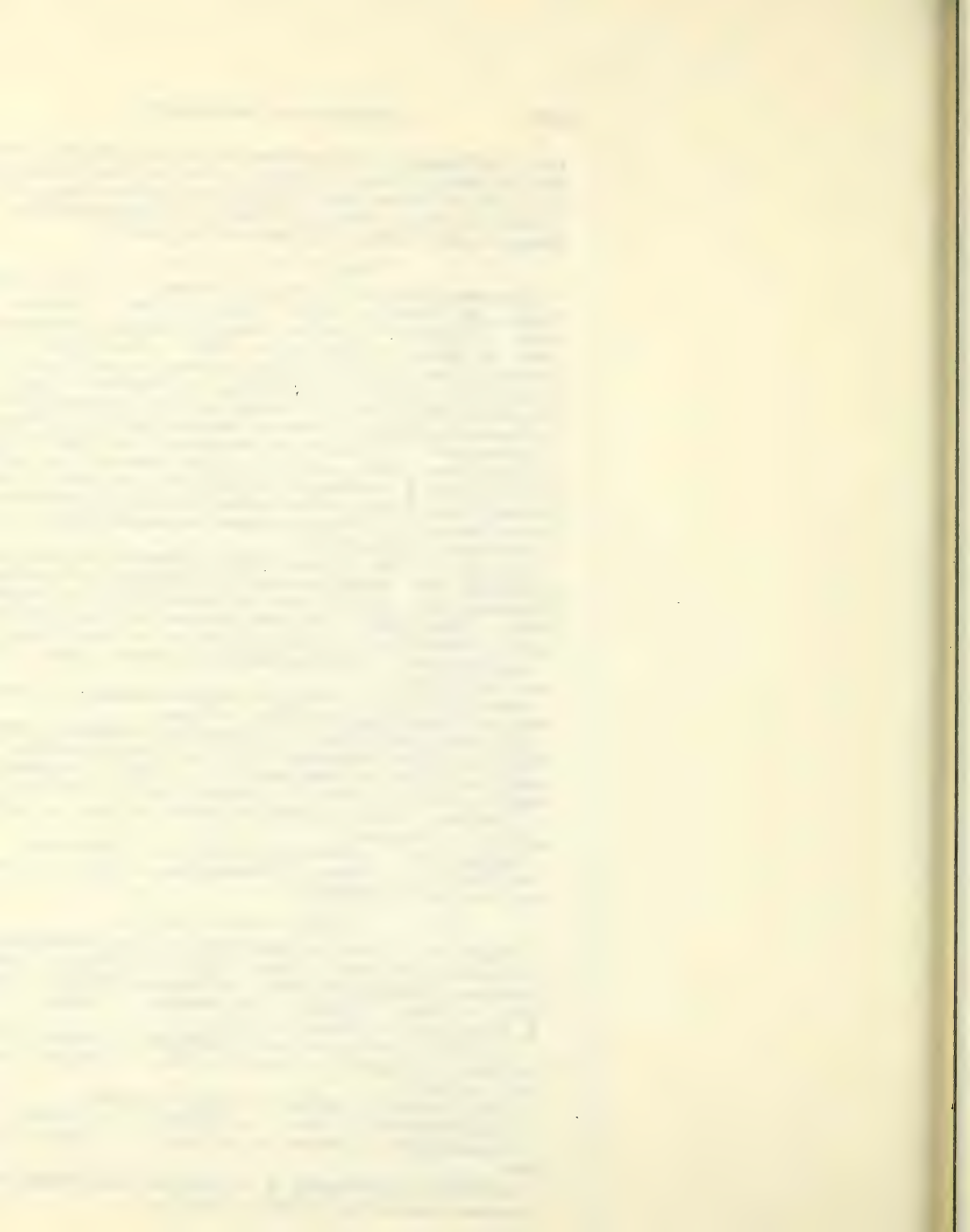
Ebenezer V's chil. (By 2d wife.) 1, Bartlett. 2, Edwin. 3, Oliver. 4, Eliza A. (adopted.) 5, Sanford. 6, Mary. 7, Warren. 8, Nelson. 9, Delvin.

John A.'s chil. 1, Alexander, (5th.) 2, Alfred.

Benjamin's chil. 1, Oscar. 2, William E. 3, Anderson.

Thomas's chil. 1, Melissa A. 2, Leroy C. 3, Emily. 4, Wilson.

LIBBEY, Major Hatevil, b. in 1737; m. Jane Watson; c. from 'Searboro'; and d. Sept. 24, 1820, a. 83 or '4.



Their chil. 1, Eliakim, b. at Scarboro', in 1756; m. Rachel Jameson; and d. Sept. 20, 1833. 2, John, b. at Scarboro', about 1758; m. Catherine James; and d. Dec. 26, 1841, a. 84. 3, Nathan, b. in 1761; m. Elizabeth Lermond; and d. March 7, 1837. 4, Mary, b. in 1764; m. John Payson; and d. Aug. 27, 1839. 5, Elizabeth, b. in 1769; m. Wm. Kirkpatrick; and d. in March, 1847. 6, Jane, b. in 1771; m. Henry Wagner, in 1824; who was drowned in the river, November, 1840. 7, Capt. Hatevil, (2d.) b. in 1773; m. Elizabeth Gay; and d. without chil. Jan. 12, 1849. 8, James, d. young. 9, David, b. in 1778; m. Susan Gay; and d. Jan. 8, 1847. 10, Isaac, b. in 1780; m. Eleanor Gay; and d. April 28, 1833.

Eliakim's chil. 1, Jane, m. John Rokes. 2, Mary, b. about 1780; m. Abner Farrington; and d. Oct. 1841. 3, Samuel, m. Nancy Crawford, Dec. 13, 1812; r. Rock. 4, Sarah, m. Abraham Norwood, of Cam. pub. June 30, 1832. 5, Hatevil, (3d.) who, with all the preceding, was bap. June 22, 1794; m. Elizabeth Rivers, Feb. 8, 1816; and d. Oct. 8, 1849. 6, Henry, b. in 1794; m. Rosanna Kelloch, pub. May 8, 1819; and d. Oct. 2, 1829. 7, Rufus, bap. June 8, 1800; d. June 13, 1800. 9, Edward, bap. June 11, 1801; m. Margaret Wallis, pub. May 4, 1833; and d. Feb. 19, 1841.

John's chil. 1, William, m. Elizabeth Watts, Jan. 4, 1810; r. and d. in Union. 2, Nancy, m. Joseph Copeland, (2d.) and d. Aug. 27, 1843. 3, James, (2d.) m. Sarah Copeland, Oct. 25, 1810; and d. May 7, 1829. 4, Alexander, b. in 1789; m. Catherine Jameson, June 15, 1827. 5, Margaret, who, with all the preceding, was bap. June 22, 1794; m. Alexander Anderson; and d. Sept. 18, 1850. 6, Elizabeth, m. Wm. Crane; r. China.

Nathan's chil. 1, Esther, b. in 1787; m. Benjamin Kelloch; and d. March 8, 1832. 2, Oliver, m. 1st, Hannah Mathews, July 5, 1821, 2d, Caroline Jackson, Feb. 5, 1829. 3, George, b. about 1796; d. Aug. 24, 1843. 4, Rosanna, m. Alexander Young. 5, Hannah, b. in 1800; m. James Stevens; and d. Sept. 9, 1841. 6, William, (2d.) b. in 1806; d. Feb. 10, 1830.

David's chil. 1, James, (3d.) b. about 1807; m. Margaret P. Morse, pub. Oct. 6, 1839. 2, Mary G. 3, Edward G., m. Sarah Woodcock, pub. June 29, 1844. The mother d. July 22, 1841, a. 60.

Isaac's chil. 1, Anthony, m. Louisa Robinson of Cush., pub. June 20, 1835. 2, Ebenezer G., m. Harriet A. Hall. 3, Ellen G., m. Wm. K. Cutting.

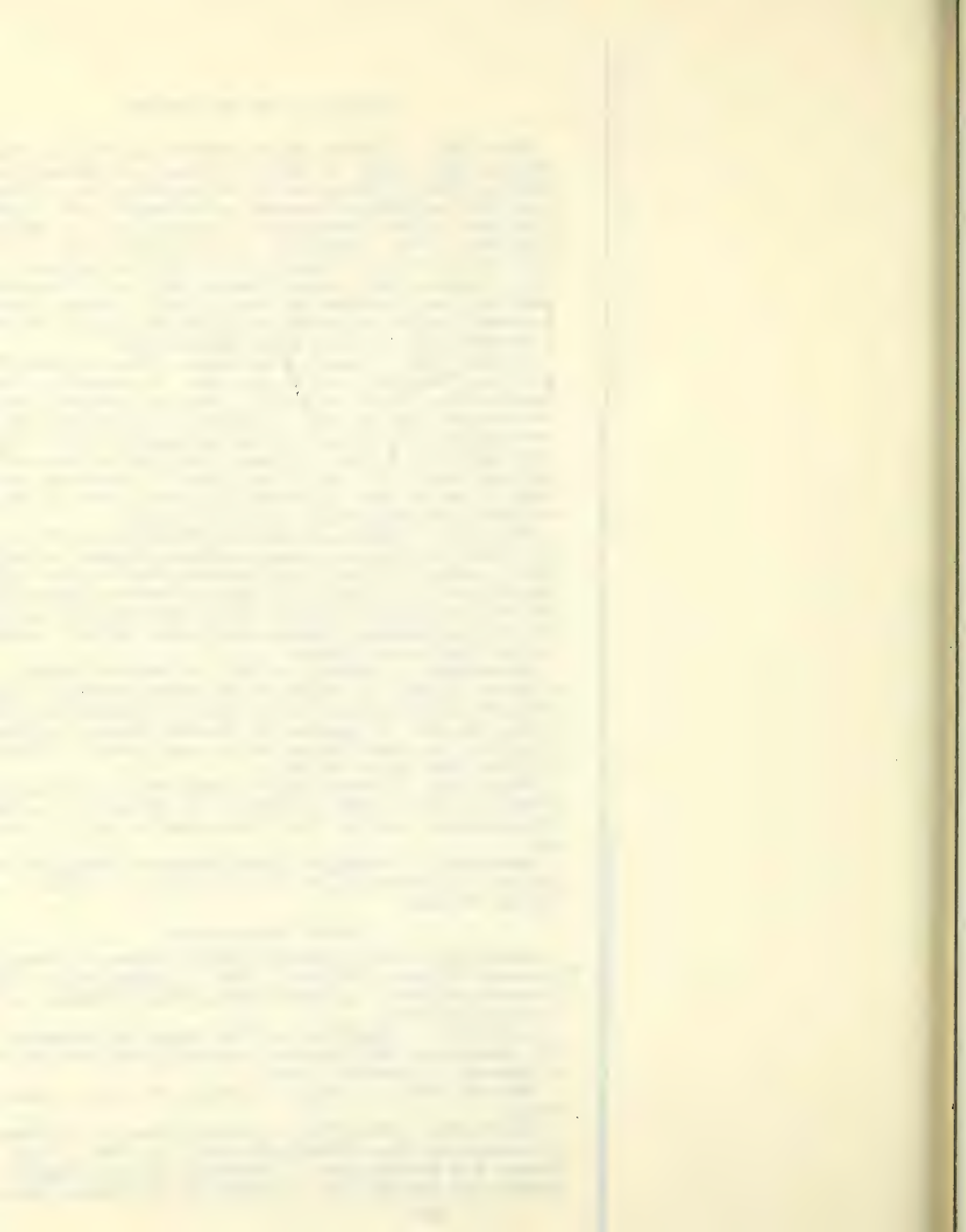
Fourth Generation.

Hatevil, (3d.)'s chil. 1, Rachel, m. Myrick Stetson. 2, Rufus, m. Barbara L. Kelloch, pub. Nov. 9, 1839. 3, Mary Ann, m. Miles Hemenway of Union. 4, Hannah R., m. Wm. B. Stetson. 5, Edward, (2d.) d. young.

Henry's chil. 1, Mary Jane, m. Wm. Fogerty of St. George. 2, Wm. Henry, b. in 1822; drowned in the mill-pond, Sept. 20, 1837. 3, Elizabeth. 4, Amelia, d. young.

Edward's chil. 1, Allen. 2, Joseph W. 3 & 4, twins, d. young.

James's chil. 1, John, (2d.) m. Frances Pierce; r. N. Prospect. 2, Sandford, m. Eliza Dilloway, pub. Aug. 25, 1838; r. Cam. 3, Patrick, d. at Mobile, in 1849. 4, Alexander, (2d.) m. Margaret W. Jordan, pub. Oct. 23, 1841. 5, Nancy, m. 1st, Erastus Jameson,



2d, Albert Johnson. 6, Andrew, m. Aroline Jones; r. Union. 7, Margaret.

Alexander's chil. 1, Mary Vose. 2, Martha Ann, b. about 1831; d. June 14, 1847. 3, Catherine Louisa. 4, Wm. James, b. in 1835; d. April 18, 1838.

Oliver's chil. 1, Lydia M., b. in 1822; d. Aug. 4, 1847. (By 2d wife.) 2, Watson. 3, Hannah. 4, Mary E. 5, Esther A. 6, Angelica. 7, Melinda. 8 & 9, twins, b. in 1847, Nathan and Nathaniel.

James, (3d)'s chil. 1, Sarah L.

Edward G.'s chil. 1, Susan M. 2, James, (4th.) 3, Mary E.

Anthony's chil. 1, Isaac, (2d.) 2, Charles L. 3, Ann E.

Ebenezer G.'s chil. 1, Arkada A.

Fifth Generation.

Rufus's chil. 1, Benjamin B. 2, Granger. 3, George E.

Alexander, (2d)'s chil. 1, Eliza H. V.

LINCOLN, Lot, b. in 1778; c. from Hillsboro', N. H.; m. 1st, Jane Malcolm, January 20, 1817, 2d, Catherine McCarter, September 5, 1830, who d. July 14, 1846.

His chil. 1, Andrew, m. Ellen Delainey, r. Boston. 2, Rebecca. 3, John. (By 2d wife.) 4, Edmund B.

LUDWIG, Perez, m. Zulena Moody of Nobleboro'; c. from Wal.

Their chil. 1, Otis. 2, Benjamin F. 3, Hilliard.

McBEATH, William, c. from Scotland; m. Mrs. Ann C. Shipboy; and d. in Wal. April 25, 1840.

Their chil. 1, Henry, m. and d. in Liverpool, Eng. 2, Angelica G., m. Dr. Daniel James of Utica, N. Y. September 26, 1842. 3, Beatrice W., m. Francis Overlock of Wal. October 27, 1825. 4, Julia, bap. June 12, 1803; m. Edward Manning of Wal. April 13, 1826. The mother d. June 19, 1803, a. 30.

McCALLUM, John, b. in 1757; c. from Scotland; m. Mary Miller; and d. September 23, 1837, a. 80.

Their chil. 1, John, (2d.) b. about 1787; m. Elizabeth Boggs, January, 1840. 2, Rebecca, d. young. 3, Archibald, b. in 1792; m. Rebecca Underwood, November 1, 1821. 4, Andrew, bap. June 22, 1794, by Rev. J. Thaxter. 5, Mary, bap. June 10, 1796. 6, Rebecca, b. about 1798; m. James Russel; and d. January 27, 1848. 7, Alexander, m. Mehitable Jones, November 27, 1836. 8, Dea. Duncan, m. Paulina Counce, January 11, 1829. 9 & 10, twins, b. in 1805; William, m. Olive Jones, December 16, 1841; and d. January 26, 1847; Elizabeth, m. John G. Jones; and d. August 2, 1841.

Archibald's chil. 1, Mary Jane, m. William Dart. 2, Margaret A. 3, Alexander, (2d.) 4, Andrew, (2d.) 5, John M. 6, Catherine. 7, James D. 8, Bradbury B.

Alexander's chil. 1, Martha. 2, George. 3, Nelson. 4, Edwin C. 5, Abba F.

Dea. Duncan's chil. 1, William, (2d.) 2, Harriet C. 3, Mary M. 4, Judson. 5, Charles J.

William's chil. 1, Levi. 2, William J.

McINTYRE, William, one of the first settlers in 1735, m. ———, and d. about 1758. His chil. 1, Robert, m. Margaret ———; r. Thom. and d. about 1750, when his widow administered and rem.



Charlestown, Mass. (One of his chil., Col. William McIntyre, settled at Pemaquid, others at N. Y. and elsewhere.) 2, Neal, r. Boston; had a son of the same name in Portsmouth, whose 23 children carried the name to various parts of the Union. 3, Capt. John, b. in 1724; m. Mrs. Lamb of Cush.; r. Warren; and d. Nov. 30, 1796, a. 72. 4, Mary, r. Boston; m. — McNeal; and d. at Warren.

Capt. John's chil. 1, Robert, (2d,) m. Margaret Young; rem. Cush. 2, William, (2d,) m. Lucy Prior; and d. August 1, 1837. 3, John, (2d,) b. in 1761; m. Mary Vose; and d. by suicide, August 18, 1814. 4, Jane, m. Jonathan Pendleton of Long Isl. July 2, 1773; and d. 5, Mary, m. Rev. John Urquhart, rem. Mirimichi. 6, Catherine, m. James McCarter of Cush. The mother d. June 22, 1800.

Fourth Generation.

Robert, (2d)'s chil. 1, Agnes, b. in 1775; m. Ezra Sawin; and d. September 3, 1822. 2, Palmer, b. in 1777; m. Ann Palmer; and d. April 13, 1839. 3, Margaret, m. William Spear. 4, Susan, m. Isaac Spear. 5, Jane, m. Capt. James Creighton. 6, Capt. Alexander, b. in 1786; m. Mary McCarter; r. St. George; and d. in 1827. 7, Capt. John, (3d,) m. Margaret Young, December 19, 1816; r. Cush. 8, Robert, (3d,) m. — Young; r. Cush. 9, George, m. Rebecca Spear, December 13, 1821; r. Cush. 10, Elizabeth, b. in 1795; m. 1st, Eleazer Gay, 2d, Robert Lawry; and d. October 6, 1841.

William, (2d)'s chil. 1, Lucy, b. in 1789; m. James Crawford, (2d.) 2, Thomas O., b. in 1792; m. Hannah Robinson, November 23, 1820; and d. November 1, 1842. 3, Capt. John, (4th,) bap. June 22, 1794; m. Elizabeth Davis, October 6, 1822; and d. April 24, 1837. 4, William, (3d,) bap. October 22, 1797; m. Martha Watton, September 8, 1830. 5, Edward, b. in 1800; m. Huldah Bisbee, May 15, 1834. 6, Capt. George, b. in 1803; m. Sarah Robinson; and d. December 8, 1834. 7, Capt. Daniel, b. in February, 1806; m. Elizabeth Storer, July 17, 1832; d. at Martha's Vineyard, May 18, 1835.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Mary, b. in 1793; m. 1st, Capt. W. Oliver Fuller, 2d, Hector Copeland; and d. April 28, 1844. 2, Elizabeth P., bap. June 19, 1796; d. June 4, 1800. 3, Ebenezer, bap. July 2, 1797; m. Hannah Fales of Thom. 4, Hannah, b. in 1799; m. William Robinson; and d. December 3, 1845. 5, Priscilla, m. 1st, Capt. Moses Watton, September 8, 1825, 2d, Dr. John B. Sears of Rock. in 1830. 6, John, (5th,) m. Eliza Harriman, September 8, 1825. 7, Eliza, m. Ezra Prior; and d. January 1, 1836. 7, Harriet, b. about 1811; m. Capt. John Proctor, pub. June 14, 1833; and d. September 18, 1838.

Fifth Generation.

Palmer's chil. 1, Nancy, b. October 13, 1803; m. Edmund Starrett. 2, James, b. September 26, 1805; m. Olive Starrett, June 30, 1832. 3, Palmer, (2d,) b. December 19, 1807; killed by a falling limb from a tree, November 22, 1825. 4, Thomas, b. March 16, 1810; m. Nancy Robinson, June, 1839; and d. at sea, July 25, 1840. 5, Margaret, b. November 14, 1812; d. May 7, 1838. 6, Jane, b. September 11, 1815; m. David Starrett, (2d,) and d. June 9, 1847. 7, Mary Ann, b. July 3, 1818; d. June 14, 1839. 8, Robert, (4th,) m. Elizabeth J. Gerrish, Dec. 25, 1843. 9, Edwin.

Thomas O's chil. 1, Sarah, m. — Fish; r. Wal. 2, Daniel. Capt. John, (4th)'s chil. 1, Pamela. 2, Elizabeth.



William, (3d)'s chil. 1, William B. 2, Lucy E.
 Capt. George's chil. 1, Levi B. 2, George R.
 Capt. Daniel's chil. 1, Elzina. 2, George W.
 Ebenezer's chil. 1, William J. C. 2, Seba F. 3, Charles A.
 John, (5th)'s chil. 1, Ann S. 2, Moses. 3, Hannah E. 4, Oscar. 5, John, (6th.) 6, Martin B.

Sixth Generation.

James's chil. 1, Francena. 2, Isaac E. 3, Caroline S. 4, Olivia.
 Robert, (4th)'s chil. 1, Palmer. 2, ———.

McLAUGHLIN, Allan, b. about 1804; c. from China; m. Margaret Mathews, pub. Oct. 5, 1828.

Their chil. 1, Mary M. 2, Arvilla, m. David Watts.

McLELLAN, Hon. William, b. in 1785; m. Eliza Clough; c. from Thom. in 1811; and d. October 8, 1842, by suicide.

Their chil. 1, William H. P., b. Sept. 30, 1811; m. Leonore Levensaler, Nov. 10, 1833; r. New Orleans. 2, Capt. Charles Adams, b. April 29, 1813. 3, Mary Eliza, b. March 3, 1815; m. Rev. Edward F. Cutter, Dec. 5, 1833; r. Belfast. 4, Sarah W., b. Jan. 25, 1817; m. Charles W. Smith of Portland, pub. Nov. 11, 1834; and d. Aug. 8, 1838. 5, Antoinette C., b. in 1818; d. May 2, 1841. 6, Thomas, m. and r. New Orleans. 7, Frances D., m. Ralph C. Johnson of Belfast, in Nov. 1847. 8, Capt. Stephen C. 9, James B. 10, Caroline. 11, Helen. 12, George Merrill. 13, Edward Cutter.

McMAINE, Charles, b. about 1819, in N. Y.; m. and r. on the eastern road to Union.

MALCOLM, Andrew, b. in Glasgow; m. Mrs. Agnes Baird; c. hither in 1753; and d. June 14, 1802, a. 87.

Their chil. 1, James, b. in Scotland; m. Susan Farnsworth; r. Cush.; and d. a. 86. 2, Capt. Andrew, (2d.) b. in 1750; m. 1st, Rebecca Miller, 2d, Deborah Thorndike, of Cam., 3d, Mary Lowell, of Prospect, Oct. 15, 1800; and d. Nov. 11, 1819. Mrs. Malcolm's chil. by first husband, (Baird.) 1, Alexander, lost at sea in 1770. 2, Jeannette, m. John Gillis Campbell, (who belonged to a Scottish family of rank, but disowned by his father, rejected his name and passed by that of Gillis;) r. Boston; and d. in Warren, June, 1809.

James's chil. 1, William, m. Elizabeth Killeran, June 21, 1810; r. Cush. 2, Susan, d. young. 3, Elizabeth, d. young. 4, Ann, d. young. 5, Hannah, m. Boyce Copeland. 6, James, (2d.) d. young. 7, Andrew, (3d.) m. Eliza Wyllie, Jan. 15, 1826; r. Cush.; and d. in 1847. 8, Ann, m. Casimir Lash, of Thom., Dec. 26, 1824, and d. 9, Lucy, m. John Copeland, of Thom. 10, Rebecca, m. Thomas O'Brien, of Thom.

Capt. Andrew, (2d)'s chil., by 2d wife. 1, Rebecca, bap. June 22, 1794; m. John Bowers of Cam., Jan. 23, 1820. 2, Jane, m. Lot Lincoln; and d. Nov. 29, 1829. 3, Nancy Baird, b. in Oct. 1788; m. Capt. David Lermond. By 3d wife. 4, Deborah. 5, Andrew, (4th.) rem. west; and is supposed to have d. on the overland route to California. 6, Mary Ann, b. in 1804; d. Sept. 13, 1819. 7, Henrietta. 8, Dr. Alexander B.; r. and prac. med. in Boston. 9, James G., m. Sarah Elizabeth Collard, of Batesville, Ark., Sept. 24, 1848. 10, David L., d. in Texas, Oct. 1847. 11, William Henry Lowell.



MALLETT, Thomas L., b. about 1776; c. from Charlestown, Mass. about 1798; and m. Elizabeth Paskiel. His brother, James G., m. 1st, Sophia Gerrish, 2d, Sarah Storer, December 23, 1820.

Thomas L.'s chil. 1, Hannah, b. in 1803; m. Nathaniel Mathews; r. and d. in Wal. 2, Capt. Thomas, b. August 29, 1804. 3, Capt. John L., b. March 30, 1807; m. Mrs. Ann Robinson; r. Rock. 4, James, b. August 29, 1809. 5, Capt. Isaac, b. Jan. 15, 1812; m. and r. N. Y. 6, William, b. May 11, 1814; d. abroad. 7, George, b. Nov. 7, 1816; m. and r. Cam. 8, Stephen C., b. April 7, 1819; d. at New Orleans. 9, Mary Elizabeth, b. April 26, 1821; m. Dr. James H. Glidden, October 23, 1843; and d. in Memphis, Tenn. 10, Capt. Edmund B., m. Sarah E. Thornton, of Pawtuxet, R. I. July 6, 1851.

MARKSTON, James F., c. from Sandwich, N. H.; and m. Agnes Spear, December 28, 1809.

Their chil. 1, John S., m. Roxanna Taylor of Hope, October 16, 1842.

John S.'s chil. 1, Sarah. 2, John. 3, Thomas.

MATHEWS, Robert, c. from the north of Ireland to Woburn; m. Catherine Spear; rem. to this town; and d. July, 1803, a. between 85 and 90.

Their chil. 1, Mary, r. and d. in Thom. May 24, 1834. 2, Deacon James, b. in 1762; m. Mary Elwell; and d. July 18, 1836. 3, Robert, (2d.), b. in 1768; m. Lydia Prior; and d. February 5, 1841. 4, Major John, b. in July, 1770; m. Sarah Doane; and d. in November, 1848. 5, Margaret, b. in 1775; d. June 26, 1831. 6, Elizabeth, m. Penta Walcott, April 16, 1801; r. and d. in Union. 7, Catherine, m. Matthias Comery.

Dea. James's chil. 1, Catherine, m. Elihu Dagget, of Hope, April 4, 1822. 2, Rachel, bap. June 22, 1794; m. 1st, Joseph Perkins, of Woolwich, February 22, 1821, 2d, David Gilmore, of Starks. 3, James, (2d.), bap. June 19, 1796; m. Mary Ann Foster, May 15, 1845. 4, Nancy, bap. November 24, 1799; d. April 14, 1800. 5, Margaret, bap. August 9, 1801; m. Allan McLaughlin. 6, Miriam, bap. December 11, 1803. The mother d. May 5, 1851, a. 95.

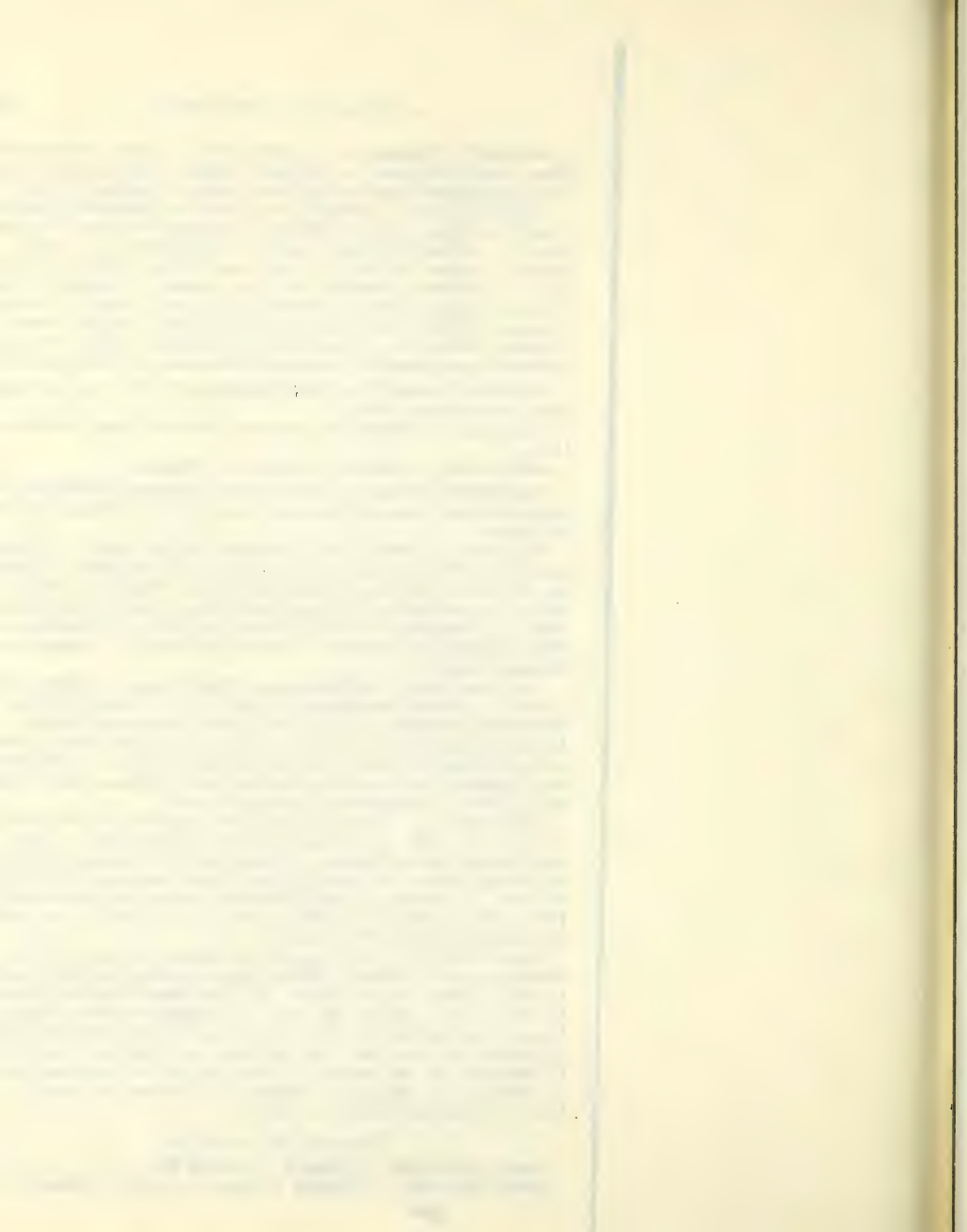
Robert's chil. 1, Hannah, b. in 1791; m. Oliver Libbey; and d. December 29, 1827. 2, Lydia, b. in 1796; d. November 3, 1818. 3, Elizabeth, m. James Payson. 4, Ruth, m. Mero Kellogg. 5, Lucy, m. Harvey Cutler. 6, John, (2d.), m. Eliza Cushman, of Wal. May 31, 1838. 7, Oliver, m. Chloe Robbins, of Union, pub. November 25, 1834; and d. in N. O. in October, 1843. 8, William O., m. Mary Hemenway, April 3, 1837; r. Rock.

Major John's chil. 1, Hannah, m. Andrew Hoffsis, of Wal. 2, Nathaniel, m. 1st, Hannah Mallett, April 3, 1823, 2d, Eliza Ewell; r. Wal. 3, John, (3d.), b. in 1801; m. Mrs. Sarah Crawford, October 10, 1825; and d. March 20, 1849. 4, Charles, b. about 1802; m. Frances Counce, May 27, 1832; and d. at N. O. in December, 1850. 5, Robert, (3d.), m. and d. in the south. 6, Sandford, d. at N. O. 7, Harvey, d. at the south. 8, Mary, m. and r. Brookline, Mass. 9, Catherine, m. Alexander Comery. 10, William, d. young. 11, Isaac, m. Eliza Ann Shibbes; r. Thom.

Fourth Generation.

James, (2d)'s chil. 1, Clara T. 2, Sarah W.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Matilda, b. April 25, 1841. 2, Sarah E. b.



November 17, 1843. 3, Sophia M., b. May 3, 1846. 4, Mercy Jane, b. January 23, 1848.

John, (3d)'s chil. 1, William R. b. about 1826; d. in California, in October, 1850. 2, Moses R. 3, John W. 4, Joseph A. 5, Mary. 6, Lawrence. 7, Ann S.

Charles's chil. 1, Sarah A. 2, Harriet D.

MAXEY, Josiah, b. in 1766, in Attleboro', Mass. c. with his father, Josiah, to Union; m. 1st, Eliza Dagget, 2d, Sarah Pickering; rem. Warren, 1811; and d. October 4, 1829.

His chil. 1, Smith, m. 1st, Clarissa Boggs, of Union, in 1819; (who d. in October, 1839,) 2d, Mary F. Crane, pub. July 19, 1840; r. Gardiner. 2, Chloe, m. Jason Davis of Union, pub. September 23, 1822. 3, Ward, m. Mary Jones; r. and d. in Scarsinont. 4, Harvey, b. in 1801; m. Olive Andrews of Cam. pub. November 25, 1827. 5, Mary, m. William Andrews of Cam. pub. November 12, 1823. 6, Ama, m. Addison Libbey of Cam. pub. December 11, 1824. 7, Daniel, m. Catherine Blood of Union, January 7, 1830. 8, Micajah G., m. 1st, Elizabeth Blood, of Union, 2d, Nancy Walker, of do., 3d, Mrs. Sarah Leach, of Cam. pub. August 6, 1847. 9, Josiah, (2d,) d. a. 1 year.

Harvey's chil. 1, Milton M. 2, Virgil, d. a. 11 years. 3, Ama L. b. 1832; d. in September, 1849. 4, Harriet. 5, Ezcy. 6, Harvey, (2d.) 7, William H. Harrison.

Daniel's chil. 1, Smith, (2d,) b. in March, 1832. 2, Joel B., b. June 29, 1833. 3, Elizabeth H. 4, Sarah P. 5, Almira. 6, Clementine Q. 7, John H. 8, Angelia A.

MEHAN, Patrick, b. in 1793; c. from Ireland, and m. Maria Crawford, April 11, 1822.

Their chil. 1, Francis. 2, Maria. 3, Niven C. 4, John. 5, Mary. 6, ———, b. in 1835; d. March 20, 1842. 7, Helen, b. in 1838; d. August 25, 1850.

MERO, Josiah, b. in 1755; m. 1st, Maria Andrews; c. from Dedham, Mass.; m. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard; and d. February 22, 1844, a. 89. His widow d. February 28, 1848, a. 83.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Zenas, m. Nancy Bird, October 9, 1806; rem. Hope. 2, James, d. young. 3, ——— d. young, of throat distemper. 4, Rebecca, b. in 1786; m. Zenas Bosworth; and d. July 5, 1843. The mother d. February 24, 1800.

MERRY, Samuel, b. in 1798; m. Elizabeth Hough; c. from Edgecomb, in 1843 or '4.

Of his chil., 1, Miles; 2, Eliza M., m. Joseph G. Dow; and 3, Alberti; r. in Warren.

Miles's chil. 1, George, b. about 1840. 2, Miles, (2d.) 3, Emeline. 4, Elizabeth.

MILLER, Dea. John, m. Margaret McNair; c. from Scotland, 1753; and d. prior to 1794. His widow d. Oct. 17, 1803.

Their chil. 1, John, (2d,) b. in Scotland, in 1751; d. Jan. 30, 1772. 2, Margaret, b. in 1753; d. Sept. 27, 1771. 3, Jane, m. 1st, John Brown; rem. St. Andrews, and m. 2d, ——— McLellan, 3d, ——— Underwood; and d. at Warren. 4, Rebecca, m. Capt. Andrew Malcolm, (2d,) and d. soon after. 5, Mary, b. in 1764; m. John McCallum; and d. Jan. 11, 1844, a. 80.

MILLER, Noah, of Scottish descent, m. Mary Mills, in Hopewell,

N. J., r. Coveket, N. S.; rem. Canaan, now Lincolnville, where he and his wife both d. in 1821.

Their chil. 1, Oliver, 2, Mary, both drowned in Lincolnville pond, 1790. 3, Ephraim, m. Mary Heald of Parker's Island. 4, Samuel, m. Grace Hall of Parker's Is. 5, Noah, (2d.) m. 1st, Lucy Mahoney, 2d, Mrs. ——— Mahoney. 6, Israel, m. Nancy Gould, of Bath. 7, Hope, m. Joseph Gould, of Bath. 8, Dea. John, b. Nov. 16, 1781; m. 1st, Margaret Robinson of St. George, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Vaughan, in 1841; r. Warren. 9, Hon. Joel, b. in 1784; m. Elizabeth Robinson; r. St. George and Thom.; was Warden of the State Prison, Judge of Probate, &c.; and d. Sept. 10, 1849. 10, Lovisa, m. Dr. C. C. Chandler, and d. in Thom.

Dea. John's chil. 1, Mary, b. in 1804; m. Timothy Fogg of Thom. Nov. 14, 1830; and d. October 16, 1835. 2, John, (2d.) m. Frances Starrett, June 1, 1831. 3, Alden, m. Rebecca Wyllie, April 1, 1830. 4, Angelica, m. Theodore Dillingham, pub. Dec. 18, 1830; and d. 5, Eliza, b. in 1814; d. April 10, 1817. 6, Andrew, b. in 1815; d. Aug. 24, 1818. 7, Eliza A. 8, Joseph R. 9, Levi B., d. Oct. 16, 1828.

John, (2d.)'s chil. 1, Margaret. 2, Mary A. 3, Angelica D. 4, Sarah L. 5, Lucius C. 6, Harriet S. 7, Stephen B. 8, George M. 9, William J.

Alden's chil. 1, Maria A. 2, Alden, (2d.) 3, Irene C. 4, Charles K., b. March 17, 1842, with a twin sister who d. 6, Mary H.

MINK, George, b. about 1804; c. from Wal.; m. 1st, Nancy Vose, December 15, 1830, 2d, Margaret Stickney. William, a brother, b. about 1806; m. Eliza Vose, in February, 1833.

George's chil. 1, Erastus. 2, Oscar. (By 2d wife.) 3, Samuel II.

William's chil. 1, Joseph. 2, Harriet. 3, Francene. 4, Oliver. 5, Marcus. 6, Elijah.

MINK, Paul, (colored,) m. 1st, Jane — (who d. December 1, 1828,) 2d, Priscilla Quarry, August 5, 1830; and d. August 15, 1840. His chil. 1, Daniel. 2, Lucy, m. 1st, Ebenezer Olney, December, 1827, 2d, Lorenzo McCarter, pub. August 24, 1839. 3, Sarah, m. Francis Swain, in 1827. 4, Eliza. 5, Samuel. 6, Margaret. 7, Lucinda, m. Edward Olney, pub. July 24, 1840. 8, Amos.

MONTGOMERY, Robert, b. in 1737; c. from Middleboro', Mass.; m. Elizabeth Cooper; and d. December 26, 1822, a. 85.

Their chil. 1, John, b. October 4, 1763; m. Julia Ann Howard, of Wal. 2, Lydia, b. August, 1765; m. Dea. Lore Alford. 3, Mary, m. James Fennel, of Boston; and d. April 29, 1812. 4, Elizabeth, b. in 1769; m. William Gordon; and d. June 20, 1851. 5, William, b. in 1772; m. Mary Rackley; r. S. Thom. 6, Hugh, b. April 19, 1775; d. at Trinidad in 1804. 7, Margaret, m. John Varner, of Nobleboro'. 8, Catherine, m. Daniel Howard, December 9, 1805; and d. February 2, 1827. 9, Sarah, m. 1st, ——— Causley, of Boston, 2d, ——— Murphy; and r. Phil. 10, Robert, (2d.) b. in 1784; m. Rachel Whittier, April 22, 1806.

John's chil. 1, Philip, b. May 25, 1797; m. Olive Faulkner. 2, Catherine, b. April 17, 1799; m. 1st, John S. Kellock, of Thom. pub. June 2, 1824, 2d, William Kellock of T. 3, Hugh, b. December 1, 1801; m. Martha W. Kellock, January 6, 1833; and d. Feb.



22, 1839. 4, Caleb, b. December 1, 1803. 5, Abigail, b. March 6, 1805. 6, George, b. July 31, 1807. 7, Lewis, b. July 2, 1809. 8, Elizabeth, b. April 26, 1811; m. Palmer Oliver; and d. July 17, 1849. 9, Rebecca J., b. Nov. 22, 1814; m. John Hall. 10, Percy, b. November 22, 1817; m. Dorothy Spear, August 29, 1841; r. Rock. Robert's chil. 1, Olivia, b. in 1807; d. December 1, 1831. 2, Maria A. 3, Harriet, d. August 10, 1815. 4, Capt. Oliver A. r. California. 5, Samuel P. r. California. 6, Jane Elizabeth. 7, Iher S., m. Maria M. Helmerhausen, pub. October 25, 1845; r. Rock. 8, Marble, b. in 1823; m. Margaret Storer of Wal. in 1850.

Fourth Generation.

Philip's chil. 1, John E. b. in 1826; m. Mary McFarland of Cush. pub. October 14, 1848. 2, William H. 3, Jabez. 4, James S. 5, Olive Jane. 6, Eliza A. E. 7, Nancy M. 8, Lewis O. 9, Benjamin F. 10, Silas K.

Hugh's chil. 1, Emerson H. 2, Lewis R.

MORMON, William, c. from Wales, England; m. 1st, Mary — (who d. November 27, 1825, a. 77.) 2d, Mrs. Sarah Hawk, in 1833; and d. without chil. March 29, 1843, a. 80.

MORISON, Thomas, c. from Peterboro', N. H.; m. Jerusha Field; and d. in 1796. His widow d. Feb. 2, 1810, a. 54.

Their chil. 1, Capt. Thomas, (2d.) b. in 1789; m. Elizabeth Howard of Thom. pub. June 15, 1819; and d. by drowning on the passage from Matanzas to N. Y., July 11, 1826. 2, William, d. a prisoner of war at Halifax, N. S., in March, 1815. 3, Jerusha F., b. in 1793; d. November 23, 1831. 4, Jonathan, b. in 1795; d. April 26, 1825.

Thomas, (2d)'s chil. 1, Jerusha W., m. John Starrett, (2d.) 2, William Henry, b. in 1822; d. Oct. 1, 1826.

MORSE, Capt. Elijah, c. from Friendship; and m. Eliza Crawford, Oct. 2, 1828.

MORSE, Warren, b. about 1812; c. from Friendship; and m. Mary Spear, pub. Jan. 17, 1834.

Their chil. 1, Levi. 2, Warren. 3, Mary E.

MORSE, Josiah, b. in 1802; c. from Union; m. Lydia D. Copeland, pub. July 14, 1827.

Their chil. 1, Mary A. 2, Eliza R. 3, Amasa C.

NEWCOMB, Jonathan, b. in Braintree, in 1711; r. Norton, Mass.; and d. Nov. 19, 1802, a. 91 1-2. His son, Jonathan, (2d.) b. at Norton, Aug. 30, 1744; m. Elizabeth Copeland; r. Mansfield; and d. June 11, 1804.

Jonathan, (2d)'s chil. 1, Rufus, b. February 1, 1770; m. and r. Boston; and d. Nov. 14, 1812. 2, Melzar, b. April 10, 1772; d. April 10, 1774. 3, Thomas, b. May 13, 1775; m. and r. Mansfield; and d. April 21, 1837. 4, Rachel, b. July 12, 1777; r. Mansfield. 5, Daniel, b. July 20, 1780; c. to Warren, 1804; m. Catherine Storer; and d. May 12, 1839. 6, Cyrus, b. March 14, 1783; r. Warren and Wal.; and d. Sept. 21, 1826.

Daniel's chil. 1, Gilbert, b. Aug. 25, 1803; d. Sept. 7, 1816. 2, Eliza C., b. August 25, 1805; m. Edward Morse; r. Easton, Mass. 3, Sarah, b. June 6, 1807; m. Robert Lunn of Easton. 4, John S., b.



August 1, 1811; m. Olive A. Dunbar, pub. Jan. 23, 1841. 5, Albert, b. April 24, 1814; d. at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 3, 1839. 6, Thomas M., b. August 20, 1817; m. Dorcas Emily Whitney, of Portland; and r. Kingston, Mass. 7, Charles C., b. Nov. 12, 1820; m. Mary Storer of Wal. pub. January 5, 1851. 8, Guilford Snow, b. Feb. 3, 1824; grad. Bowd. Coll. 1848; precep. of Lincoln Academy; and m. Ann S. L. Dillingham, Aug. 20, 1850.

John S.'s chil. 1, Sarah Eliza, b. in Feb. 1842; d. Aug. 13, 1842. 2, Sarah Catherine. 3, Albert.

NORTON, Capt. Robert, b. about 1796; m. Ann Burton; c. from Cush. to the R. Crane (now Seiders) place; and d. on the passage from N. O. to Boston, July, 1829.

Their chil. 1, Dunbar, m. and r. Machias. 2, Capt. Robert, (2d.) b. in 1825, m. ——— Young, in 1850. 3, Benjamin.

O'BRIEN, John, b. in 1755; c. from Craig, Ireland; m. Mary Starrett, November 14, 1785; and d. June 19, 1828.

Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. Robert Henderson, now of Belfast. 2, Lewis, b. June 5, 1788; d. April 2, 1805. 3, Mary, m. Archibald Crawford, (2d.) 4, Hon. John, bap. June 23, 1794; m. Mary Ann George; r. Thom.; was Warden of the State Prison; and d. Sept. 23, 1850. 5, Edward, bap. June 23, 1794; m. Mary Starrett, May 16, 1820; remn. Thom. in 1847. 6, James, b. in 1795; d. August 27, 1800. 7, Sarah, bap. September 17, 1797; m. Otis Crocker of Machias, June 27, 1824. 8, Seth, m. Nancy Lermond, January 19, 1826. 9, Rebecca, m. Ichabod Boyles, of St. George, January 4, 1821. 10, William A. b. in 1803; m. Esther Gardner, pub. October 22, 1831; and d. July 6, 1837. 11, George, m. Eliza Martin; r. St. George. 12, Thomas, m. Rebecca Malcolm; r. Thom. 13, David, studied law in the office of E. Smith, Esq.; m. Eliza A. Whitney, of Boston; r. Thom.

Edward's chil. 1, Jane. 2, Edward Ellis, m. Octavia Lash; r. Thom. 3, Mary.

Seth's chil. 1, Margaret A. m. Capt. John G. O'Brien of Thom. in 1849. 2, Thomas L. 3, Otis C. 4, William L. 5, Oliver L.

OLIVER, Palmer, c. from Arrowsic; m, 1st, Sophronia Spear, June 24, 1830, 2d, Elizabeth Montgomery, March 27, 1842.

His chil. 1, Edward. 2, Sarah C. 3, Jerusha. 4, Jane E. 5, Addison. (By 2d wife.) 6, Martha A. 7, Sophronia.

ORFF, George, b. June 28, 1794; was brought up at William Spears's; m. Sarah Simmons; r. Warren, Washington, Bristol, and now at Cam.

Their chil. 1, Belinda, b. April 28, 1825; m. Nathan Day at Blackstone, R. I. 2, George, (2d.) b. December 25, 1828; d. August 13, 1832.

PACKARD, Samuel, b. about 1805; m. Ann ———, c. from Cam.; and r. eastern part of the town.

Their chil. 1, Leander, b. about 1836. 2, Lucy A. 3, James W.

PAGE, Jesse, m. Sarah Sawyer of Newbury; r. and d. Atkinson, N. H. Their chil. 1, William, r. and d. Atkinson. 2, Sarah, m. ——— Colby of Sandown, N. H. 3, Edmund, b. in 1767; r. Warren; m. Mary Noyes; and d. Dec. 27, 1850. 4, Dea. Jesse, b. in Feb. 1769; r. Warren; and m. Martha Bradley of Haverhill. 5, Lydia, m. Dr. Joseph Huse of Cam.; and d. in 1798. 6, Caleb, d.



young. 7, Abigail, r. Warren. 8, Hannah, m. Ezekiel Kelley; and d. in Atkinson. 9, David, r. Warren; m. Sarah Crawford, Feb. 26, 1809; and d. Nov. 18, 1850. 10, Joshua, r. Bath.

Edmund's chil. 1, Belinda. 2, Mary, m. Lemuel A. Wyllie. 3, Caleb Noyes, b. July 13, 1801; m. Eliza D. Hovey, Jan. 1, 1833. 4, Jesse, (2d.), b. Nov. 19, 1803; m. ——— McIntyre, r. Cam. 5, John L., b. July 4, 1806; d. at N. O., July 10, 1829. 6, Lucy F., m. Joel Hodgman of Cam. 7, Hannah, m. Frederic A. Holden, of Concord, Mass. Jan. 29, 1836. 8, Joshua S. 9, Oliver Lermond, m. Elizabeth Hodgman of Cam.; r. Concord.

David's chil. 1, Cynthia, b. Dec. 2, 1811; m. John Creighton, (2d.) 2, Erastus, b. April 29, 1814. 3, Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1816; m. Joseph Grover; r. Hudson, Mass. 4, Ann Maria, m. Rev. Charles Burnham, in Iowa. 5, Mary, m. David Creighton, (2d.) 6, Eliza. 7, David Sawyer, b. Feb. 15, 1829; killed in a gondola, by the falling of the lower toll bridge, Nov. 22, 1847.

Caleb N.'s chil. 1, George H. 2, Emily Eaton, b. in May, 1838; d. May 20, 1839. 3, Elizabeth Jarvis. 4, Mary Ellen.

PARKER, Jonathan, b. about 1796; c. from Islesboro'; and m. Margaret Jones, May 31, 1818.

Their chil. 1, Lucy Ann, m. Milton Heaton. 2, Sandford, m. Frances Norwood, Dec. 13, 1846. 3, Deborah J., m. William F. Veazie, of Islesboro', pub. Nov. 25, 1848. 4, Leonora, m. ——— Chamberlain, of Boston. 5, Hannah, d. in 1839. 6, Harrison A., b. in April, 1831. 7, Simon, d. in 1839. 8, Melvin, b. in 1836. 9, Emerson, d. in 1839.

PARSONS, Lawrence, b. in 1722; c. from Ireland, 1740; m. Eleanor Young; r. Cush.; and d. at a very advanced age.

Their chil. 1, James, d. at Castine. 2, Capt. William, m. Sarah Pierson, of Boston; r. Cush. 3, Lawrence, (2d.), m. Sarah Jameson; r. and d. in Cush. 4, Dorothy, b. in 1753; m. John Crawford, (2d.) and d. Dec. 28, 1827. 5, Mary, b. in 1755; m. 1st, ——— Palmer, 2d, Reuben Hall; and d. July 14, 1832. 6, Eleanor, m. Dea. Archibald Crawford, of Warren; and d. March 14, 1837. 7, Sarah, m. 1st, ——— Jameson, 2d, Life Wilson, and 3d, May 7, 1830, John Stizaker, who d. June 26, 1837, a. 81.

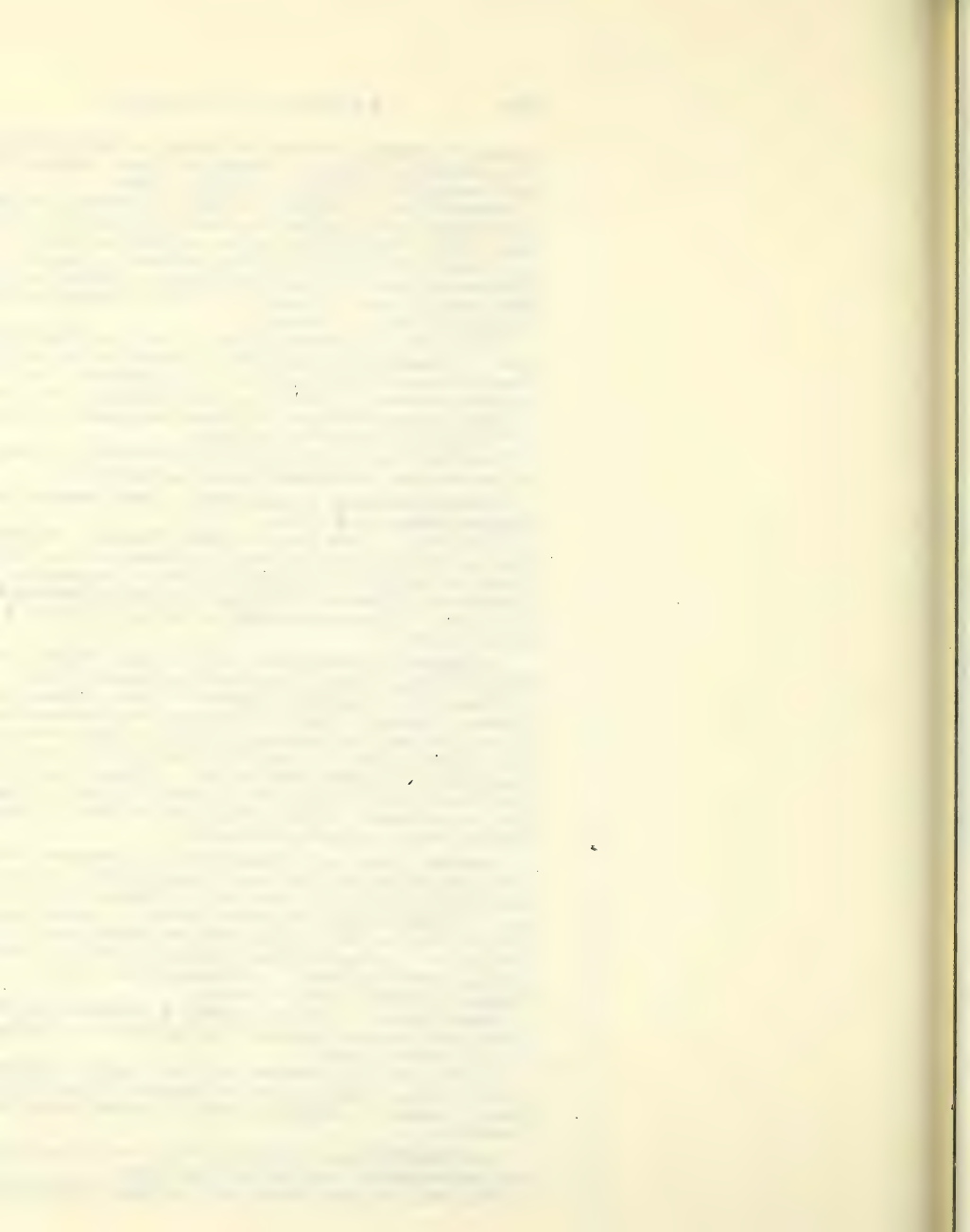
PASKIEL, John, b. in Philadelphia; m. Elizabeth Forester of Wiscasset, August 19, 1780; and d. June 10, 1802. His widow d. February 21, 1823, a. 70. Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1783; m. T. L. Mallett; and d. September 5, 1845. 2, James Forester, b. July 31, 1785; m. July 15, 1804, Margaret Brown, who d. October, 1838, a. 58. 3, John McNight, b. January 19, 1788; m. Nancy Anderson, March 11, 1813. 4, William, d. about 1794. 5, Ezekiel Dodge, b. October 6, 1793; d. young.

James F.'s chil. 1, John, b. in 1809; d. September 12, 1817. 2, Elijah, b. in December, 1810; d. June 20, 1835. 3, William, b. in 1813; d. March 7, 1836.

John M.'s chil. 1, Alexander, m. Sarah Andrews, February 18, 1840; r. Cam. 2, Mary, m. Patrick Simonton, of Cam. December 15, 1836. 3, John. 4, Andrew, m. Sarah E. Bartlett, who d. March 1, 1848, a. 24.

PATTERSON, Dea. David, m. ——— ; was one of the first settlers in 1735; and d. at an advanced age.

Their chil. 1, Capt. David, (2d.) m. Anna James, January 29,



1768; lost at sea, 1770. 2, Andrew, m. and r. Hampden. 3, Capt. John, m. and r. Mass.; and perished at Musquito Harbor, 1769. 4, James, m. and r. Dresden. 5, Margaret, m. Reuben Hall, and d.

Capt. David, (2d)'s chil. 1, Capt. David, (3d.) b. March, 1770; m. 1st, Margaret Lermond, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Lermond, April 29, 1810.

Capt. David, (3d)'s chil. 1, Hon. Joshua L., bap. August 22, 1802; m. Mary Wyllie, February 10, 1831. 2 & 3, twins, b. in 1804; Eliza Percy, m. Bartlett Oliver, pub. August 29, 1829; and d. in Thom.; Nancy James, m. Ebenezer V. Lermond, and d. November 12, 1833. 4, Cyrus E., bap. August 11, 1808. (By 2d wife.) 5, Capt. David, (4th.) b. in 1811; m. Annah Thomas, July 4, 1834. 6, Margaret, m. Capt. Oliver Robinson, of Thom., August 6, 1835. 7, George, bap. September 1, 1815; m. and r. at N. Orleans. 8, Capt. John, bap. July 30, 1819; m. Lucina Hills, of Cush., September 22, 1844. 9, Catherine R. m. Moses W. Merrill, of S. Reading, pub. May 6, 1848.

Fifth Generation.

Hon. Joshua I's chil. 1, Edwin. 2, John A. 3, Maria. 4, Oliver. 5, Emily. 6, Horace.

Capt. David, (4th)'s chil. 1, Rosiltha. 2, Malvina.

Capt. John's chil. 1, Sarah E. 2, Catherine M.

PAYSON, Capt. Samuel, m. ——— Noyes; c. from Sharon, Mass.; rem. and d. in Hope.

Their chil. 1, Samuel, (2d.) b. about 1762; m. 1st, Margaret Lewis, of Cush., December 30, 1790; 2d, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, December 24, 1812; r. Cush. 2, John, b. in March, 1764; m. Mary Libbey. 3, Sarah, m. Abijah Hawes, of Union. 4, Milly, m. ——— Mansfield, of Hope. 5, Eunice, m. John Fairbanks, r. Hope. 6, Charity, m. ——— Gregory. 7, Noyes, rem. Hope.

John's chil. 1, Sarah, m. Samuel Counce. 2, Hatevil, b. about 1790; m. Margaret C. Woltz, of Wal., in 1815. 3, John, (2d.) m. and r. Union. 4, Jane, m. William Parsons, (3d.) of Cush. 5, James, m. Elizabeth Mathews, April 9, 1833. 6, Mary. 7, Samuel, m. Mrs. Eunice Jameson, pub. October 20, 1838. 8, Isaac. 9, Lite, m. Ann Spear. 10, Barbara, m. Lore Alford, (2d.) 11, Elvira.

Hatevil's chil. 1, Harriet J. m. Peter Hilt. 2, Antoinette, m. James Kirkpatrick, (2d.) 3, William, m. Elvira Stevens, pub. April 8, 1848. 4, Charles W. 5, Nancy L. m. John Burgess. 6, Benjamin B.

Samuel's chil. 1, Mary. 2, Henderson.

Lite's chil. 1, Lore A. 2, Susan. 3, Palmer. 4, George E. 5, Melzar.

William's chil. 1, Hollis E.

PEABODY, Francis, b. in 1614; c. from St. Albans, England, in 1635; m. Mary Foster of Ipswich, and had 14 chil. His 4th son, Isaac, b. in 1648, r. in Topsfield, and had 12 chil. The youngest, Francis, (2d.) was b. December 1, 1694; r. in Middleton, Massachusetts; m. Dorothy Perkins, January 27, 1715. Of his chil., Daniel, m. and came to Warren; and d. January 6, 1801. Samuel, m. and d. in Union. Stephen, m. 1st, Ruth Storer, of Falmouth; c. to Warren; m. 2d, Mrs. Margaret Locke, May 31, 1774; and d. ———.

Daniel's chil. 1, Andrew, removed west. 2, Tarent, m. Elizabeth Overlock, of Wal., March 29, 1798; r. and d. in Hope. 3, Na-



than, m. Mary Watts; d. in Mass. 4, Perley, rem. Mass. 5, Phebe, m. in Portland. 6, Rhoda. 7, Priscilla,

Stephen's chil. 1, Mary, m. Jason Ware of Union. 2, Joseph, went to Machias as a soldier in 1776, and never returned. 3, Ruth, m. — Norton, of Newburyport. 4, Stephen, (2d,) b. in July, 1763; m. Mercy Webber, who d. at Union April 23, 1850, a. 84 1-2. 5, Hannah, m. Jonathan Newhall, of Union. 6, Solomon, m. Lydia Alley; r. Muscle R. Isl. 7, Rebecca, m. 1st, — Dagget, 2d, — Newbit.

Tarent's chil. 1, Samuel, (2d,) m. Lydia Boggs. 2, Andrew, (2d,) m. Waitey Noyes. 3, John, m. Lucy Curtis, of Union; and d. at N. O. December 29, 1848. 4, George, enlisted in the navy, 1833 or '4. 5, Jesse, m. Elizabeth Rose, of Thom. 6, Nathan, (2d,) d. at Warren, in Sept. 1836 or '7. 7, Lucinda, d. young.

Nathan's chil. 1, Margaret, b. in 1797; d. July 19, 1823. 2, Edmund. 3, Phebe, m. Linus Jones. 4, Capt. Hugh, m. Mary Keith, of Thom.; and d. at sea, in January, 1847.

Stephen, (2d)'s chil. 1, Ruth, b. May 9, 1791; d. March 9, 1798. 2, Hitabel, m. Josiah Hills, in 1815; and d. in Union. 3, Dr. Stephen, (3d,) m. and r. in Missouri. 4, Ruth, m. Reuben Hills, jr. of Union, pub. December 19, 1818. 5, Mary, m. Jeremiah W. Staples, r. and d. in Prospect. 6, Belcher, m. and r. Missouri. 7, John, b. October 7, 1806; m. Roxana Staples; r. Prospect; and d. in 1845. 8, Cornelius, m. and r. Ohio. 9, Rebecca.

PEBBLES, Patrick, ? one of the first Irish settlers; m. — and d. in 1745.

His chil. 1, Patrick, (2d,) b. in 1732; m. 1st, Hannah Ray of Boston, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis; and d. January 19, 1810. His 1st wife d. March 20, 1805, a. 71.

Patrick, (2d)'s chil., by 2d wife. 1, Jane, b. in 1807, m. Benjamin Gerrish.

PERKINS, Thomas C., b. in 1804; c. from Damariscotta; and m. Almira Watts, in July, 1830.

Their chil. 1, Thomas E. 2, Edward W. 3, Elijah A. 4, Jane C.

PETERS, Amos, (colored,) m. Sarah —; d. Dec. 25, 1830, a. 93. His wife d. June, 1821. Their chil. 1, Isaac, b. in 1784, m. ? Hannah Bingham. 2, Jacob, m. Rebecca Griffin; d. in prison, in Mobile. 3, Benjamin, m. Nancy How, in 1816; drowned, May 29, 1833, in Boston.

Isaac's chil. 1, Sally. 2, John, m. Jane Peters, pub. Oct. 1, 1835. 3, James. 4, William H., m. Sarah Peters, pub. October 9, 1841. 5, Jacob, m. Antoinette Gardner, pub. August 21, 1841. 6, Daniel, m. 1st, Matilda Peters, pub. Sept. 10, 1840, 2d, Jane McClara, in 1842. 7, Elizabeth. 8, Eleanor, m. — Simmons of Boston. 9, Caroline.

Jacob's chil. 1, Clarissa, b. in 1813; d. September 14, 1833. 2, Mary. 3, Isaac, (2d,) m. Margaret Mink, in 1843. 4, Matilda, m. James Lewis, in 1844. 5, Simon. 6, Washington. 7, Hannah. 8, George.

Benjamin's chil. 1, Paul, b. in 1817; d. February 6, 1839. 2, Jane, m. John Peters. 3, Sarah, m. William H. Peters. 4, Abram. 5, Benjamin. 6, Charles. 7, Albert. The mother d. in April, 1841.

John's chil. 1, James. 2, Cynthia A. 3, Hannah. 4, Reuben. 5, John, (2d.)



PRIOR, John, m. Lydia Ozier of Duxbury, r. and d. in Scituate, Mass. Their chil. 1, Lucy, b. in 1770; m. William McIntyre; and d. March 14, 1846. 2, Ruth, m. Ezra Cushman. 3, Daniel, b. in 1772; m. Catherine Hoffsis; r. Warren. 4, Lydia, m. Robert Mathews; and d. March 2, 1821. 5, George, m. Lydia Cushman; r. Portsmouth. 6, Mercy, b. in 1778; m. Samuel Sumner. 7, Nathaniel, m. Nancy Rivers of Cush. 8, Hannah, b. in 1783; m. Thomas Spear; and d. December 26, 1829.

Daniel's chil. 1, Ezra, m. 1st, Eliza McIntyre, 2d, Priscilla G. Buckland. 2, Jane, b. in 1808; d. August 30, 1835. 3, Reuben, m. Hannah E. Buckland. 4, Ebenezer, d. September 3, 1840. 5, Mary, m. and r. Wal.

Reuben's chil. 1, Joseph B. 2, Calista B. 3, Jane E. 4, Reuben A.

RICHMOND, Col. John W., b. about 1799; c. from Bridgewater; m. Eliza Robinson, October 6, 1823.

Their chil. 1, Sarah Elizabeth. 2, Casseldana C. 3, John W. (2d.), m. Sophia L. Hodgman, June 1, 1851. 4, Helen, m. J. Randall Groton of Wal. December 12, 1849. 5, Rebecca R. 6, Mary A. 7, Virgil. 8, Homer. 9, Susan C. 10, D. Mansfield, b. February, 1844; d. January 23, 1847. 11, Porter.

RIVERS, Robert, b. about 1816; m. Nancy M. Page; c. from Cush. Their chil. 1, Burletta. 2, Evander, d. January, 1845, a. 6 months. 3, Evander.

ROBINSON, Dr. Moses, r. first Cush., c. here with the other Irish settlers; d. and buried near the old Pres. meeting-house.

His chil. 1, Moses, (2d.) m. — McFarlane. 2, John, m. — Carver. 3, Hanse, m. Bridget Hyler. 4, Joseph, m. — McKoun. 5, Archibald, b. in 1734, at St. George's, m. Margaret Watson; and with the four preceding, r. lower town. 6, William, b. in 1737; m. Mrs. Rebecca Minot, November 3, 1767; r. Warren; and d. April 23, 1813. 7, Margaret, m. Joseph Rivers of Cush. 8, Mary, m. Matthew Kelloch. 9, Jane, m. — Bennet, and perished in a snow storm at Lermond's Cove, about 1769.

Archibald's chil. 1, Elizabeth, b. in 1765; m. Dea. J. Fisher; and d. October, 1849, a. 84. 2, Capt. William, (2d.) m. Catherine Packard; r. and d. Cush. 3, Mary. 4, Capt. James, m. and r. Rock. 5, Capt. John, b. in 1773; m. Jane Sumner, and d. November 1, 1837. 6, Sarah, m. Josiah Keith; d. in Thom. 7, Margaret, m. 1st. Wm. Watson, 2d, — Roscoe of Thom. 8, Lucy, b. in 1778; m. Wm. W. French. 9, Capt. Archibald, (2d.) m. 1st, Elizabeth Vose, 2d, Mary Vose; r. Cush.; and d. in the W. I. 10, Nancy.

William's chil. 1, Moses, (3d.) b. in October, 1769; m. Elizabeth Ludwig of Wal. 2, P. Pebbles, b. in 1775; m. Sabra Jameson; and d. December 20, 1824. 3, Capt. William, (3d.) m. Hannah McLellan; r. Thom.; and d. in 1845. 4, Hannah, m. William Watton. 5, Mary, m. Christian Kaler of Wal. 6, Daniel, b. in 1785; d. November 5, 1809. The mother, (maiden name Ray,) d. February 10, 1821, a. 82; her daughter by first husband, Abigail Minot, m. Dea. Thomas Robinson, and rem. Ohio.

Fourth Generation.

Moses, (3d)'s chil. 1, William, (4th,) bap. June 22, 1794, m. 1st, Hannah McIntyre, October 15, 1818, 2d, Mary Jane Meservey of No-



bleboro', pub. June 11, 1847. 2, Sarah, bap. October 22, 1797; m. 1st, Capt. L. Crawford, 2d, John Mathews. 3, Hannah P., m. Thomas O. McIntyre. 4, Eliza, m. Col. J. W. Richmond. 5, Jacob, m. Clarissa Woltz of Wal. pub. January 21, 1831. 6, Joseph, (2d,) supposed to have d. in the west.

P. Pebbles's chil. 1, Robert, m. Ann Storer, January 24, 1833. 2, P. Pebbles, (2d,) b. in 1805; m. Deborah M. Buckland, in 1842; and d. July 31, 1846. 3, Sarah, m. Capt. George McIntyre. 4, Ira, m. Eliza Copeland, August 14, 1833. 5, Nancy, b. in 1810; m. Thos. McIntyre, (2d,) and d. October 8, 1840. 6, Harriet. 7, Edmund. 8, Jane Elizabeth.

William, (4th)'s chil. 1, Elizabeth. 2, William. 3, Rufus. 4, Joseph. 5, Leonora. 6, Moses, (4th.) 7, Delia, b. in 1841; d. October 1, 1850. 8, Isaac.

Jacob's chil. 1, Ruxby M. 2, Hannah E. 3, Daniel T. 4, George W. 5, Julia M. 6, Mary F. 7, Martha. 8, Ada H.

Robert's chil. 1, Patrick P. 2, Sarah A. 3, Irene. 4, Leander. 5, Emily J. 6, Amelia E. 7, Hilliard W. 8. ———.

Ira's chil. 1, Sarah F. 2, Atwood.

ROBINSON, Isaac, belonging to a Cush. branch of the same family, m. Clarinda A. Copeland, June 11, 1829.

Their chil. 1, Leander S. 2, Rebecca C. 3, Orinda A. 4, Alvan N. 5, Charles C. b. in 1843, d. August 28, 1850. 6, Isaac B., b. in 1845; d. August 21, 1850. 7, Maria Bartlett.

ROBBINS, George H. b. about 1804; c. from Cam., m. Mary Witham of Thom.

Their chil. 1, Orinda, m. Francis Allen of Lewiston. 2, Benjamin Otis. 3, Lydia Jane, m. John Copeland. 4, James P. 5, Sarah H. 6, Charles W.

ROKES, Daniel, b. in 1729; c. from Milton; m. Abigail Locke; and d. May 9, 1796. His widow d. Aug. 20, 1820, a. 72.

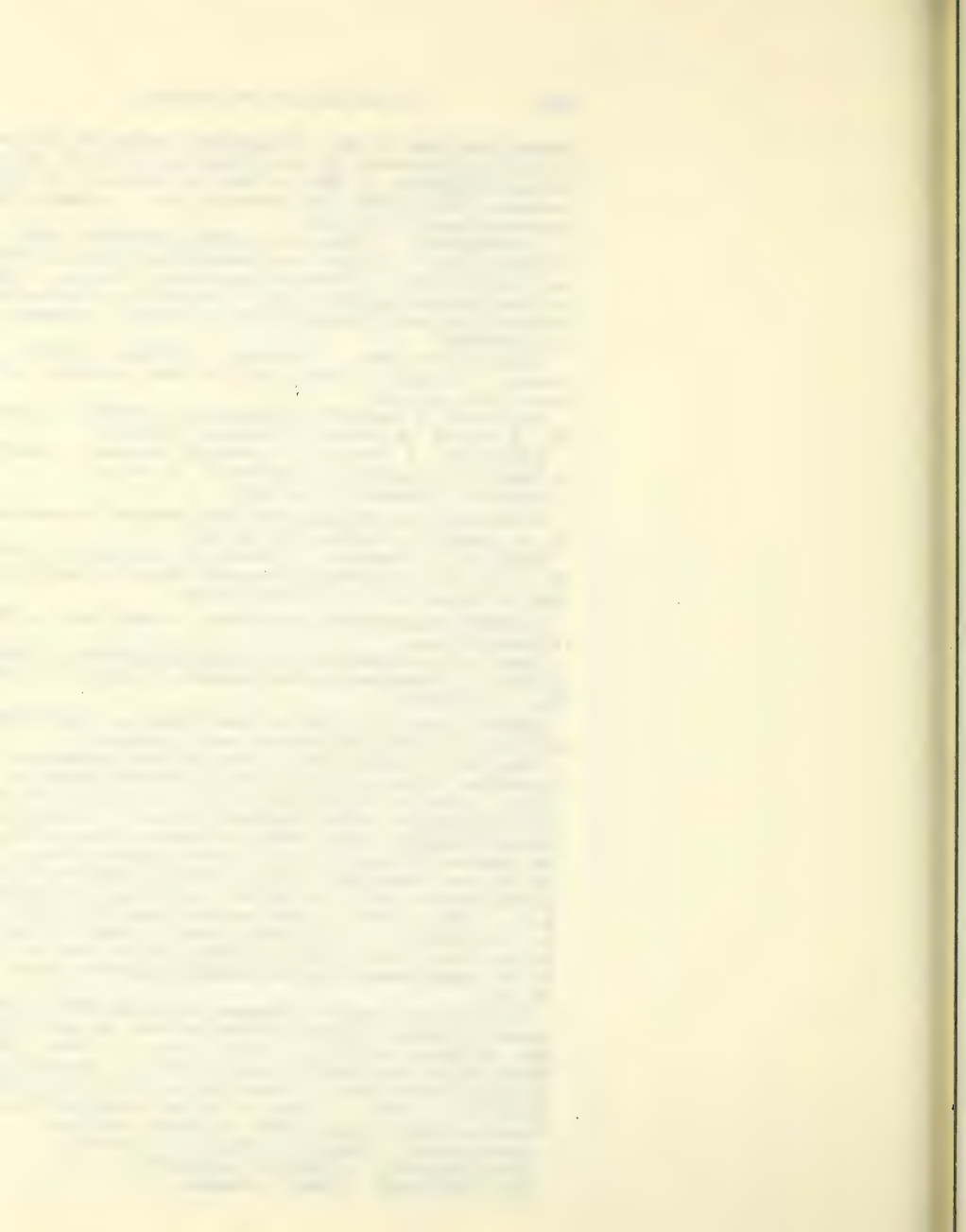
Their chil. 1, Daniel, (2d,) b. June 25, 1766; drowned at the upper falls. 2, Isaac, b. July 2, 1768; m. Elizabeth Newbit; r. Appleton. 3, Mary, b. July 18, 1770; m. 1st, Wm. Adams, (who d. in the army at Sacket's Harbor, Sept. 1813,) 2d, ——— Wadsworth, 3d, Richard Cummings; and d. in 1845. 4, John, b. March 5, 1773; m. 1st, Margaret Robinson of Cush., (who d. April 19, 1806, a. 43,) and 2d, Jane Libbey, July 9, 1807. 5, Abigail, b. June 25, 1775; m. Thomas Skinner; and d. Feb. 25, 1819. 6, James, b. Oct. 1778; d. a. 13. 7, Ruth, b. Feb. 17, 1780; m. John Long, Feb. 6, 1806; and d. 8, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 12, 1782; d. Nov. 17, 1803. 9, Nancy, b. in Feb. 1784; d. about 1811. 10, Daniel, (3d,) b. Dec. 26, 1789; m. 1st, Tamson Gardner, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Ingraham; and d. Feb. 15, 1847.

John's chil. by 2d wife. 1, Margaret, b. Dec. 28, 1808; m. Oliver Bowen of Freedom. 2, Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1810; m. Lucy F. Watton. 3, Nancy, b. Feb. 10, 1812; d. young. 4, John, (2d,) b. March 20, 1814; m. Sarah F. Russel. 5, Nancy, b. March 22, 1816; m. Robert Kaler of Rock. 6, Isaac, (2d,) b. May 19, 1818; m. Eliza Cobb, Oct. 25, 1847. 7, Jane, m. Orchard Ludwig, of Rock. 8, Rachel, m. Joseph Clough of Mass. 9, Albert. 10, Eliza.

Samuel's chil. 1, Mary A. 2, Frances L. 3, Sarah A.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Albert A. 2, Alden W.

Isaac, (2d)'s chil. 1, Levi. 2, Camelia.



RUSSEL, Levi, of Plymouth, a rev. soldier; m. Hannah Simmons of Duxbury; r. and d. in Wal.

Their chil. 1, Lydia, m. John Whitney of Warren. 2, Amasa, b. in 1782; r. Warren; m. 1st, Mehitable Graffam, Dec. 16, 1804; 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Cobb, Nov. 21, 1824. 3, Levi, (2d.) m. — Foy of Wiscasset. 4, Rufus, c. to Warren; m. Mary Fisher, Nov. 30, 1810; and d. suddenly, Dec. 12, 1819. 5, Peleg, m. Sarah Eugley of Wal. 6, Thomas, m. Theresa Fitzgerald. 7, Ann, m. Martin Storer of Wal. 8, Seth, m. Mary Eugley of Wal.

Amasa's chil. 1, Amasa, (2d.) b. Sept. 19, 1805; m. Sylva Barter of St. George. 2, James, b. Nov. 12, 1806; m. 1st, Rebecca McCallum, Dec. 8, 1836, 2d, Mrs. Deborah S. Russel, in 1849. 3, Reuben, b. Sept. 25, 1808; m. Mrs. Deborah S. Littlehale, pub. Dec. 14, 1844; and d. Jan. 10, 1845. 4, Hannah, b. Jan. 28, 1811; d. Aug. 1, 1831. 5, Mary, m. Henry H. Hemenway of Cam. Nov. 12, 1835. 6, Jane, m. Barzillai Sears of Rowe, Mass. 7, Lydia, m. Luther Gregory of Freedom, pub. March 18, 1836. 8, Ann, m. Sandford Rhodes of Wash., pub. Sept. 10, 1840. 9, Sabra, b. April 17, 1820; d. Sept. 22, 1821. 10, Rufus, (2d.) b. Dec. 12, 1822. 11, Mehitable, m. Wilbur Caswell. The mother d. June 22, 1824. By 2d wife. 12, Levi, b. in 1825; drowned in the river whilst bathing, Aug. 22, 1847. 13, Dexter, m. Esther Jones, in 1849. 14, Charles, m. Lucy A. Hart, of Union, pub. Nov. 6, 1850. 15, George, b. in 1831; d. in Sept. 1845.

Rufus's chil. 1, Mahala, m. John Crawford. 2, Sarah F., m. John Rokes. 3, Nancy, m. M. C. Williams.

James's chil. 1, William J., b. in 1840.

RUTHERFORD, Rev. Robert, b. in 1698, in Ireland; d. at St. George's Fort, October 18, 1756. His widow d. February 8, 1780.

Their chil. 1, Mary, 2, Lettice, both drowned hand in hand, in going ashore from a wrecked vessel. 3, Ann Maria, b. in 1726; m. Capt. George McCobb, of Cush. and d. at Warren, April 5, 1807. 4, Elizabeth, m. William Farnsworth of Wal. 5, Hepsibeth, m. Jonathan Nutting of Cushing. 6, Hannah, m. 1st, — McFarland, 2d, James Sweetland of Friendship. 7, Jane.

SAWIN, Ezra, b. about 1790; c. from Westminster, Mass. and m. Agnes McIntyre.

Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. in Rock. and r. Mass.

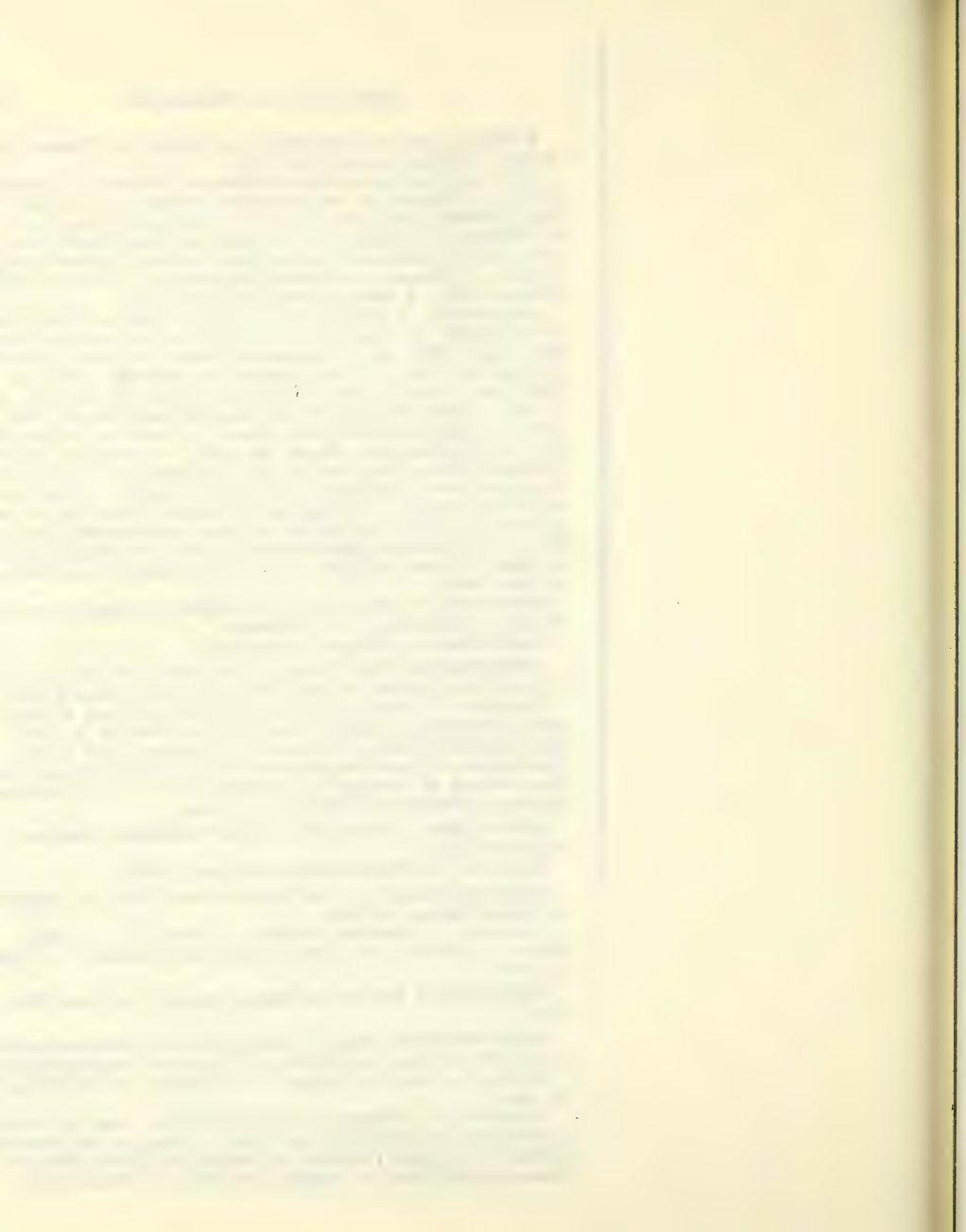
SEIDERS, Francis, b. about 1801; c. from Wal.; m. Elizabeth Anderson, February 23, 1832.

Their chil. 1, Emerson, d. young. 2, Mary A. 3, Ellen. 4, Emily. 5, Andrew. 6 & 7, twins, Jane F. and Martha E. 8, Maria. 9, Alice.

SEIDLINGER, Ezra M. and brother, Joseph E., c. from Wal. in 1850.

SIDENSBERGER, John, b. January, 1760; m. Catherine Demuth; c. from Wal.; and d. June 1, 1849, a. 89 years and 5 months. Charles, a brother, m. Caroline Leistner; c. to Warren; and d. November 23, 1804.

John's chil. 1. Catherine, m. Josiah Twitchel; r. and d. Belfast. 2, John, (2d.) m. Mary Jellard; r. east. 3, Mary, m. 1st, Jeremiah Newcomb, 2d, Josiah Twitchel. 4, Hannah, m. William Stackpole of Thom. July 30, 1814. 5, George, b. in 1795; m. Patience Pierce of



Belfast. 6, Elizabeth, m. William Newcomb of Burnham, April 11, 1816. 7, Margaret, m. Peter Mink of Wal. August 2, 1814. 8, Susan, m. Cornelius Kreamer of Wal. pub. June 8, 1822. 9, Jacob, m. Belinda Shuhman of Wal. pub. February 10, 1832. 10, Almira, m. Moses Brier of Belfast, pub. April 14, 1838. The mother d. in April, 1831.

George's chil. 1, Mary, m. Thurston W. Vinal of Wal. pub. November 5, 1840. 2, Ezekiel, b. in 1821; d. in 1850, on passage from N. O. to Boston. 3, Harriet. 4, Sarah J. 5, John, (3d.) 6, Emily.

Jacob's chil. 1, Miles. 2, Martha. 3, Oliver. 4, Mark. 5, Gilbert. 6, Georgiana. 7, Francisco.

SKINNER, Joseph, b. in 1750; c. from Mansfield, Mass.; m. Nancy Holden; and d. March 14, 1823. His wife d. Jan. 8, 1818. Their chil. 1, Thomas, b. Feb. 17, 1776; m. 1st, Abigail Rokes, Dec. 20, 1798, 2d, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, March 29, 1827; and d. Sept. 17, 1846. 2, James, b. Feb. 9, 1777; m. 1st, Mrs. Mary Seids, June 4, 1807, (who d. Jan. 28, 1817,) 2d, Elizabeth Thomas of St. George. 3, Joseph, (2d,) b. in 1778; d. a. 13. 4, William, m. Lettice Church; r. and d. in Mass. 5, Isaac, m. and d. in Wal. 6, John, b. in Jan. 1781; m. Sarah Houghton of Roxbury, Jan. 26, 1816. 7, Mary, m. Zebediah Butler, May 29, 1805, (who d. May 2, 1845, a. 79.) 8, Alexander, m. Lydia Clapp of Appleton, in 1818. 9, Ebenezer, b. in 1786; d. July 4, 1819. 10, Jemima, m. in Mass. 11, Nancy, r. Mass. 12, Elizabeth, m. Thomas Houghton of Roxbury, Jan. 27, 1820. 13, Joseph, (3d,) m. and r. St. George.

Thomas's chil. 1, Abigail, m. Wm. Watts; and d. June 11, 1832. 2, James, m. Lucy Parker; r. Islesboro'. 3, Olive, m. — Webster, of Montville. 4, Elizabeth, m. Matthias Ulmer. 5, Thomas. 6, Sarah, m. Jesse Cohoone. 7, Ephraim, m. Lois Ulmer of Hope. (By 2d wife.) 8, Sevillea. 9, Amanda D. 10, Mary. 11, Washburn. 12, Harriet.

John's chil. 1, Ferdinand J., m. Louisa Parker, of Islesboro'. 2, Nancy A., m. Andrew J. Barrows, of Cam. 3, Elizabeth T., m. Levi Graham, of Thom. 4, John A. 5, Elson.

SMITH, Manasseh, grad. H. U., 1773; m. Hannah, daughter of Daniel Emerson, of Hollis, New Hampshire; r. Wiscasset; and d. in 1823.

Their chil. 1, Hannah, m. Col. Samuel Seavey, of Wis. 2, Mary, m. Ivory Hovey of Berwick; r. Rock. 3, Lydia, r. Wiscasset. 4, Manasseh, (2d,) grad. H. U. 1800; r. Warren; m. Olivia Hovey of Berwick; and d. Feb. 3, 1822, a. 42. 5, Joseph E., grad. H. U., 1804; r. and d. in Boston. 6, Lucy, r. and d. in Wiscasset. 7, Hon. Samuel Emerson, grad. H. U., 1808; m. and r. Wiscasset; has been Judge of the C. C. P., and Gov. of the State. 8, Edwin, grad. H. U., 1811; commenced the prac. of law at Alna; m. Caroline E. Head of Wal.; and c. to Warren in 1822.

Manasseh, (2d)'s chil. 1, Manasseh H., d. Aug. 11, 1806, a. 2 months. 2, Hon. Manasseh Hovey, bap. Oct. 22, 1807; grad. Bowd. Coll. 1826; m. Mary M. Dole of Alna, Oct. 4, 1837. 3, Frances O., bap. May 27, 1810; m. Wm. T. Hilliard, now of Bangor, Nov. 15, 1831. 4, Eliza Woodbridge, bap. Aug. 2, 1812; m. Dr. James Bradbury of Oldtown. 5, Temple H., bap. June 20, 1815; d. May 3, 1816. 6, Hannah Emerson, bap. Sept. 1, 1817; m. Charles Wood-



man of Burlington, June 3, 1851. 7, Olive Sarah, bap. Sept. 15, 1819; r. Bangor. 8, Joseph E., d. in Dec. 1821.

Edwin's chil. 1, Samuel Emerson, grad. Bowd. Coll. 1839; m. Maria Copeland, Dec. 31, 1845. 2, Edwin, (2d.)

Hon. Manasseh H.'s chil. 1, Mary Caroline. 2, Manasseh, (3d.) 3, Elizabeth Hannah. 4, Everett.

Samuel E.'s chil. 1, Osgood F. 2, Ella Maud.

SMITH, John W., b. about 1806; m. Margaret Babb; and c. from Portsmouth, N. H.

Their chil. 1, Joseph H., b. in 1828. 2, William W. 3, Maria A. 4, Charles H. 5, Irene B. 6, Sophia. 7, Jane Coburn. 8, Francis Urban. 9, Judson G.

SMITH, John, a grandson of Jonathan Smith, one of the first settlers of Rock., m. Mary Oat, of Cam., Nov. 24, 1825.

Their chil. 1, Warren, b. in 1828. 2, Albert, b. June 4, 1830. 3, Mary E. 4, Richard. 5, Caroline F.

SPEAR, Robert, m. Mrs. Margaret Turk, daughter of J. McLean; c. here in 1735; and d. at Woburn, Mass. Their chil. 1, Capt. John, b. in 1738; m. 1st, Agnes Lamb, 2d, Mrs. Mary Boggs; and d. June 10, 1811. 2, Catherine, m. Robert Mathews.

Capt. John's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Robert, (2d,) b. in 1763; m. Jane Young of Friend. 2, Thomas, b. in 1766; m. 1st, Theodosia Vinal, 2d, Hannah Prior, March 11, 1827; and d. March 30, 1833. 3, Capt. John, (2d,) b. in 1767; m. Rebecca Starrett; and d. November 21, 1842. 4, Jane, b. in 1769; m. Capt. William Starrett; and d. October 26, 1828. 5, Hugh, m. Elizabeth Bradford; and d. June 22, 1846. 6, William, b. in 1772; m. Margaret McIntyre; and d. November 1, 1829. 7, Mary, b. in 1774; m. Isaac Starrett; and d. July 11, 1848. 8, Isaac, b. in 1776; m. Susan McIntyre. 9, Capt. David, b. in 1777; m. Nancy Farnsworth; and d. November 1, 1842. 10, Edward, b. in 1779; m. Nancy Lermond. 11, Samuel, rem. and r. Thom. 12, Alexander, m. Margaret Hoffsis, May 20, 1813; and d. February 23, 1842. 13, Agnes, m. James F. Marston. 14, an infant, buried with its mother, who d. May 2, 1791, a. 49.

Robert, (2d)'s chil. 1, John, (3d,) b. in 1791; m. Lucy Studley of Wal. in 1816; and d. November 25, 1838. 2, Agnes; m. Henry Winchenbach. 3, James, d. young. 4, William, (2d,) m. Sarah Winchenbach, April 18, 1820. 5, Jane, m. Thomas Starrett, (3d,) and d. November 24, 1841. 6, Rebecca, m. Andrew Winchenbach. 7, Margaret. 8, Sophronia, bap. June 5, 1807; m. Palmer Oliver; and d. November 1, 1841. 9, Robert, (3d,) m. Martha Howard, pub. July 12, 1839. 10, George E., m. Esther Seidlinger of Wal. pub. October 16, 1840.

Thomas's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Perez, bap. June 22, 1794; d. at Savannah, in September, 1811. 2, Mary, m. February 18, 1827, Thomas Arnold of Hope, who d. August 22, 1848. 3, Lucy, bap. July 3, 1796; m. 1st, William Burton of Cush., 2d, Dea. William H. Webb; and d. December 27, 1834. 4, Sarah W. bap. September 10, 1797; m. Joseph Ludwig of Wal. in 1815. 5, Thomas, (2d,) bap. August 18, 1799; m. Julia Andrews, December 25, 1823; r. Cam. 6, Joseph, bap. October 12, 1800; m. Sarah M. Arnold of Hope, pub. November 1, 1828. 7, Francis, m. Mary Andrews, September 3, 1829. 8, William Hovey, m. Martha B. Whiting, December 25,



1828; r. Cam. 9, James M., m. Nancy Cushman of Wal. September 12, 1830. 10, Hannah, b. May 19, 1812; m. John Andrews, (2d,) and d. May 19, 1848.

Capt. John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Nancy, bap. October 9, 1796; m. Daniel Vaughan, August 24, 1829. 2, Rebecca, bap. September 17, 1797; m. George McIntyre of Cush. December 13, 1821. 3, Lewis, bap. August 3, 1800; m. Mary Gilchrist of Cush. June 27, 1827. 4, Job, bap. May 16, 1801; m. Mahala Spear, October 14, 1829. 5, Capt. David, (2d,) bap. October 11, 1804; d. on board schooner Fame, near N. O., November 1, 1829. 6, Agnes, bap. June 3, 1807; m. George E. Crocker of Machias, pub. June 2, 1834.

Hugh's chil. 1, Joshua, m. Susan Grinald of Union in 1815, 2d. Wealthy Filmore of Lincolnville. 2, Elsa. 3, Elizabeth, m. 1st, Charles Conner, November 30, 1826, 2d, Peter Schwartz. 4, James, b. about 1800; m. Sarah Spear, July 18, 1824. 5, John, (4th,); d. at N. Y. in 1824. 6, Cornelius, m. Catherine Walcot, January, 1830. 7, Mary, m. Warren Morse. 8, Rachel, m. John Butler of Thom. pub. July 31, 1845.

William's chil. 1, Palmer, b. January 5, 1801; d. April 8, 1802. 2, Susanna, b. August 16, 1802; m. Robert Lawry; and d. March 2, 1828. 3, Robert, (4th,) b. August 9, 1804. 4, Alexander, (2d,) b. March 21, 1806; m. Jane Gay, December 26, 1842. 5, John, (5th,) d. March 21, 1807. 6, Belinda. 7, William, (3d,) m. Sarah Ann Hoffsis.

Isaac's chil. 1, Sarah, m. James Spear. 2, Mary, m. Ebenezer Dunham, Jr. of Nantucket, pub. July 2, 1836. 3, Catherine, d. Samuel, (2d,) m. Abigail Pease of Hope, pub. October 13, 1836. 5, Susanna. 6, Palmer M., m. Elizabeth Proctor of Wal. pub. October 12, 1839. 7, George, m. Nancy H. Graham of Appleton, pub. January 6, 1843. 8, Ann, m. Life Payson. 9, Edward, (2d,) 10, Hugh, (2d.)

Capt. David's chil. 1, Ann Maria. 2, Capt. Arthur, m. Lucy Ann Spear, June 8, 1845. 3, Thurston W., m. Lydia M. Kelloch, September 10, 1842; r. in Rock. 4, Edwin. 5, Rutherford. 6, David A.

Edward's chil. 1, Edward, (3d,) b. January 9, 1809; drowned in the river, August 27, 1835. 2, Mahala, b. April 28, 1810; m. Job Spear, October 14, 1829. 3, Nancy, m. Moses R. Studley, April, 1848.

Alexander's chil. 1, Andrew, m. Caroline Storer, pub. February 5, 1841. 2, John, (6th,) m. Lucy Ann Hoffsis, September 19, 1843. 3, Moses R., b. in 1818; d. February 25, 1840, by suicide. 4, Mary Jane. 5, Lucy Ann, m. Capt. Arthur Spear. 6, Alexander, (3d,) m. Rosanna Studley, October, 1847. 7, Aaron. 8, Levi L.

Fifth Generation.

John, (3d)'s chil. 1, Thomas W., m. Sarah Collins; r. Thom. 2, Charles, m. Rebecca Carriel. 3, Silas, m. Julia A. Simmons.

William, (2d)'s chil. 1, Harriet, m. John T. Hoffsis. 2, Robert A., m. Lucy A. Studley. 3, William H. 4, Sarah J. 5, Orrin.

Robert, (3d)'s chil. 1, Olive. 2, Sandford H. 3, Mahala. 4, Albert T.

Joseph's chil. 1, Theodosia. 2, Perez. 3, Ambrose, b. in 1838; d. December 21, 1849. 4, Sarah E. 5, Joseph W.

Francis's chil. 1, Oliver A. 2, Julia F. 3, Alden. 4, Oscar.



- James M's chil. 1, Hannah. 2, Paulina M. 3, Ellis. 4, Emily.
 5, Daniel J. 6, Jason. 7, Guilford.
 Lewis's chil. 1, Harriet G. 2, Sarah E. 3, Julia M. 4, Lewis
 J. 5, Eliza D.
 Job's chil. 1, Marcus S. 2, Edward S.
 James's chil. 1, Isaac. 2, Aldana. 3, Lauretta. 4, Mary. 5,
 Cordelia.
 Alexander, (2d)'s chil. 1, Allen. 2, Ellen J.
 William, (3d)'s chil. 1, Ellsworth B.
 Samuel, (2d)'s chil. 1, Harriet E. 2, Samantha A. 3, Alfred S.
 Palmer M's chil. 1, Orra P. 2, Albert A. 3, George W. 4,
 Asenath M. 5, Margaretta.
 Capt. Arthur's chil. 1, Frederick. 2, Franklin, b. in June, 1819;
 d. April 27, 1850.
 Andrew H's chil. 1, Olivia V. 2, Webster. 3, Melvin.
 John, (6th)'s chil. 1, Sarah E. 2, Benjamin B.

Sixth Generation.

Charles's chil: 1, George W. 2, Lucy J. 3, Nathaniel. 4, Al-
 phonso.

Silas's chil. 1, Dudley. | Robert A's chil. 1, Sarah E.

STAHL, Henry, of Germany; m. ——— Hilt; r. and d. Wal. Of
 their chil. 1, Philip, m. 1st, Catherine Kaler, c. to Warren; m. 2d,
 Deborah Wade, of Wal., pub. June 26, 1824; and d.

Philip's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Charles, b. in 1786? m. Mary Hysler,
 Sept. 5, 1816; and d. Feb. 25, 1850. 2, Jacob, m. Elizabeth Win-
 chenbach, who d. Aug. 24, 1843. 3, Elizabeth, m. Samuel Ladd,
 Oct. 5, 1824; and d. 4, Henry, m. Elsa Jameson of Cam. Nov. 22,
 1818. 5, Philip, (2d.) m. Ann Davis, pub. Oct. 10, 1818. 6, Mar-
 garet, m. Isaac Brown of Thom., Feb. 13, 1848. 7, Mary, m. Stud-
 ley Bisbee. 8, Jane, m. Isaac Benner, May 19, 1822. 9, Louisa, m.
 Ebenezer Boggs; and d. Nov. 3, 1833. 10, Fanny, d. Sept. 21, 1839.
 The mother d. June 26, 1821.

Charles's chil. 1, Sarah, b. in 1819; d. March 9, 1843. 2, David,
 m. Matilda Studley, pub. Dec. 4, 1847. 3, Martin, m. S. Elizabeth An-
 derson, pub. Oct. 14, 1847. 4, Thomas, b. in 1825; d. March 19,
 1851. 5, Isaac, b. about 1828. 6, Louis, d. young.

Jacob's chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. Isaac Hysler. 2, Charles, (2d.) b.
 about 1810; m. Mary Ann Kaler, pub. Jan. 24, 1846. 3, Edward.
 4, William, b. in 1814; d. June 25, 1833. 5, Philip, (3d.) 6, Mary
 Jane, d. young. 7 & 8, twins, b. in 1822; Moses, d. Aug. 30, 1840;
 Aaron, d. Sept. 24, 1840. 9, Lucinda. 10, Andrew, bap. July 23,
 1828; d. Jan. 15, 1835.

Philip, (2d)'s chil. 1, Eliza Ann. 2, Oliver, d. at sea, Dec. 1845.
 3, Alfred, d. at sea, Sept, 1840. 4, Elijah. 5, Edwin, b. about 1831;
 d. suddenly of a sun stroke, July 13, 1849. 6, Almira E. 7, Mary
 T. 8, William H.

STANDISH, Capt. Miles, c. over in the Mayflower in 1620, and
 had by 2d wife, 6 chil. Of these, the 1st, Alexander, m. Sarah
 Alden, 2d, Desire Holmes, and had 10 chil. Thomas, the 8th of
 these, r. Marshfield and Pembroke, and had 6 chil. David, the
 eldest, m. Hannah Magoun in 1746; and d. in 1793. (Hist. Bridge-
 water.) Of David's chil., 1, James, b. in 1762, c. to Warren from



Duxbury or Hanover; m. Elizabeth McCarter; and d. June 8, 1840, a. 78.

James's chil. 1, David, b. Aug 15, 1788; m. Elizabeth Weston, June 2, 1812. 2, James, (2d,) m. Sarah Ludwig, pub. Nov. 17, 1823; drowned in the W. I., March, 1826. 3, John M., r. Wal.; m. 1st, Eleanor McClintock, Dec. 6, 1821, 2d, Elizabeth Hoffsis, and 3d, Mrs. Turner. 4, William, bap. June 22, 1794. 5, Ephraim, bap. April 30, 1797; rem. west. 6, Hannah, bap. Oct. 21, 1798; m. Jacob Hoffsis of Wal., Nov. 1, 1827. 7, Eliza, bap. Aug. 16, 1801; m. 1st, Penta Walcot of Union, in 1840, 2d, Benjamin Clark of Union; and d. Aug. 19, 1850. 8, Thurston Whiting, bap. Aug. 26, 1804. 9, Briggs, bap. Aug. 13, 1809; d. in N. Y., in 1832. The mother d. Oct. 4, 1823, a. 58.

David's chil. 1, James, (3d,) b. in 1813; d. July 7, 1837. 2, Mary W., b. Aug. 26, 1814; m. Oscar Eaton. 3, Abigail W., b. July 16, 1816; m. Francis Fowles, November 24, 1836. 4 & 5, twins, b. October 10, 1818; Samuel, r. St. Louis; Elizabeth, m. Benjamin R. Clapp of Stoughton, December 30, 1849. 6 & 7, twins, Lucy and Catherine. 8, Miles, d. August 14, 1834. 9, George W., m. Ann Creighton of Thom. November 6, 1850; r. Bath. 10, Hannah.

STARRETT, William, from Scotland, m. Mary Gamble in Ireland; c. to Pemaquid, and in 1735 to Warren; but rem. Woburn and d. at Dedham, Mass. His widow returned and d. in Warren, April 17, 1786, a. 86. Their chil. 1, Margaret, m. 1st, Hugh Scot, (who d. November 3, 1762, a. 53,) 2d, Daniel Locke, 3d, Stephen Peabody, and d. 2, Hugh, b. in Ireland; lost at sea. 3, David, m. — McClintock; r. Francistown, N. H. 4, Col. Thomas, b. in Warren, in 1738; m. Rebecca Lewis; and d. January 31, 1822. 5, William, (2d,) m. Abigail Fisher of Dedham; r. Francistown.

Col. Thomas's chil. 1, Mary, b. March 5, 1764; m. John O'Brien; and d. September 20, 1848. 2, Thomas, (2d,) b. in 1765; m. Anna Kirkpatrick; and d. July 24, 1844. 3, Capt. William, (3d,) b. in 1767; m. 1st, Jane Spear, 2d, Martha McCarter of Cush. in 1829; and d. October 14, 1834. 4, Isaac, b. in 1769; m. Mary Spear, and d. November 14, 1830. 5, Rebecca, b. July, 1771; m. John Spear, (2d.) 6, John, b. May, 1773; m. Margaret Fitzgerald. 7, Margaret, b. in 1775; m. Thomas Kirkpatrick. 8, Nancy, b. in 1778; m. John Kirkpatrick; and d. April 22, 1834. 9, Sarah, b. July, 1780; m. Capt. Lemuel Andrews. 10, Lewis, b. May 2, 1783; m. Mary Cole of Wal. 11, Lucy, b. June 15, 1786; m. John McDowell of Wash., May 1, 1827. 12, Elizabeth, b. October 28, 1788: m. S. C. Burgess. The mother d. June 26, 1813, a. 70.

Fourth Generation.

Thomas, (2d)'s chil. 1, Rev. David, grad. at Bowd. Coll. 1818; Cong. Minister at Weld, and other places; m. — Fairbanks; and d. at Augusta, April 3, 1851. 2, Dea. James, m. 1st, Ann S. Oaks, in 1823; (who d. June 29, 1840, a. 43,) 2d, Mrs. Nancy J. Hussey of Waterville, pub. October 28, 1843. 3, Charles, bap. June 23, 1794; m. Sarah Cole; r. Thom. 4, Rebecca L., bap. July 31, 1796; m. William Cole of Wal. October 6, 1822; and d. October 6, 1849. 5, George, grad. at Bowd. Coll. 1818; m. 1st, Eliza Hammond of Bangor, 2d, Martha Burgess of Wareham, and 3d, Mrs. Caroline Morrel



of Bangor, where he prac. law, and d. in 1836. 6, Clarissa, bap. June 11, 1802; m. Abraham Cole of Wal. March 10, 1835.

William, (3d)'s chil. by 1st wife. 1, William Lewis, bap. June 22, 1794, d. young. 2, Thomas, (3d.) bap. July 2, 1797; m. Jane Spear, December 2, 1824. 3, John S. bap. August 18, 1799; m. Ann Kirkpatrick, December 30, 1827. 4, Edward, bap. August 17, 1800; m. Louisa Leach, November 26, 1829. 5, Aaron, bap. February 2, 1806; m. 1st, Nancy Morse of Union, pub. November 27, 1841, 2d, Sarah C. Hills of Union, pub. January 1st, 1848. 6, Nancy. 7, Benjamin E., m. Harriet N. Morse of Union, pub. September 14, 1843. 8, Mary Jane, d. May 15, 1842.

Isaac's chil. 1, Dea. Wm. L., bap. Oct. 9, 1796; m. Abigail Davis, pub. Feb. 14, 1824; and d. July 26, 1850. 2, Mary, bap. July 2, 1797; m. Edward O'Brien. 3, Jane, bap. Sept. 15, 1799; m. Stephen B. Crocker. 4, Edmund, m. Nancy McIntyre, June 26, 1827. 5, Alexander, m. Ann M. Anderson, pub. Jan. 4, 1834. 6, Rebecca, m. Reuben Hall. 7, Olive G., m. James McIntyre. 8, Samuel, b. in 1807; d. Feb. 15, 1810. 9, Samuel S., m. Lucinda Gardiner, pub. March 7, 1835; r. Machias; and d. at San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1850. 10, David S., m. 1st, Jane C. McIntyre, Sept. 1838, 2d, Mary E. Hoffsis of Wal., pub. July 15, 1848. 11, Isaac Ellis, bap. November 2, 1815; d. Jan. 6, 1834. 12, Caroline, m. Joseph Vaughan.

John's chil. 1, Joseph, bap. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Abigail Dunbar, pub. May 28, 1837. 2, Eliza, bap. Aug. 26, 1804; d. June, 1805. 3, Silas, bap. Jan. 26, 1806; d. abroad. 4, Mary W., bap. April 24, 1808, m. Henry Seiders, Dec. 21, 1826; r. Union. 5, Andrew, bap. May 13, 1810; r. Burnham; and m. Sarah Cohen. 6, Sarah Ann, bap. Nov. 22, 1812; m. George Myrick, Oct. 22, 1840; r. Thom. 7, George Fitzgerald, bap. Aug. 7, 1814; m. Mary Hanly of Bristol. 8, John, (2d.) bap. June 30, 1816; m. Jerusha W. Morison, Dec. 17, 1840. 9, Eliza, bap. May 31, 1818; m. Amos Walker; r. Thom.; and d. Oct. 30, 1849, by suicide. 10, Edwin, bap. June, 25, 1820; m. and r. Thom.

Lewis's chil. 1, Cephas, bap. Oct. 5, 1809; m. Mary Tolman; r. Rock. 2, Marcus, bap. Aug. 29, 1811; m. Lavinia Lawrence, Oct. 3, 1839. 3, Sandford, bap. July 29, 1813; m. ——— Ghentner; r. Rock. 4, Stephen B., bap. Sept. 1, 1815. 5, William Edward, bap. Oct. 24, 1820; m. Mary Havener, r. Rock. 6, Martha J. 7, Catherine R., m. Rufus Thomas of Rock.

Fifth Generation.

Dea. James's chil. 1, Susan J., m. Lewis H. Vaughan. 2, Oliver J. 3, Henry A. 4, Martia A. By 2d wife. 5, Mary C.

Thomas, (3d)'s chil. 1, Jane. 2, William. 3, Robert.

John S.'s chil. 1, Harriet, b. in 1831; d. May 20, 1848. 2, Harvey. 3, Ellis. 4, Sarah F., d. young. 5, Cynthia, (adopted.)

Edward's chil. 1, Oliver. 2, Duncan. 3, Waterman. 4, Edward. 5, Clarissa. 6, Benjamin. 7, Martha. 8, Louisa E.

Aaron's chil. by 1st wife. 1, Ellen.

Edmund's chil. 1, Mary Ann. 2, Isaac Palmer.

Alexander's chil. 1, Lucinda, b. in 1834; d. Nov. 22, 1849. 2, Gilbert. 3, Edmund, (2d.) 4, Orilla A. 5, Joshua E.

Joseph's chil. 1, Augustine. 2, Ellis A. 3, Mary. 4, Franklin.



George F.'s chil. 1, Silas J. 2, Agnes, b. in 1849; d. March 9, 1850. 3, William G.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Azelia E. 2, Edwin A. 3, Oscar E. 4, Horace W. 5, Eliza, b. in Oct. 1849; d. April 1, 1850.

Marcus's chil. 1, Mary, d. young. 2, Lewis F. 3, Stephen Emerson. 4, Frances Maria.

STARR, Rev. Robert C., m. Mary Eustace, r. Jay and Warren; Bap. minister at Friendship, Woolwich, New Gloucester, and other places.

Their chil. 1, J. Bentley H., m. Isabella Prince, June 24, 1827; r. and d. Thom. 2, Elmira, m. Capt. John Barker of Woolwich. 3, Col. George Augustus, b. June 24, 1808; m. Catherine Healy; r. Thom. 3, James, b. January 18, 1812. 4, Leander, m. Clementine Keith; r. Rock. 5, Esther Eustace, m. Oliver Robbins of Thom.

STETSON, Jacob, c. from Wal.; m. Temperance Stetson; and d. October 10, 1839, a. 74. Their chil. 1, Sarah, b. in 1797; d. May 2, 1825. 2, Sage, m. D. C. Stetson; and d. May 30, 1846. 3, Zilpha, m. ——— Dow of Salem. 4, Ann, m. Charles Young, and d. in September, 1840. 5, Jacob, (2d.) b. in 1807; m. Sarah Wade of Union, pub. December 24, 1831; and d. December 27, 1834. 6, Myrick, m. Rachel Libbey, pub. March 1, 1838. 7, Hepsibeth, m. Hezekiah A. Williams; and d. January 24, 1842. The mother d. May 19, 1824, a. 48.

STETSON, Daniel C., also from Wal. m. 1st, Sage Stetson, 2d, Susan L. Kempton of Wal. pub. December 13, 1847.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Mary, m. Thomas Nye of Union. 2, William B., m. Hannah R. Libbey, pub. August 23, 1843. 3, Temperance, m. Dr. B. Bachelder. 4, Vienna. 5, Sarah. 6, Emery L. 7, Denny W. 8, Hepsibeth. 9, Adelbert H.

Myrick's chil. 1, Delia. 2, Anson.

William B.'s chil. 1, Emily D. 2, Edgar.

STEVENS, James, b. in 1796; served in the war of 1812; m. 1st, Hannah Libbey, January 13, 1825, 2d, Catherine H. Ladd, pub. May 17, 1844.

His chil. 1, Elvira, m. William Payson. 2, John. 3, Edwin C. (By 2d wife.) 4, Melville R.

STEWART, Rev. John H., of the Methodist connexion, m. Olive Fairbanks, and c. from Hope. Their chil. 1, Mary Ann, m. Leander Young. 2, Franklin, d. 1849. 3, John F. 4, Cyrus S. 5, Olive M. 6, Martha E. 7, Sarah L. b. in 1844; d. in September, 1849. 8, Caroline G.

STONE, Micah, bap. March, 1782; c. from Framingham; m. Olive Gleason of Union, October 7, 1804; r. Fram.

Their chil. b. at Warren. 1, George, b. November 15, 1806; m. Sarah Hills, May 13, 1835; r. Thom. 2, Henry, b. September 22, 1808. 3, John Y., b. February 26, 1810; m. Deborah Simonton; r. Thom. The mother d. March 1, 1812, with her infant 3 days old.

STOREY, Andrew, b. in 1742, in Germany; c. to Wal.; m. Elizabeth ———; and d. at Warren, November 9, 1799. His widow d. January 17, 1815, a. 66. Their son, John, b. in 1772; m. Catherine Fogler; r. Warren; and d. January 15, 1832.

His chil. 1, Sarah, b. November 19, 1797; m. J. G. Mallett. 2, Martin, m. Susanna Hoffsis, January 4, 1827; and d. at sea, in Feb-



ruary, 1828. 3, Charles, b. April 12, 1803; d. March 14, 1832. 4, Elizabeth, b. April 16, 1805; m. 1st, Capt. D. McIntyre, 2d, J. C. Dunbar. 5, John, (2d,) b. December 22, 1807; m. Elizabeth Howard of Wal. pub. October 23, 1834. 6, Ann, b. February 26, 1810; m. Robert Robinson. 7, Adeline, b. Sept. 21, 1812; m. J. C. Crawford. 8, Clara, b. June 13, 1816; m. Albert Hoffsis, pub. January 6, 1839. The mother d. July 9, 1845, a. 68.

John's chil. 1, Bertha. 2, Charles. 3 & 4, twins, John M. and Adelaide.

SUMNER, Ebenezer, of Milton, Mass., m. 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Copeland, c. to Warren, and d. in Milton. His wife d. at Warren, July, 1774, a. 64.

His chil. by 1st wife. 1, Hopestill, b. in 1745; m. Mary Rhodes; and d. Dec. 25, 1826, a. 81. 2, Ezra, m. Mrs. Mary Fernald; d. abroad. 3, Susan, d. Dec. 15, 1813.

Hopestill's chil. 1, Samuel, b. in 1776; m. Mercy Prior, about 1802. 2, Rebecca, m. Capt. John Champney, and d. in Thom. 3, Mary, b. in 1774; m. Enoch Leach; and d. Oct. 9, 1813. 4, Jane, b. in 1780; m. Capt. John Robinson; and d. July 4, 1848. 5, Deborah, b. in 1783; d. Jan. 4, 1800. 6, Hannah, b. in 1786; d. Nov. 18, 1822. 7, Sarah, b. in 1788; d. June 5, 1816. 8, Elizabeth, b. in 1790; d. June 1, 1810. 9, Capt. Seth, m. Hannah Hall, July 1, 1819. The mother d. Oct. 8, 1830, a. 82.

Ezra's chil. 1, Charles, m. Nancy Coggans, Dec. 24, 1817. 2, Mary. 3, Susan, m. Trustim Thompson, Nov. 13, 1823.

Samuel's chil. 1, Waterman, m. Hannah McCarter, of Cush., pub. Aug. 9, 1831. 2, Mary Jane, b. about 1818; d. Feb. 13, 1848. Capt. Seth's chil. 1, Rufus C. 2, Capt. David H. 3, Francis M. Waterman's chil. 1, Edwin. 2, Martha J. 3, George. 4, Olive F.

SWIFT, Zipha, b. at Foxboro' in 1770; r. Canton, c. to Cush. 1800, thence to Warren; m. Deborah Morton; and d. Jan. 10, 1829.

Their chil. 1, Lyman, b. March 30, 1804; m. Elizabeth Moore, July 5, 1829. 2, Joshua, b. Feb. 1, 1806; m. Mrs. Abigail Hanson; r. Rock. 3, Asenath, m. Joseph Keith, of Thom. July 12, 1829. 4, Jirah, m. Mary Lewis of Cush. 5, William, m. and r. Belfast. 6, Jane M., m. Charles Hilt of St. George. 7, Chauncy, m. and r. Frankfort. 8, Adam Kinsley, m. Mary A. W. Copeland, Nov. 14, 1844. 9, Elizabeth, m. Milton Stevens of Dixmont. 10, Lavinia, W., m. Francis Barlow; r. Palermo.

THATCHER, Hon. Samuel, grad. H. U., 1793; m. Sarah Brown of Concord; c. from Cambridge to New Gloucester in 1798; to Warren, 1800; rem. Brewer, in 1833.

Their chil. 1, Harriet Howard. 2, Elizabeth; d. Jan. 23, 1827. 3, Samuel, (2d,) m. and r. Bangor. 4, Geo. Augustus, m. and r. Brewer. 5, Benjamin Bussey, grad. Bowd. Coll., 1826; r. and d. at Boston, in 1840.

THOMAS, John, b. in 1782; m. Naomi Boggs, Dec. 25, 1804.

Their chil. 1, Rachel, bap. June 3, 1807; m. Thomas Jones. 2, John, (2d,) b. in 1807; m. Belinda Watts, May 5, 1833; and d. July 30, 1834. 3, Sarah, m. Nathan L. Kellogg. 4, Annah, m. David Patterson, (4th.) 5, Joshua, m. Mary Dockham. 6, Samuel, m. Abigail Dockham, who d. Nov. 7, 1847, a. 23. 7, Edmund B., m. Maria N. Dockham, April, 1842. 8, Emery, m. Eliza A. Joachin, Oct. 16, 1842. 9, Charles. 10, Nancy, b. in 1828; d. April 8, 1847.

Joshua's chil. 1, John, (2d.) b. in 1843. 2, Mary H. 3, Nancy A.

Edmund B.'s chil. 1, Edith M. 2, Lucinda J. 3, Edmund. 4, Elizabeth S.

THOMPSON, Dea. Robert, r. Hope and Warren, and d. March 1, 1849. His wife, Mary, d. Sept. 16, 1829, a. 61. John, a brother, b. in 1776; d. Nov. 13, 1826.

TONER, Charles, with his wife, c. from Dublin, Ireland, to Warren about 1818; and d. January 18, 1839.

Their chil. 1, James, m. and r. N. York. 2, Nancy, m. John C. Hilt. 3, Charles, b. in 1820; drowned in the river, July 10, 1827. 4, Capt. Isaac. 5, William, b. in 1830; d. June 9, 1832. The mother d. by drowning in the river, September 29, 1837, a. about 40.

VAUGHAN, Joseph, of Carver, Mass. m. Hannah Cobb of Plympton. Their chil. 1, Nathaniel. 2, Anselm, b. in 1775; r. Warren; m. 1st, Margaret Watts, January 13, 1805, 2d, Elizabeth Burton, August 5, 1808; and d. January 17, 1837. 3, Joseph, (2d.) m. — Jones; r. Union. 4, Daniel, d. in Boston. 5, Dea. Lewis, m. Mary Howland; and r. Warren. 6, Alvan, m. Sarah S. Ripley; r. Warren. 7, Charles. 8, Hannah, m. Thaddeus Hastings; r. and d. in Hope. 9, Rebecca, m. Capt. J. Burton, (2d.) 10, Susan, d. in Mass.

Anselm's chil. 1, Joseph, d. June 13, 1812. By 2d wife. 2, Benjamin B., m. and r. Foxcroft. 3, Mary Eliza, b. about 1811; d. April 4, 1841. 4, Hannah, b. in 1813; d. Oct. 14, 1849. 5, Daniel D., m. Martha Burgess, Sept. 26, 1839; r. Foxcroft. 6, Anselm, (2d.) r. Foxcroft.

Lewis's chil. 1, Joseph H., b. May 22, 1816; m. Susan J. Starrett, Sept. 21, 1841. 2, Joseph W., m. Caroline Starrett, June 2, 1842. 3, Church, m. Hannah Coburn, September 7, 1846. 4, Levi. 5, Edwin E.

Alvan's chil. 1, Joseph, m. and r. Abingdon, Mass. 2, Adoniram J. 3, Hannah R. 4, Susan, m. Allen Alden of S. Bridgewater, May, 1850.

Lewis H.'s chil. 1, Frederick W. 2, Frank H.

Church's chil. 1, Herbert L.

VINAL, Abijah, b. about 1815; c. from Wal.; m. Sarah Ann Crawford, March 17, 1842.

Their chil. 1, William O. 2, Gilbert.

VOSE, Seth, eldest of the 13 children of Jonathan and Mary Vose of Milton, m. Rachel Copeland; r. and d. Cush. Their chil. 1, Elijah, b. August 1, 1766; m. Sarah Andrews; r. Warren, and d. April 10, 1840. 2, Mary, b. in 1770; m. 1st, John McIntyre, 2d, Dea. Calvin Crane; and d. May 13, 1843. 3, Seth, (2d.) b. in 1772; r. Warren; m. Lydia Delano; and d. October 18, 1846. 4, Ebenezer, b. in 1774; r. Warren; m. 1st, Nancy Lermond, January 14, 1802, 2d, Mrs. Sarah Dunbar, May 9, 1812; rem. Montville; and d. May 21, 1829. 5, David, b. February 8, 1776; m. Alice L. Eastman; rem. Montville; and d. February 25, 1844. 6, Elizabeth, m. Arch. Robinson of Cush. 7, Hannah, m. Dr. Isaiah Cushing; and d. in Thom. 8, Rachel, m. George Stevens of Thom. July 20, 1820. 9, Rufus, d. young. 10, William, m. Jane McCarter, April 7, 1814; r. Cush. 11, John, m. 1st, Hannah Healy, 2d, Mary Hyler, August 11, 1814; r. and d. Cush.

Elijah's chil. 1, Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1789; d. Feb. 19, 1817. 2, Lucy, b. Nov. 13, 1791; m. George Lermond; and d. March 10, 1824. 3, Sarah, m. George Lermond. 4, John, (2d.) m. Rachel Anderson, pub. August 13, 1831. 5, Rachel, m. Hugh Anderson. 6, Rebecca, b. Jan. 8, 1801; d. Jan. 30, 1818. 7, Elizabeth, m. Paul Boggs. 8, Catherine L., m. George Vose. 9, Hannah Irene, m. Edwin Cushing. 10, Eveline L., b. Sept. 9, 1811; m. Samuel Preble of Lincolnville, Nov., 1835; and d. Feb. 12, 1844; (her husband d. April 29, 1842.)

Seth, (2d)'s chil. 1, Alpheus, m. Hannah Orff of Wal., pub. Sept. 21, 1840. 2, Seth, (3d.) b. in 1803; d. June 2, 1834. 3, Nancy, m. George Mink; and d. Sept. 1, 1844. 4, Eliza, b. in 1807; m. William Mink. 5, Harriet, m. ——— Mink of Wal. 6, Abigail, m. ——— Chase of Boston. The mother d. July 22, 1851.

Ebenezer's chil. 1, Marcus, m. Hannah Rowell, r. Montville. 2, Alexander, m. Melinda Weeks, r. Union. 3, Arethusa. 4 & 5, twins, Ebenezer, (2d.) m. Hannah Borland; Edwin, m. 1st, Sarah Curtis, 2d, Nancy Jane Curtis; r. Montville. By 2d wife. 6, George, m. Catherine L. Vose, pub. June 4, 1837; r. Warren. 7, Nancy, m. James Rivers of Thom. 8, Hannah, m. Merrill Rowell of Mont. 9, William, (2d.) r. Rock. 10, Alice, m. Ezekiel Prescott of Liberty.

David's chil. 1, Capt. Burton, b. Sept. 21, 1797; m. Elizabeth Bently; and d. in May, 1840, at N. O. 2, Mehitable, m. John Evans of Montville. 3, Edward, m. and r. Mont. 4, Seth, (4th.) m. Alice R. Fales, r. Thom. 5, Benjamin, m. and r. Mont. 6, Elijah, b. March 19, 1807; m. Mary True; prac. Law at Union. 7, Sarah E., m. Nathan Haskell of Knox. 8, Rufus, b. in 1811; m. Eliza T. Ayer; and d. Nov. 11, 1842. 9, Bartholomew K., m. Sarah F. Haskell. 10, David, (2d.) b. in 1815; d. April 13, 1839. 11, Alice L., d. a. 2 years. 12, Cyrus N., b. in 1819; d. July, 1842.

John, (2d)'s chil. 1, Nancy P. 2, Silas.

George's chil. 1, Leonard. 2, Leanora. 3, Stinson. 4, Ellen. 5, Alvah.

WAKEFIELD, Rev. John, c. from Bath; was Bap. minister at Thom. and Warren; m. Ann Prior of Bath, pub. Feb. 3, 1821; rem. Rock. in 1844.

Their chil. 1, Elizabeth, m. Miles C. Andrews, of Rock. 2, Olivia B. 3, Ann, m. William C. Burgess of Thom. 4, Maria J. 5, Virginia.

WALLACE, Capt. George W., m. Mary Cobb; c. from Cherryfield about 1837; and rem. Thom. in 1850.

Their chil. 1, Francis Cobb, b. in Cherryfield. 2, Jane. 3, Charlotte. 4, Joseph. 5, Given B. 6, Mary Ellen. 7, George Edward. 8, Fanny Snow.

WATERMAN, Robert, b. in 1764; m. Priscilla Haskell; c. from Poland, Me.; and d. Feb. 19, 1841, a. 77.

Their chil. 1, Thomas, b. in 1790; m. and r. Milford, now in Warren. 2, Robert, (2d.) m. 1st, Abigail Randall, 2d, ——— Rich; r. Belfast. 3, Priscilla, m. Elisha Wyllie of Union, Jan. 16, 1823. 4, Mercy, b. in 1806; m. Jabez Haskell; and d. July 4, 1851. 5, William, b. in 1810; d. June 14, 1834. The mother d. April 13, 1838, a. 70.



WATSON; this family c. from Ireland; r. Scarboro', this river, and islands. John was killed by the Indians. William m. Margaret Lermond; r. Watson's Point; and d. early in the present century. David settled at Rock. about 1769. Samuel was lost at sea, in 1770. Jane, b. in 1735; m. Hatevil Libbey; and d. at Warren, Sept. 26, 1819, a. 84. Margaret, m. Archibald Robinson of Cush. James, a half brother, m. Elizabeth Porterfield; and r. Thom.

William's chil. 1, Mary, r. Thom. and d. April, 1849. 2, John, d. at sea. 3, Margaret, m. Zephaniah Everton; r. and d. in Thom. 4, William, m. Margaret Robinson; and d. in Thom. 5, James, b. in 1777; d. insane in Warren, March 26, 1837. 6, Alexander, d. young. 7, Elizabeth, m. Edward Brown, Feb. 20, 1800; r. Thom. and d. Sept. 8, 1809.

WATTS, William, c. from Ireland about 1719; m. Margaret McLellan of Casco, and r. Boston, or neighboring Islands. Their chil. 1, John, b. in 1740 or '42; m. Elizabeth McNeal of Boston; r. Warren; and d. Aug. 10, 1817. 2, Capt. Samuel, m. Mary Robinson, Dec. 22, 1772; r. and d. at St. George.

John's chil. 1, Capt. William, (2d,) b. in Bridgewater, Aug. 20, 1762; m. Catherine Daniels of Boston, (who d. Sept. 21, 1820), and himself d. at Darien, Geo. 2, Hugh, b. Nov. 1765; m. Lydia Simmons, pub. Oct. 31, 1818; and d. without chil. June 12, 1842; (his wife d. March 13, 1834, a. 76.) 3, Hector McNeal, b. April 3, 1768; m. Jane Lermond, Dec. 24, 1795. 4, Isabel, b. in 1771; m. George Jame-son; and d. May 26, 1802. 5, Mary, b. in 1773; m. Nathan Peabody; and d. Aug. 30, 1850. 6, John, (2d,) d. young, in 1779. 7, Samuel, (2d,) m. 1st, Elizabeth Lermond, Dec. 3, 1797, 2d, Nancy Jones, Oct. 1812. 8 & 9, twins, b. in 1782; Elizabeth, m. William Libbey, r. Union; Margaret, m. Anselm Vaughan, and d. Jan. 15, 1805. The mother d. Nov. 5, 1819, a. 82.

Capt. William, (2d)'s chil. 1, Charles, m. and r. Boston. 2, William, (3d,) went to sea; long unheard from. 3, Mary, r. Boston.

Hector McNeal's chil. 1, Charles, b. Jan. 12, 1799; m. Sarah Watts of St. George, pub. Jan. 28, 1826. 2, Lucy, m. Robert Lawry. 3, Belinda, m. 1st, John Thomas, 2d, George Myrick of Clinton; and d. Oct. 20, 1839. 4, Edward, m. Eliza Seavy, pub. May 7, 1836. 5, Nancy L. m. Life W. Copeland.

Samuel, (2d)'s chil. 1, George, m. Rachel Watts, pub. Feb. 14, 1823; rem. west. 2, William, (3d,) m. 1st, Abigail Skinner, Jan. 24, 1828, 2d, Deborah Jones, Jan. 1833. 3, Esther, b. in 1801; m. Johnson Jones; and d. Dec. 7, 1830. 4, Jane, m. David Crane. 5, John, (3d,) m. 1st, Nancy Copeland, 2d, Eunice Varner, in 1850. 6, Almira, m. Thomas C. Perkins. 7, Samuel, (3d,) m. Eveline Farrington, August 27, 1829. 8, Elizabeth, m. ——— Randall. By 2d wife. 9, Harriet, m. Emery Thorndike, Dec. 18, 1834. 10, Margaret, m. George Norwood, Dec. 21, 1834. 11, Nancy S., m. 1st, Albert Benner of Wal., Dec. 25, 1834, 2d, Warren Benner, June 19, 1840. 12, Silas P., m. Louisa Hart of Appleton, pub. Sept. 20, 1845. 13, James, m. and r. Cam. 14, Melinda, m. Wm. Martin of Cam. 15, David, m. Arvilla McLaughlin, pub. Jan. 5, 1851. 16, Irene, m. Benjamin Barrows of Cam.

Charles's chil. 1, Alden. 2, Life. 3, Lucy A. 4, Joseph. 5, Charles B. 6, Sarah J. 7, Alfred. 8, Clarissa M.

Edward's chil. 1, Lermond. 2, Belinda. 3, Martin.



William, (3d)'s chil. by 2d wife. 1, Fidelia, d. young. 2, Emerson. 3, Charles Ellis. 4, John J.

John, (3d)'s chil. by 1st wife. 1, Lucinda.

Silas P.'s chil. 1, Alvan T. 2, Ethelbert J.

WEBB, Dr. Benjamin, c. from Boston, m. 1st, Catherine Gregg, 2d, Sarah Boggs; r. Warren and Thom. and rem. Ohio. Dea. William H., b. in 1774; m. 1st, about 1802, Ann Seids, (who d. Nov. 21, 1825, a. 41,) 2d, Mrs. Lucy Burton, Dec. 20, 1826. Mary, a sister, also c. to Warren and rem. Thom. Their mother d. in Warren, April 24, 1833, a. 92.

Dea. William H.'s chil. 1, Mary Ann, m. Jacob Litchfield, pub. Feb. 1, 1827. 2, Almira, m. John Grafton. 3, William H., (2d,) b. in 1810; m. Mary Robinson, pub. Sept. 1, 1827. 4, John, m. and r. Portland. 5, Catherine, m. William Sproul, pub. Oct. 28, 1837; and d. in Wal. 6, Sarah, m. Lewis Andrews. 7, Loring, went to sea, and d. at N. O., March 9, 1841. 8, Rebecca, m. Charles Teague, pub. August 5, 1848. By 2d wife. 9, Anne, m. and r. Gardiner. 10, Lucy, d. young. 11, Franklin, b. in 1830; d. at Thom. August 13, 1849. 12, Thomas.

William H., (2d)'s chil. 1, Mary Ann. 2, Abba, b. in 1830; d. Dec. 13, 1841. 4, Paulina. 5, Edgar.

WESTON, Samuel, b. in 1754; was a rev. soldier; m. Abigail Bisbee, c. from Duxbury, and d. March 12, 1829.

Their chil. 1, Nathaniel, m. Martha Delano; r. Duxbury. 2, Sarah, b. in 1782; m. Joshua Brackett; and d. March 20, 1850. 3, Lucy, m. James Anderson, (2d.) 4, Elizabeth, b. in Warren, Oct. 19, 1788; m. David Standish. 5, Samuel, (2d,) r. Mirimichi. 6, George W., bap. June 22, 1794; r. Bangor. 7, Edward B., bap. Nov. 13, 1796; m. Margaret Harriman, pub. August 21, 1819.

Edward B.'s chil. 1, Angelica B., m. John H. Singleton, July 29, 1849. 2, Eunice. 3, John. 4, Elizabeth. 5, Alden M. 6, Sarah D. 7, Martha. 8, Miles S. 9, Jane M. 10, James, b. in 1843; d. Oct. 16, 1846.

WETHERBEE, Phinehas, r. N. Brookfield, Mass. His chil. 1, Isaac. 2, Phinehas. 3, Calvin, m. Lydia Bannister. 4, Ann. 5, Joseph, b. in 1777; c. to Warren; m. Mary Bosworth, May 3, 1807; and d. Sept. 30, 1822. 6, Daniel, r. Warren and Cam.

Of Calvin's 12 chil., 1, Wm. Bostick, b. in 1796; r. Warren; and d. July 26, 1835. 2, Liberty B., m. and r. Belfast. 3, Seth Bannister, b. in 1800; m. Mehitable Bartlett of N. Braintree; r. Warren.

Seth B.'s chil. 1, William Hilliard, b. in 1828. 2, Alden Miller. 3, Angelica H., d. July 31, 1832. 4, Sarah E. 5, Calvin S.

WHITING, Rev. Thurston, b. in 1753, in Franklin, Mass.; m. 1st, ——— Brown of Newcastle, 2d, Elizabeth McCobb; r. Newcastle, Edgecomb and Warren; and d. Feb. 28, 1829, a. 76. His widow d. Sept. 29, 1834, a. 80. His chil. by 1st wife. 1, John, b. in 1781; m. Nancy Lowell, Sept. 9, 1804; r. Union; and d. Jan. 15, 1850.

WHITNEY, John, b. in Lincoln, Mass., in 1777; c. from Union to Warren in 1819, and m. Lydia Russel.

Their chil. 1, John, (2d,) m. ——— Keith. 2, James. 3, Russel.

WILLIAMS, Capt. Nathan, c. from Draeut; m. Martha Copeland, Nov. 3, 1801; r. Union and Warren, now in Canaan. Jesse, his



brother, b. about 1773; m. 1st, Rachel Copeland, May 13, 1804, 2d, Sarah Haupt, Feb. 4, 1810; r. Warren.

Capt. Nathan's chil. 1, Sarah M., bap. Aug. 21, 1803; m. James Mink of Wal., pub. Dec. 13, 1823. 2, Nathan, (2d.) 3, Hezekiah A., m. 1st, Hepsibeth Stetson, 2d, Susan Seidlinger of Wal., pub. Nov. 1, 1842. 4, Thankful, m. Isaac Fuller, (2d.) 5, Moses C., m. Nancy Russel in Feb. 1842. 6, Nancy L., m. Miles Boggs. 7, George, m. and r. Belfast. 8, Joseph, b. in 1814; d. Dec. 16, 1835.

Jesse's chil. 1, Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 25, 1805; m. James Moore; r. Manchester, N. H. (By 2d wife.) 2, Jesse, (2d.) m. Rosanna A. Leach, Nov. 20, 1842. 3, John. 4, Sandford, m. Angelina B. Crane, July 17, 1845. 5, Peter. 6, Mary B. 7, David. 8, Charles.

Moses C's chil. 1, Abba J. 2, Martha E.

Jesse, (2d)'s chil. 1, Sarah F. 2, Mary E. 3, George W.

WILSON, Life, b. in 1770; c. from Dracut, Mass.; m. Mrs. Sarah Jameson, Oct. 5, 1797; and d. Feb. 5, 1811.

Their chil. 1, Abigail B., b. in 1798; m. Robert Wyllie of St. George, May 22, 1823; r. Lowell. 2, Capt. Life, (2d.) b. Sept. 22, 1799; m. Eliza Watson, pub. Oct. 12, 1823; r. Thom. and rem. Illinois. 3, Sarah, b. July 11, 1801; m. Capt. Samuel Hinkley. 4, William, b. April 21, 1803; d. March 7, 1812. 5, Almira, m. Capt. George M. Jameson. 6, Joseph, b. in 1809; d. March 7, 1812.

WILSON, Theodore, b. about 1788, c. from the same region, r. village.

WINCHENBACH, Henry, b. in 1762; m. Mary Woltz; c. from Wal.; and d. March 16, 1831. His wife d. Oct. 14, 1822.

Their chil. 1, Catherine, b. 1790; d. Jan. 1846. 2, Margaret, m. Robert Jordan. 3, Elizabeth, m. 1st, Nathan Watton, 2d, Jacob Winchenbach of Wal. 4, Henry W., m. Agnes Spear, Oct. 15, 1818. 5, Mary, m. Charles Havener of Wal. 6, Andrew, m. Rebecca Spear, Jan. 25, 1821. 7, Sarah, m. William Spear, (2d.) 8, Nancy, m. Isaac Overlock of Wal. 9, Lucinda, d. young. 10, Ann Maria, m. John Godfrey Hoffsis.

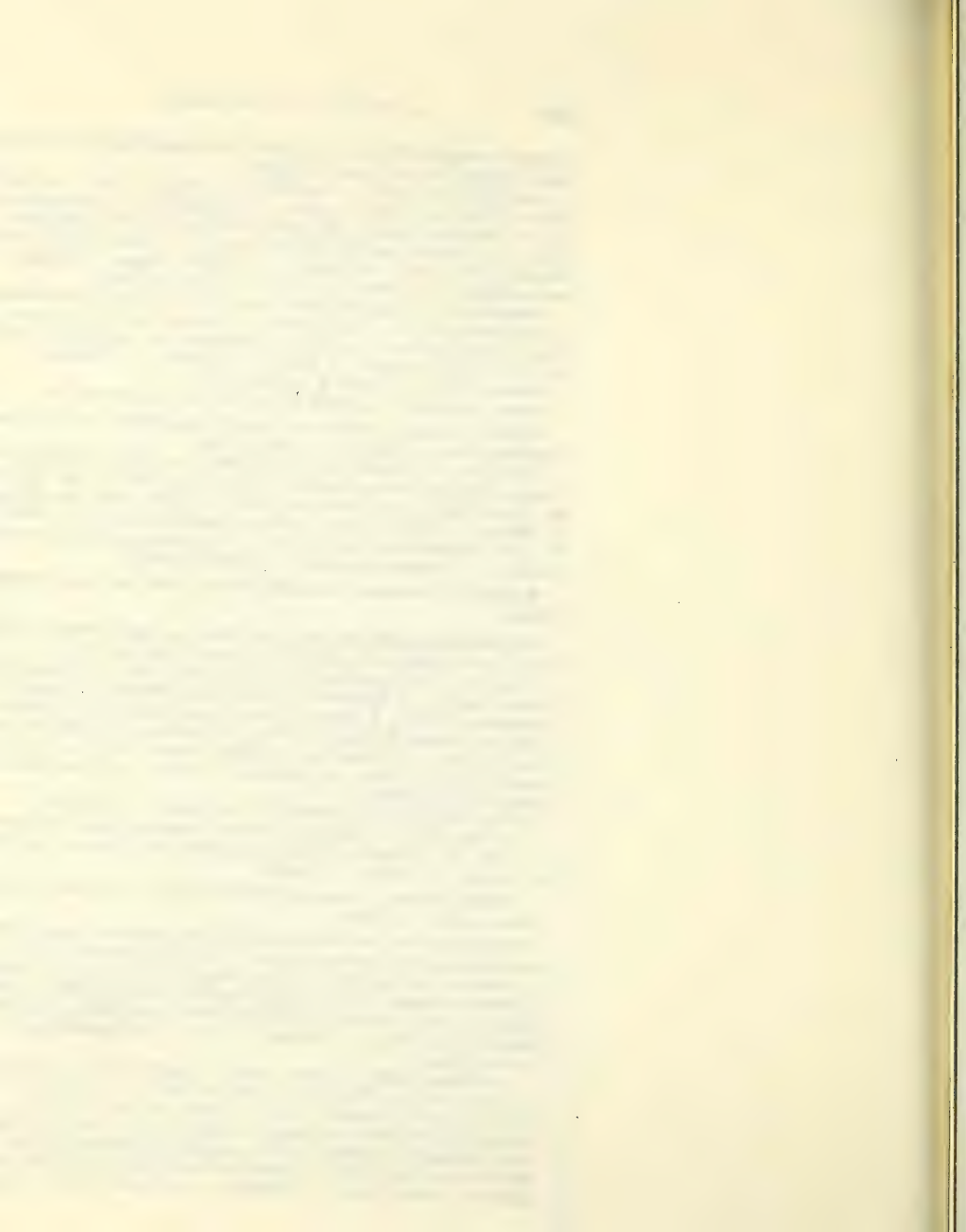
Henry W's chil. 1, Robert W. 2, Sarah J. 3, John S.

Andrew's chil. 1, James, m. ——— Havener; and was drowned in 1847, in Hampton Roads. 2, Lewis, 3, Charles. 4, Nancy. 5, George. 6, Mary. 7, David.

WOOD, James, c. from the State of New York, about 1841; r. village. Chil. 1, Ellen.

WYLLIE, John, m. Mrs. Jane Harkness, (maiden name Bell;) c. from the north of Ireland; r. and d. at Dannariscotta. Their chil. 1, Walter, d. in Ireland. 2, Capt. John, b. in Dec. 1751; r. Warren; m. Mary Lermond, May 13, 1775; and d. June 19, 1838, a. 86. 3, James, m. and r. Bristol. 4, Robert, was a rev. soldier; and d. in a British prison ship. 5, Thomas, d. young. 6, Elizabeth, m. ——— Page of Bristol.

Capt. John's chil. 1, John, (3d.) b. April 12, 1777; m. Rebecca Andrews, July 4, 1798; and d. April 21, 1812. 2, Esther, b. Oct. 8, 1780; m. Seth Andrews. 3, Capt. James, b. Jan. 27, 1782; d. in Boston, Oct. 14, 1828. 4, Mary, b. June, 1785; d. Oct. 29, 1792. 5, Capt. Alexander, b. Jan. 27, 1787; m. Irene Andrews, Oct. 14, 1816; and d. at sea, Oct. 1825. 6, Jane, b. June 26, 1790; m. Capt. Richard Robinson, Feb. 6, 1815. 7, Margaret, b. July 24, 1792. 8, Lois, b.



Jan. 24, 1794; m. Capt. Oliver Copeland; and d. August 28, 1828, by suicide. 9, Major William, m. Harriet Parker of Frankfort, pub. Sept. 2, 1819; rem. Frankfort.

John, (3d)'s chil. 1, Lemuel A., bap. Aug. 3, 1800; m. Mary Page, Aug. 25, 1822. 2, Mary, bap. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Hon. J. L. Patterson. 3, Irene A., bap. Oct. 11, 1807; m. Oliver W. Counce. 4, Rebecca, bap. Nov. 1, 1810; m. Alden Miller.

Capt. Alexander's chil. 1, John A., b. July 24, 1817; m. Eliza Andrews, Nov. 19, 1843.

William's chil. 1, Harriet, m. Arthur Treat of Frankfort, pub. May 21, 1841; r. Boston. 2, Oliver. 3, Sarah, m. Andrew Treat of Frankfort, April 1, 1844. 4, Alexander, (2d.) 5, Mary. 6, William, (2d.) 7, Lydia. 8, Susan L. 9, Richard R.

Lemuel A.'s chil. 1, Maria. 2, John Edmund. 3, George N. 4, Seth A. 5, Eveline H.

John A.'s chil. 1, Alanson. 2, Orrilla I.

WYLLIE, Robert, of a different family, c. from Cush.; m. Mary Anderson in 1816; and d. by accidental drowning in the river.

Their chil. 1, William. 2, Elizabeth. 3, Robert, (2d.) m. Harriet Brackett, pub. Oct. 27, 1850. 4, James.

YOUNG, Francis, b. in Cush. 1750, m. Margaret Kellock; r. Warren, and d. April 7, 1834, a. 84.

Their chil. 1, William, m. Mary Davis, August 16, 1804. 2, Mary, m. 1st, Barnabas Simmons, 2d, ——— Wade. 3, Elizabeth, m. Micah Howard of Thom. Feb. 26, 1809. 4, Alexander, b. in 1792; m. Rosanna Libbey, March 28, 1822. 5, Lavina, m. David Reed of Belfast, Jan. 1, 1823. 6, Moses Hawes, m. Rosanna Grinnel; r. Belfast.

William's chil. 1, Charles, m. 1st, Ann Stetson, pub. Jan. 26, 1831, 2d, Elizabeth Jones, pub. Feb. 11, 1841; r. Union. 2, Moses, m. Eliza Pitts of Union; r. Wal. 3, Mark, m. Jane Parsons, Nov. 1842. 4, William, (2d.) b. in 1809; d. Aug. 8, 1832. 5, Cyrus. 6, Wellington Gay, m. Mahala Sylvester of Freedom, pub. Nov. 2, 1847. 7, Daniel. 8, Darius. 9, Harriet.

Alexander's chil. 1, ——— b. in 1822; d. Aug. 12, 1825. 2, Leander, m. Mary Ann Stewart, pub. Jan. 1, 1848. 3, ——— b. in 1830; d. Sept. 24, 1834. 4, ——— b. in 1832; d. Sept. 26, 1834.

Leander's chil. 1, George.

YOUNG, Allen, b. in Seituante in 1791; rem. to Minot, c. to Warren in 1812; m. 1st, Sarah Knowlton of M. (who d. Aug. 4, 1839, a. 47,) and 2d, Mrs. Rachel Peabody, pub. Jan. 23, 1841.

His chil. 1, Hosea, b. in 1812; d. March 15, 1832. 2, Sarah, m. Sylvanus C. Bowley, pub. April, 1843. 3, Susan, m. Ezekiel Bowley of Hope, pub. Nov. 7, 1834. 4, Eliza, m. Henry Fuller, pub. Aug. 30, 1834. 5, Allen, (2d.) m. 1st, Elizabeth Davis, pub. July 19, 1845; 2d, Matilda Briggs of Union, pub. Sept. 18, 1846. 6, Sanford, m. Elizabeth F. Carter of Hope, Jan. 2, 1847. By 2d wife. 7, Hosca, (2d.) 8, Mary Ann. 9, Orriet.

Allen, (2d)'s chil. 1, Frederic A. 2, A ——— M.

Sanford's chil. 1, Jesse C. 2, Adelia F.

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